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HISTORY

OF

HUNTINGDON AND BLAIR

COUNTIES,

PENNSYLVANIA.

BY

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:
LOUIS H. EVERTS.
1883.

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE REPRINT EDITION

To the general reader with an interest in local history or the serious researcher with a specific question to answer, there is no more interesting and informative volume to have at hand than J. Simpson Africa's monumental *History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties*, originally published in 1883. Africa's attempt to trace the history of the region from the traders' arrival in the 1740's through the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century was then, and remains to this day, the most complete treatment of this area's past.

There are, as might be expected, people, places, and events Africa fails to mention, but his book is considered the standard reference work in the history of this region. It includes much of the information compiled earlier by U. J. Jones and Milton S. Lytle for their less extensive histories of the area, and, in addition, contains a quantity of material collected specifically for Africa's use.

When four members of the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Historical Society attended a conference in York and learned that several other societies had found a means of reprinting their local histories, the Huntingdon Countians pursued the idea without delay. Africa's *History* was obviously the ideal book to make available again, and since it is a two-county history, the Blair County Historical Society was asked to cooperate in the venture. Each society agreed to provide an index for its section of the book in order to increase its usefulness for research. This expanded volume is the result of those efforts.

Reprinting of Africa's *History* has been designated as a Bicentennial project by the cooperating societies because it seems likely that nothing could contribute more positively to promoting knowledge of local history during this Bicentennial period than wide distribution of this most valuable source of historical information. No one knows how many copies of the original edition were printed, nor how many have survived the intervening ninety-one years. A conservative estimator has ventured that there may be perhaps a hundred and fifty copies in existence. Now, enthusiastic response to the pre-publication sales campaign has assured that a thousand copies of the reprint edition will soon be in circulation. Thus the opportunity for pursuring historical interests and activities will be dramatically increased, and the results may be exciting indeed.

Cottage, Pennylvania
August 10, 1974

Huntingdon County Historical Society
Nancy S. Shedd, Historian

PREFACE.

THIS handsomely-printed and illustrated volume is the result of the efforts of Major Louis H. Everts to prepare and publish a history of the counties of Huntingdon and Blair. The material for the histories of the several sub-divisions of these counties was chiefly collated and the sketches prepared by writers detailed for that purpose by the publisher, as follows: J. L. Rockey for Barree, Brady, Franklin, Henderson, Jackson, Juniata, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Porter, Walker, Warrior's Mark, and West townships of Huntingdon County, and Snyder and Tyrone of Blair County; Dr. Thomas Cushing for Carbon, Cass, Hopewell, Lincoln, Tod, and Union; William H. Shaw for Clay, Cromwell, Dublin, Shirley, Springfield, and Tell townships of Huntingdon; and J. H. Schenck for the other townships of Blair County. The sketch of the city of Altoona was commenced by J. P. Snell, and completed, after his death, by Dr. Thomas Cushing and others, and that of Penn township was written by Dr. John H. Wintrode. Chapter XVII., the "Bench and Bar," was prepared by Theodore H. Cremer, Esq., and the narratives of the numerous military organizations that participated in the great conflict for the maintenance of the integrity of our national Union were written by Capt. Franklin Ellis. Additional information, drawn from various reliable sources, was incorporated with these sketches.

It is not claimed that this work is free from error. It treats of a region whose history began nearly a century and a half ago, and which has within that period developed from an almost trackless wilderness to become the happy home of ninety thousand people. It requires great care to separate truth from error in the numerous cherished traditions of past events. This duty has been as faithfully performed as possible under the attending circumstances. Much valuable information will be found in the following pages that never before appeared in print or was accessible to the public.

Very many of the citizens of the two counties cheerfully responded to requests for information, or kindly tendered it, and they thereby contributed much to the thoroughness of details of the work. To all such respectful acknowledgment is made. Some localities have been more minutely described than others. A reason for this will be found in the fact that the residents of such districts manifested an interest in the work, and assisted in procuring valuable data pertaining to their respective neighborhoods.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

HUNTINGDON, PA., March 15, 1883.

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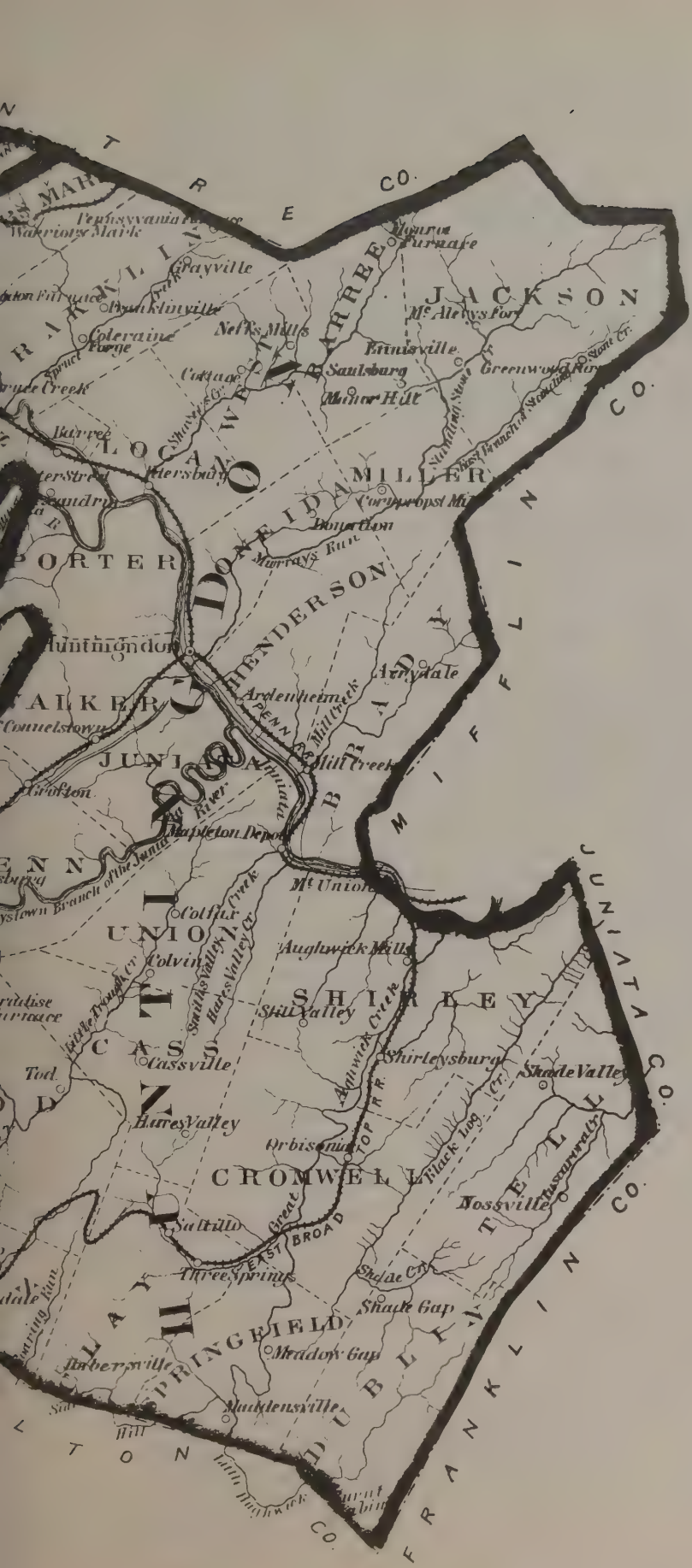
TOWNSHIP MAP
of
HUNTINGDON AND BLAIR
COUNTIES
by

J. MURRAY AFRICA
Surveyor
Engraved expressly for this Work


JACKSON
MILLER
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HENDERSON
WALKER
JUNIATA
UNION
SHIRLEY
CASS
CROMWELL
TELL
SPRINGFIELD
DUBLIN
FRANKLIN CO.
Grayville
Franklinville
Coleraine Forge
Nell's Mills
Saulsburg
Mount Union
Mapleton Depot
Cassville
Shirleysburg
Shade Valley
Nossville
Three Springs
Shade Gap
Meadow Gap
Huntingdon
Juniata River
Aughwick Creek
Shade Cr.

HISTORY

OF

HUNTINGDON AND BLAIR COUNTIES,

PENNSYLVANIA.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

The English Claim to Pennsylvania—Swedish and Dutch Possession—Final acknowledgment of the English Claim.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, to whose enterprise and courage the world is indebted for the discoveries that resulted in opening the western continent as a home for the oppressed people of Europe, was born in the city of Genoa, Italy, about the year 1435. At this time a large and profitable trade was carried on between the European countries and India. Convinced by his deductions from the experience of preceding and contemporaneous travelers and navigators, of the magnitude and globular form of the earth, he was assured that a new route to this rich region would be found by sailing westwardly. For eighteen years he labored to the end that he might fit out an expedition to practically test his scientific opinions. After many rebuffs and disappointments that would have crushed the ambition of ordinary men, he gained the confidence and secured the encouragement and support of Ferdinand and Isabella, the reigning sovereigns of Spain, by whose liberality three small vessels were fitted out and placed under his command. Columbus with his little fleet set sail from the roads of Saltez, near Palos, on the 3d day of August, 1492, and on the 12th day of October touched land, afterwards ascertained to be an island, which, in devout reverence, he named San Salvador, one of the Bahama group, situated in N. lat. 24° 30′, and longitude 1° 30′ E. from Washington. He also discovered Cuba, Hayti, and other islands, and, returning, he reached the harbor of Palos on the 15th day of March, 1493.

The intelligence of Columbus' discoveries stimulated the fitting out of other expeditions by the maritime nations of Europe. Henry VII. of England eagerly accepted the offer of John Cabot, a merchant of Bristol (but supposed to a Venetian by birth), to fit out a fleet of vessels for a voyage of discovery by a more northern route than the one pursued by Columbus. On the 5th day of March, 1496, the king, by patent signed at Westminster, authorized Cabot and his three sons, Lewis, Sebastian, and Sancius, "to saile to all parts, countreys, and seas of the East, of the West, and of the North, under our banners and ensigns, with five ships, of what burden or quantitie soever they may be, and as many mariners and men as they will have with them in the said ships, upon their own proper cost and charges, to seeke out, discover, and find whatsoever isles, countreys, regions, or provinces of the heathen and infidels, whatsoever they may be, and in what part of the world soever they may be, which before this time have been unknown to all Christians."[1]

Under this charter, in May, 1497, an expedition under the command of Sebastian set out, and on the 24th day of June land was descried, which proved to be the coast of Labrador. He sailed along the coast three hundred leagues, and planted on the soil the banners of England and Venice.[2] The next year he again touched the continent in high latitudes, and turning southward, followed the coast as far as the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

As many European governments were from time to time sending out expeditions for discovery and conquest, it became necessary to avoid conflicts with and war upon each other, to settle a principle which all should acknowledge as the law by which the right of acquisition which they all asserted should be regulated between themselves. This principle was, that discovery gave title to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made against all other European governments, which title might be

[1] Hakluyt's Voyages and Discoveries, vol. iii. p. 6.
[2] Amer. Cyclop., vol. iii. p. 529.

consummated by possession. Upon the discoveries of the Cabots rested the claim of the English government to dominion in the northern part of this continent.

Henry Hudson, an English navigator, set out from Texel, Holland, April 9, 1609,[1] in the ship "Half-Moon," to seek a passage to China by the northeast. He was then in the service of the Dutch East India Company. Encountering great fields of ice, he was compelled to change his course, and then sailed for Davis Strait. He touched land in latitude 44° 15′, and sailed thence southwestwardly as far as latitude 37° 15′. Returning, he entered the mouth of the Delaware Bay on Friday, August 28th,[2] but encountering shoal water he continued northward, entered New York Bay, discovered the river that bears his name September 11th,[3] and explored it above the mouth of the Mohawk.

The high and mighty States-General of Holland in 1614 issued an edict granting to persons who had or should thereafter discover "any new courses, havens, countries, or places" the exclusive privilege of resorting to and frequenting the same for four voyages. Under this edict the merchants of Amsterdam fitted out several vessels for the purpose of exploration. One of these was commanded by Capt. Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, who entered the Delaware Bay. He gave his own name to the northern cape, now called Cape May, and to the southern the name Cape Cornelius, now known as Henlopen.

No settlement was made on the Delaware until 1623, when under the auspices of the West India Company, chartered in 1621, Capt. Mey ascended the Delaware, and on the eastern side, about Gloucester Point, commenced the erection of Fort Nassau, intended for a trading-post, as well as for security against the Indians. This effort was not successful. The fort was soon abandoned, for we are informed by De Vries, who visited it in 1633, that it was then in the possession of the Indians.

Peter Minuit, in 1637, under the patronage of Christiana, Queen of Sweden, with two vessels and a number of settlers, crossed the Atlantic, and after touching at Jamestown, Va., reached the Delaware about May, 1638. He purchased from the Indians the soil on the western side of the bay and river from Cape Henlopen to Santickan (the falls at Trenton), and erected the fort and founded the town of Christiana, on the north bank of Minquas Creek, a league above its mouth. From this beginning, Swedish settlements were made from time to time along the western side of the Delaware to and above the site of Philadelphia. In 1654, Peter Lindstrom, a Swedish engineer, surveyed and mapped the river from its mouth to Trenton Falls. The next year a Dutch fleet under the command of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, entered the river and captured one by one the Swedish forts and took possession of the colony, and thus ended the Swedish government. Both nationalities continued to dwell along the banks of the stream, the Dutch being the rulers.

The English continued to claim dominion over that portion of the continent along which Cabot had coasted, and Charles II., with the view of wresting possession from the Dutch, on the 12th of March, 1664, by patent granted to his brother James, Duke of York, the territory now embraced in the States of New York and New Jersey. An expedition was sent from England for the purpose of reducing the Dutch fortresses, and on the 8th of September the fort and town of Manhattan, now New York, were surrendered. On the 1st of October following, the settlements on the Delaware yielded, and thus ended Dutch dominion over the soil of Pennsylvania.

[1] Brodhead's Address to the N. Y. Hist. Soc., p. 14.
[2] Journal of Robert Juet, Hudson's mate. Trans. N. Y. Hist. Soc.
[3] Amer. Cyclopædia, vol. ix. p. 30.

CHAPTER II.

The Charter to William Penn for the Province of Pennsylvania—Formation of the Three Original Counties.

DURING the interval between the end of Dutch occupation of Pennsylvania and the granting of the charter to William Penn, the English Governors of New York issued a large number of land grants, and under their administration settlements multiplied along the Delaware. But as these relate wholly to that portion of the province, they do not directly concern residents in the interior.

William Penn, in 1674, became one of three trustees chosen to manage the affairs of West Jersey. In the execution of this trust he had good opportunity to become acquainted with the valuable tract of land lying on the opposite side of the river. At the death of his father, Admiral William Penn, it was found that the British government was indebted to him for money loaned and services rendered about sixteen thousand pounds. Instead of money, William suggested that he would prefer a grant of land on the western side of the Delaware north of Maryland. A formal petition was presented to Charles II. in June, 1680, and after many conferences with adjacent proprietors, on the 4th day of March, 1681, the king granted a charter. The boundaries were described, but serious differences occurred, and many years passed before they were settled and defined. Penn, his heirs and assigns, were made and ordained true and absolute proprietaries of all the lands within the bounds described in the charter, and upon him and his heirs, their deputies and lieutenants, was conferred the executive authority of the province. William Markham was commissioned Deputy Governor, and sent over from England clothed with full authority to inaugurate the new government, and in the fall of the year, at Upland,

now Chester, he took charge of the executive affairs.[1] In October, 1682, Penn arrived in the "Welcome," and soon thereafter the lands of the province were divided into three counties, to wit, Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks. The precise date of the erection of these counties does not appear, but it must have been before the 18th day of November, 1682, as on that day the proprietary issued his writs to the sheriffs of the respective counties, requiring them "to summon all freeholders to meet on the 20th instant, and elect out of themselves seven persons of most note for wisdom, sobriety, and integrity, to serve as their deputies and representatives *in General Assembly*, to be held at Upland, in Pennsylvania, December 6th (4th?) next." In this assembly there were representatives from each of the counties named, as well as from the three "lower counties" of Kent, New Castle, and Sussex. Representatives were chosen, and met in General Assembly at Chester on the 4th day of December. Among the most notable acts of this legislative body was the passage on the 7th of the same month of the "great law." The broad declaration of religious liberty contained in the first section of this law, incorporated in substance in each of the constitutions since adopted by the people of the commonwealth, indicated the liberal opinions of our ancestors as inculcated by the founder, and contributed to the rapid peopling and subsequent prosperity of the colony. It is in these words:

"Almighty God being the only Lord of conscience, father of lights and spirits, and the author as well as object of all divine knowledge, faith, and worship, who only can enlighten the mind and persuade and convince the understanding of people in due reverence to his sovereignty over the souls of mankind, it is enacted by the authority aforesaid that no person now or at any time hereafter living in this province who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the creator, upholder, and ruler of the world, and that professeth him or herself obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly under the civil government, shall in anywise be molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion or practice, nor shall he or she at any time be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever, contrary to his or her mind, but shall freely and fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty in that respect, without any interruption or reflection; and if any person shall abuse or deride any other for his or her different persuasion and practice in matter of religion, such shall be looked upon as a disturber of the peace and be punished accordingly. But to the end that looseness, irreligion, and atheism may not creep in under pretence of conscience, in this province, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, according to the good example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's day, people shall abstain from their common toil and labor, that whether masters, parents, children, or servants, they may better dispose themselves to read the Scriptures of truth at home, or to frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad as may best suit their respective persuasions."

---

[1] William Penn, in a letter dated 5th of 1st mo. (corresponding with March in the present style), 1681,* addressed to Robert Turner, thus explains the origin of the name of the province:

"I chose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country; but Penn being Welsh for *a head*, as Pennmanmoire, in Wales, and Penrith, in Cumberland, and Penn, in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is *the high* or *head woodlands*; for I proposed, when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania*, and they added *Penn* to it, and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would not take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under secretary to vary the name, for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king, as it truly was, to my father, whom he often mentions with praise."

* It must be borne in mind that for many years after the charter to Penn the inhabitants of the province began the year on the first day of March, hence in many old documents the dates are written thus: 1st day of 1st month, 168⅔.

CHAPTER III.

Erection of Lancaster, Cumberland, and Bedford Counties—Purchases of the Indian Title—Erection of Townships and Election Districts—Local Officers.

LANCASTER,[2] the fourth county of the province, was erected from Chester by an act of the General Assembly passed the 10th day of May, 1729, and embraced all the lands of the province to the northward of Octorara Creek, and to the westward of a line of marked trees running from the north branch of said creek to the river Schuylkill. The sixth county, Cumberland,[3] was erected by the act of the 27th day of January, 1750, and took from Lancaster all the lands lying within the province to the westward of Susquehanna and northward and westward of the county of York.[4]

The proprietaries, having due regard to the rights of the Indians, would not permit any occupation of lands, either by settlement or grant from the land office, until after the Indian title had become vested in them. At the time of the organization of Cumberland County the natives were yet in possession of all the territory northwest of the Kittatinny Mountain (the northern barrier of the Cumberland Valley) and the Susquehanna River. At a treaty held by order of the king at Albany in the summer of 1754, negotiations for the purchase of the Indian title resulted in the execution, on the 6th day of July in that year, of a deed from the chiefs of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora nations, constituting the confederacy known as the Six Nations, conveying, for the consideration of four hundred pounds lawful money of New York, to Thomas and Richard Penn, "all the lands lying within the said province of Pennsylvania, bounded and limited as follows, namely: Beginning at the Kittochtinny or Blue Hills, on the west branch of Susquehanna River, and thence by the said, a mile above the mouth of a certain creek called *Kayarondinhagh;* thence northwest and by west as far as the said province of Pennsylvania extends to its western lines or boundaries; thence along the said western line to the south line or boundary of said province; thence by the said south line or boundary to the south side of the said Kittochtinny hills; thence by the south side of said hills to the place of beginning."

Although a few warrants were issued during the

[2] 1 Smith, 176. [3] Ibid., 201. [4] Ibid., 198.

year 1755 for lands in the upper part of the valley of the Juniata, and some surveys and improvements were made, there does not seem to have been any division of this territory into townships for some years thereafter. At July sessions in 1767 the Cumberland court fixed the boundaries of DERRY township as follows: "Beginning at the middle of the Long Narrows; thence up the north side of Juniata as far as Jack's Narrows; thence to include the valley of Kishacokulus and Jack's Creek." These boundaries included a part of the present township of Brady.

At October sessions of the same year four additional townships were erected, and were named and bounded as follows:

DUBLIN.—"Bounded by Air and Fannet townships on the one side, and Coleraine and Barre townships on the top of Sideling Hill on the other side."

COLERAINE.—"Bounded by Dublin township, as above, by the provincial line, and the top of Dunning's Mountain (so as to join Cumberland and Bedford townships) to the gap of Morrison's Cove, from thence to the mouth of Yellow Creek (joining Barre township) to strike Sidling Hill."

CUMBERLAND.—"Bounded by Coleraine township (as above), the provincial line to the Allegeney Mountain, and along the top of the Allegeney Mountain to the top of the ridge that divides the waters of Wills Creek; from thence of Juniata to strike Dunning's Mountain through Lun's Gap."

BEDFORD.—"Bounded by the above-mentioned east line and Dunning's Mountain to the gap of Morrison's Cove, and from thence to the top of Tussee's Mountain (joining Barre township) so as to include Morrison's Cove, and from the end of Morrison's Cove cross by Frankstown to the Allegheny."

BARRE.—"Bounded by Dublin, Coleraine, and Bedford townships, as already mentioned, and along the Allegany until a line struck from thence to Jack's Mountain so as to include the waters of Little Juniata and Shaver's and Standing Stone Creeks."

These townships of Derry, Dublin, Coleraine, Cumberland, Bedford, and Barre included all of the area of Bedford, Blair, and Huntingdon, a large part of Fulton and Mifflin, and a part of Centre Counties. It is probable that as the eastern limits of Dublin were not clearly defined, a part of what is now Tell township, Huntingdon Co., may have been included in the previously-erected township of Lack.

Armagh township was created at January sessions, 1770, from a part of Derry, and included all the territory of that township northwest of Jack's Mountain.

The officers of these townships were as follows:

1767.—John Ramsey (Dublin), William Parker (Coleraine), Thomas Coulter (Cumberland), John Cochran (Bedford), John Forsee (Barre), constables.

1768.—Charles Boyle (Dublin), Samuel Anderson (Barre), constables; John Brady, Jacob Hair (Barre), supervisors; George Jackson, Zebulon Moor (Barre), overseers of the poor.

1769.—Robert Ramsey (Dublin), Samuel Anderson (Barre), constables; Zebulon Moor, Robert Caldwell (Barre), supervisors; Benjamin Elliot, Charles Boyle (Dublin), overseers of the poor; James Little, Charles Caldwell (Barre), viewers of fences.

1770.—James Watson (Dublin), John Wilson (Barre), William Brown (Armagh), constables; Samuel Thompson, Daniel Egoe (Barre), James Moor (Armagh), supervisors; Zebulon Moore, Robert Caldwell (Barre), James Reed (Armagh), overseers of the poor; James Little, Charles Caldwell (Barre), viewers of fences.

1771.—William Shirley (Barre), James Foley (Dublin), constables; Samuel Thompson, Daniel Ego (Barre), supervisors; Zebulon Moor, Robert Caldwell (Barre), Charles Boyle, Benjamin Elliot (Dublin), overseers of the poor.

The Indians, after fully realizing the immense stretch of country covered by the bounds set in the treaty of 1754, expressed disappointment and dissatisfaction. They said they did not understand the points of the compass and were thereby deceived. Some of them became allies of the French and commenced a series of depredations upon the frontier settlers.

An accommodation of the differences between the proprietary government and the Indians was effected at a conference held at Easton, where on the 23d day of October, 1758, a deed was executed limiting the boundaries of the purchase as follows, to wit: "Beginning at the Kittochtinny or Blue Hills, on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, and running thence up the said river, and binding therewith, to a mile above the mouth of a creek called Kaarondinhah (or John Penn's Creek); thence northwest and by west to a creek called Buffaloe's Creek; thence west to the east side of the Alleghany or Appalachian Hills; thence along the east side of said hills, binding therewith, to the south line or boundary of the said province; thence by the said south line or boundary to the south side of the Kittatinny Hill; thence by the south side of the said hill to the place of beginning." This deed confirmed the title of the proprietaries to all the lands within the boundaries above mentioned, including the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry, and parts of Snyder, Union, and Centre, and released to the Six Nations the residue embraced in the deed of 1754.

By an act passed on the 9th day of March, 1771, Bedford County was erected from Cumberland, and its boundaries fixed as follows: "Beginning where the province line crosses the Tuscarora Mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the gap near the head of Path Valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shaver's Creek; thence northeast to the line of Berks County; thence along the Berks County line northwestward to the western bounds of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses[1] of the western boundary of the province, to the southwest corner of the province; and from thence eastward with the southern line of the province to the place of beginning."

[1] At one time it was claimed by Virginia that the western boundary should be made parallel with the Delaware River and at the distance of five degrees of longitude therefrom.

This act authorized the Governor to commission a competent number of justices, who, or any three of whom, were empowered to hold courts in the months of January, April, July, and October in every year. With remarkable promptitude a Court of Quarter Sessions was opened at Bedford on the 16th day of April, 1771, by William Proctor, Robert Hanna, William Lockery, Robert Cluggage,[1] George Wilson, and William McConnell. The court then proceeded to divide the county into townships. AIR, DUBLIN, and COLERAINE were to remain as fixed by the Cumberland court. The lines of BEDFORD and CUMBERLAND were extended from the foot to the top of the Allegheny Mountain. BARRÉ to be cut off by Little Juniata and Tussey's Mountain. Brother's Valley, Fairfield, Mount Pleasant, Hemp Field, Pitt, Tyrone, Spring Hill, Ross Straver, Armstrong, and Tullileague follow, but as these townships embraced territory outside of the limits of Huntingdon and Blair they do not concern us now.

At July sessions, 1773, "that part of Barré township including all the waters that empty into the Raystown Branch of Juniata below the mouth of Yellow Creek and up said creek to Tussey's Mountain is hereby erected into a township by the name of Hopewell township."

It will be noticed that the act creating Bedford County excluded from the boundaries therein described that portion of Huntingdon County lying northeast of the Juniata below the mouth of Shaver's Creek, and according to the letter of the law that territory remained in Cumberland County. The act of March 21, 1772, forming Northumberland, took from Bedford the territory lying west of Tussey's Mountain and northeast of the main branch of the Little Juniata to the head thereof.[2] Another act passed the same day[3] for the purpose of explaining and better ascertaining the boundary lines of the county of Bedford, after reciting the boundaries described in the act of the 9th day of March, 1771, and that as "the Tuscarora Mountain does not extend to the province line and the southern boundaries aforesaid are not properly described, the lines of the county of Bedford cannot be known and run by the trustees appointed for that purpose, provided that the lines following, to wit: "Beginning where the province line crosses the North or Blue Mountain, that runs between the Great and Little Coves and that part of Cumberland County called Connegocheague, and thence along the summit of the said mountain to the beginning of the Tuscarora Mountain, and running along the summit of the said Tuscarora Mountain to the gap near the head of the Path Valley, from thence a north line to the Juniata River; thence up the Juniata to the mountain that divides the Kishicocolus Valley from the Standing Stone Valley, and along the summit of that mountain to the head of the Standing Stone Creek; from thence northeast to the line of Berks County; thence by Berks County line to the western bounds of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses of the western boundary of the province, to the southwest corner thereof; and from thence with other boundaries of the province to the place of beginning; shall be, and are hereby declared to be, the boundary lines of the said county of Bedford."

By act of the 26th day of February, 1773, all the territory of Bedford lying west of the Laurel Hill and of the ridge dividing the waters of the Allegheny and Susquehanna to the head of the latter stream, and south of a line to be run thence due west to the limits of the province, was erected into a new county called Westmoreland.[4]

The geography of the valley of the Juniata was not well understood by the framers of the acts of Assembly above recited, and the indefinite and inconsistent descriptions of boundary lines were producing uncertainty and conflict of authority. On the 30th day of September, 1779, an act was passed reciting that,—

"Whereas the act of General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania entitled *An Act for explaining and better ascertaining the boundary lines of the county of Bedford*, passed the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, and the act passed the same day entituled *An Act for erecting a part of the counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, and Bedford into a separate county*, are contradictory to each other, and assign different and inconsistent boundaries to the said county of Bedford and the county of Northumberland; and part of the boundary of the said county of Northumberland is, by reason of the course of Little Juniata, near the head thereof, impassable; and that strip of land on the northeast side of Juniata, between Jack's Narrows and Standing Stone Mountain, being separated by large mountains from the rest of Cumberland County, makes it inconvenient for the people residing on the said north-east side of Juniata at the place aforesaid; that the same should continue in the said county of Cumberland: For remedy whereof,—

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the lines following, viz.: Beginning where the line (dividing Pennsylvania and Maryland) crosses the north of Blue Mountain that runs between the Great and Little Coves and that part of Cumberland County called Conecocheague, and thence along the summit of the said mountain to the beginning of the Tuscarora Mountain, and running along the summit of the said Tuscarora Mountain to the gap near the head of the Path valley; from thence a north line to the Juniata River; then up the Juniata to Jack's Narrows; thence along the summit of the ridges and mountains which divide the waters falling into the said northeast side of the said Juniata above Jack's Narrows aforesaid, from the waters which fall into the said river below the said Narrows to Tussey's Mountain at the head of the Standing Stone Creek; thence along the summit of Tussey's Mountain to the ridge dividing the waters falling into Bald Eagle Creek from the waters of Little Juniata; thence along the said last-mentioned ridge to the Chestnut Ridge; thence along the Chestnut Ridge to the head of the southwest branch of Bald Eagle Creek; from thence a straight line to the head of Moshannon Creek; thence down Moshannon Creek to the West Branch of Susquehanna; thence up said West Branch to the purchase line run from Kittanning to the said West Branch, to the line of Westmoreland County; thence along the southeast boundary of the said county of Westmoreland, as the same is described in the act erecting the said county of Westmoreland, to the line dividing Pennsylvania from Maryland aforesaid; and thence along the said line last mentioned to the place of beginning."

This act annexed that part of Kishacoquillas Valley now in Brady township, Huntingdon Co., to Bedford

[1] Cluggage resided in Black Log valley, east of Orbisonia.
[2] Smith's Laws, vol. i. p. 367. [3] Ibid., p. 386.
[4] Ibid., p. 407.

County. In 1773, two years after the erection of Bedford County, the lands along the river from Jack's Narrows to the mouth of Mill Creek, and those then taken up in the west end of Kishacoquillas Valley, were taxed in the assessment of Barré township, Cumberland Co., and it is fair to presume that this district remained under the jurisdiction of that county until after the passage of the act of the 30th of September, 1779.

FRANKSTOWN township was created at April sessions, 1775, from parts of Bedford and Barré, and the boundaries fixed as follows: "Along the line dividing Bedford and Northumberland Counties from the West Branch of Susquehanna to where Little Juniata runs through Tussey's Mountain; then along the said mountain to the ridge dividing Morrison's Cove from Croyle's Cove; then along the said ridge to Dunning's Mountain; then along Dunning's Mountain to the dividing ridge between the waters of Dunning's Creek and the southwest branch of Frankstown Branch; then along said ridge to the Allegeny Mountain; then cross the same and by the line of Quemahoning township to the line dividing Bedford and Westmoreland Counties, and by the said line and along the limits of this county to the place of beginning."

This township included the whole of Blair County and the present townships of Morris, Franklin, and Warrior's Mark of Huntingdon County.

HUNTINGDON township was formed from a part of Barré. The records of the court do not contain any account of its erection. At April sessions, 1780, a return of the township officers was made, from which it may be inferred that the township was formed about 1779. Its territory is now divided into Brady, Walker, Porter, and parts of Juniata, Logan, Henderson, and Oneida. The records also fail to give an account of the erection of SHIRLEY township, which was formed from Dublin about the date last mentioned. The earliest assessment of this township was made in 1780, and of Huntingdon in 1781.

TYRONE township was erected from Frankstown, but neither the date nor boundaries appear among the records of the Bedford court. In the proceedings at April sessions, 1787, the name occurs for the first time.

Elections and Election Districts.—A law enacted June 14, 1777, fixed the second Tuesday of October as the day for holding the annual general election. Bedford County was divided into four districts, and the places named at which the elections should be held, as follows: "The freemen of the townships of Bedford, Coleraine, and Cumberland Valley, being the First District, shall hold their elections at the court-house of the said town of Bedford; the freemen of the townships of Bethel, Air, and Dublin, being the Second District, at the house of John Burd, at Fort Littleton; the freemen of the townships of Barré, Hopewell, and Franktown, being the Third District, at the place called the Standing Stone; and the freemen of the townships of Brother's Valley, Turkey Foot, and Quesnachoning, being the Fourth district, at the house of John Kemberline, near the junction of said three townships." Each voter was required to produce a certificate of his having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by an act passed the preceding day.

By the act of the 13th day of September, 1785,[1] dividing the several counties into election districts, Bedford County was separated into five districts, and the elections directed to be held as follows: First, the town of Bedford and the townships of Bedford, Coleraine, Providence, and Cumberland Valley, at the court-house in Bedford; Second, the townships of Bethel and Air, at the house of Ephraim Wallace, in Bethel; Third, the townships of Barré, Hopewell, Frankstown, and Huntingdon, at the place called the Standing Stone; Fourth, the townships of Brother's Valley, Quesmahoning, Turkey Foot, and Wilford, at the house of James Black, in Quesmahoning; Fifth, the townships of Dublin and Shirley, at the house of George Cluggage, in Shirley. On the 19th day of September, 1786,[2] a sixth district was created, consisting of the "townships of Frankstown and Morrison's Cove" (?), and the elections directed to be held at the house of Lazarus Lowrey, at Frankstown.

The act of Sept. 27, 1786, fixed the number of representatives to the General Assembly to be elected in Bedford County at three.

The officers of the townships of Bedford County that covered the present territory of Huntingdon and Blair, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, were as follows:

1772.—Thomas Weston (Barree), James Foley, Jr. (Dublin), constables; Samuel Anderson and George Jackson, (Barree) overseers of the poor; John Wilson and James Little, (Barree) supervisors.

1773.—*April sessions:* Charles Caldwell (Barree), John Bale (Dublin), constables. *July sessions:* James Little, Jr., appointed in the room of Charles Caldwell.

1774.—*March sessions:* Philip Stoner (Hopewell), constable. *April sessions:* James Little (Barree), John Bell (Dublin), Philip Stoner (Hopewell), constables. *July sessions:* Robert Caldwell, John Thorlton, deputy (Barree), John Latta (Dublin), Philip Stoner (Hopewell), constables; James Little, Michael Cryder (Barree), John Ramsey, James Foley (Dublin), Richard Long, Samuel Thompson (Hopewell), supervisors of the highways.

1775.—*Private sessions*, March 25: John Mitchell (Barree), John Latta (Dublin), Philip Stoner (Hopewell), constables; Samuel Anderson, Thomas Johnston (Barree), overseers of the poor; James Little, Michael Cryder (Barree), supervisors. *General sessions*, second Tuesday in April: James Dean (Barree), Samuel Daniel (Dublin), William Phillips (Frankstown), Walter Clark (Hopewell), constables; Samuel Anderson, Thomas Johnston (Barree), Benjamin Sanders, Bastian Shoupe (Hopewell), overseers of the poor; James Little, Michael Cryder (Barree), Michael Whetstone, Peter Hartsock (Hopewell), supervisors.

1776.—*Private sessions*, March 25: William Barrick (Frankstown), William Smart, Jr. (Hopewell), constables; Absalom Gray, Samuel Jack (Frankstown), Benjamin Saunders, Bastian Shoupe (Hopewell), overseers of the poor; Markem Coleman (Frankstown), Peter Hartsock (Hopewell), supervisors. *April sessions:* David Lewis (Barree), Samuel Thompson (Dublin), William Smart, Jr. (Hopewell), constables.

[1] Smith, vol. ii. p. 334. [2] Ibid., p. 385.

1777.—*Petty sessions*, Sept. 27: William Riddle (Barree), John Walker (Dublin), Joseph Cellar (Frankstown), Joshua Davis (Hopewell), constables. *General sessions*, Oct. 14: William Riddle, of Barree, fined; John Walker, of Dublin, fined thirty shillings; Thomas Anderson, Joshua Davis (Hopewell), Felix Miller, appointed constables.

1778.—*General sessions*, April 13: William Wilson (Barree), William Winton (Dublin), constables.

1780.—*General Sessions*, April 11: Robert Wasson (Barree), James Morton (Dublin), Jacob Rowler (Frankstown), Benjamin Sanders (Hopewell), George Reynolds, Isaac Worrill, deputy (Huntingdon), Giles Stevens (Shirley), constables; Alexander McCormick, John Glenn (Barree), Hugh Davison, John Walker (Dublin), Patrick McGuire, David Lowry (Frankstown), William Sherley, Levi Moore (Hopewell), Archibald Fletcher, James Gibson (Huntingdon), James Galbraith, James Cluggage (Shirley), overseers of the poor; James Anderson, Jeremiah Rickets (Barree), James Coil, Esq., John Ramsey (Dublin), Jacob Rowler, Jr., Absalom Gray (Frankstown), Solomon Sell, Hugh Skelly (Hopewell), Ludwick Sells, Joshua Lewis (Huntingdon), Jacob Shara, James Carmichael (Shirley), supervisors of the highways.

1781.—*April sessions:* David Ralston (Barree), James Barnet (Dublin), Absalom Gray (Frankstown), Ludwick Sells (Huntingdon), George Cluggage (Shirley), constables; Joseph Oburn, Benjamin McGuffey (Barree), Hugh Davidson, John Walker (Dublin), Samuel Rhea, James Johnston (Frankstown), Henry Lloyd, Michael Cryder (Huntingdon), James Galbraith, James Cluggage (Shirley), overseers of the poor; William Nelson, Archibald Glen (Barree), James Coyle, Esq., John Ramsey (Dublin), Urick Heifheit, Edward Beatty (Frankstown), Joseph Prigmore, Moses Donaldson (Huntingdon), James Carmichael, Esq., Jacob Shara (Shirley), supervisors of the highways.

1782.—*April sessions:* Chain Rickets (Barree), William Justice (Dublin), William Traviss (Huntingdon), Giles Stevens (Shirley), constables; Henry Ferguson, James Carswell (Barree), Hugh Davidson, John Walker (Dublin), Michael Cryder, Henry Lloyd (Huntingdon), overseers of the poor; William McLevy, Alexander McCormick (Barree) James Coil, John Ramsey (Dublin), Joseph Prigmore, Jacob Laird (Huntingdon), supervisors of the highways.

1783.—*April sessions:* William Long (Barree), James McKee (Dublin), George Jackson (Huntingdon), James Cluggage (Shirley), constables; Benjamin McGoffin (Barree), Hugh Davidson, John Walker (Dublin), Henry Lloyd, Michael Cryder (Huntingdon), James Galbraith, Matthew Patton (Shirley), overseers of the poor; David Ralston, Gilbert Cheny (Barree), John Burd, George Hudson (Dublin), George Reynolds, Samuel Donnel (Huntingdon), John Morgan, Francis Cluggage (Shirley), supervisors of the highways.

1786.—*April sessions:* Abraham Nelson (Barree), Benjamin Burd (Dublin), Absalom Gray (Frankstown), Solomon Sill (Hopewell), John Biddle (Huntingdon), constables; John Ramsey, Hugh Orlton (Dublin), William Devinny, Thomas McCune (Frankstown), James Hale, Felix Miller (Hopewell), John Fee, Jacob Laird (Huntingdon) overseers of the poor; Robert Ramsey, George Hudson (Dublin) Samuel Davis, Michael Fetter (Frankstown), William Sherley, Hugh Skelly (Hopewell), Henry Neff, George Reynolds (Huntingdon), supervisors of the highways.

1787.—*April sessions:* William Nelson (Barree), John Ramsey (Dublin), John Bittle (Huntingdon), John Armstrong (Shirley), constables, James Anderson, John Dickey (Barree), James Barnet, Hugh Davison (Dublin), John Fee, George Reynolds (Huntingdon), George Wilson, John Morgan (Shirley), overseers of the poor; John Wilson, James Hannam (Barree), Robert Ramsey, George Hudson (Dublin), Henry Neff, Nathaniel Jarrit (Huntingdon), James Galbraith, William Morris (Shirley), supervisors of the highways.

Among the citizens of that portion of Bedford County now composing Huntingdon and Blair, summoned as grand jurors, were: 1772, July 14th, Michael Cryder; 1780, April 11th, William Shirley; 1781, January sessions, William Simonton, James Foley, and Michael Cryder; 1782, April sessions, Samuel Anderson; July sessions, Samuel Anderson, James Foley, and Moses Donaldson; October sessions, Alexander McConnell; 1786, January sessions, George Ashman and George Cluggage.

The first Court of Quarter Sessions was held at Bedford, April 16, 1771, before "William Proctor, Robert Cluggage, Robert Hanna, George Wilson, William Lockery, and William McConnell, Esqs., justices of our Lord the King, to hear and determine divers felonies and misdemeanors in the said county committed." Twenty-three grand jurors were sworn. Robert Galbraith was enrolled as an attorney. At April sessions, 1773, "John Freeharty, of the grand jury, is fined five shillings for being drunk, and ten shillings for the contempt in so doing while on the duty of that office, and coming into court while in that condition."

At July sessions, 1780, "The Court proceeded to regulate the Price of Labourers, and are of opinion that the same shall be estimated and rated 26 Dollars each Man ℔ Day." October sessions continued at same rate.

Unexplained this would appear extravagant, but it must be borne in mind that the standard of value was the dollar in Continental currency, which had rapidly shrunk in worth as contrasted with specie. When measured by the specie standard, the price of a day's labor was about forty cents. The paper currency of the country depreciated so rapidly in value that it was necessary to establish some rate of exchange, and the General Assembly, by act of April 3, 1781, fixed a scale of depreciation for each month from the beginning of the year 1777 to the end of February, 1781. In July, 1780, it required sixty-four and one-half dollars in paper to equal one dollar in specie.

Among the justices sworn, as appears by the records, were:

1771, April 16, Robert Cluggage; 1773, April 13, Robert Cluggage; 1774, April 13, Robert Cluggage; 1782, Dec. 18, Robert Cluggage; 1773, April 13, William McConnell; 1774, May 12, Henry Lloyd; 1777, September, Robert Galbraith, James Martin; 1779, Jan. 13, James Carmichael, James Coyle; 1779, Feb. 12, Matthew Dean; 1781, April 28, John Canan (commission dated Feb. 3, 1781); 1786, July 20, Thomas Wilson, John Little; 1787, Jan. 22, John Coyle; 1787, June 22, James Coyle.

Persons were recommended for license to keep public-houses as follows:

1773, July sessions, Michael Cryder; 1773, October sessions, Michael Cryder; 1774, October sessions, Michael Cryder, Ludwick Sells; 1778, April sessions, Francis Cluggage; 1781, January sessions, Ludwick Sells; 1781, April sessions, Benjamin Elliot.

Benjamin Elliot was commissioned high sheriff Oct. 31, 1785, and was sworn Dec. 19, 1785.

George Ashman, lieutenant, was sworn Dec. 26, 1780.

CHAPTER IV.

Indian Occupation—Lenni Lenapes—Iroquois—Complaints of Intrusion by the Whites on Unpurchased Lands.

At the time the first European settlements were made in Pennsylvania the soil was occupied by Indians who called themselves Lenni Lenape, or the original people. They were designated by the Europeans Delawares, by reason of their inhabiting the region of country drained by that stream. They were also known as Algonquins. The tradition of this people was that in the far-distant past, in migrating eastward, about the time they reached the Mississippi,[1] they fell in with the Mengwe,[2] who also came from a distant country, and had reached the river farther north. Both nations had the same object in view, the seeking of a new and better country towards the rising sun. Exploring parties sent in advance reported the region east of the river to be inhabited by a people of physique much superior to that of the invaders, and that they dwelt within intrenchments or fortifications. This people, called Allegewi, declined permission to settle in their country, but agreed that the Lenapes and Mengwe might pass through their domain and settle farther eastward. Accordingly the Lenapes began to cross the Namoesi Sipu. Their numbers, for there were thousands of them, so appalled the Allegewi that they withdrew their permission and commenced a savage warfare upon those who had already passed the stream. A conference was held, and the Mengwe, who had been content to remain as spectators, united with their new allies and waged a fierce war against the Allegewi, who, after suffering severe loss, and finding that further resistance would result in extermination, abandoned the country to the conquerers and fled southward. In the conflicts, which continued many years, the Lenapes lost many of their warriors, and they claimed that they were always compelled to bear the brunt of battle, while the Mengwe would hang in the rear.

By slow and easy stages these nations moved farther eastward, still continuing upon terms of friendship, the Lenapes following the streams that ran eastward, while the Mengwe made choice of the lands in the vicinity of the great lakes. The former occupied the country from the Hudson to the Chesapeake Bay, including the shores of the four great rivers, the Hudson, Delaware,[3] Susquehanna, and Potomac, making the Delaware the chief centre of their possessions. In the course of time that portion of the nation that had reached the Atlantic slope became divided into three tribes, to wit: Unamis or Turtle, Unalachtgo or Turkey, Wolf or Minsi, corrupted into Monsey and Muncy. The latter, being the most warlike of the three tribes, dwelt farther inland as a guard against any incursions by the Mengwe, and their possessions, extending southwest from the Hudson to far beyond the Susquehanna, included the valley of the Juniata. These three principal divisions were divided into many subordinate clans or tribes, each assuming a distinct name as circumstance or locality might suggest.

The Mengwe were separated into five principal tribes, — Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Growing jealous of their more southern neighbors, and apprehensive of their increasing numbers and power, they endeavored to provoke hostilities between different tribes of the Lenapes. Failing in their designs, some time about the close of the fifteenth century a union of all the tribes in one common bond was effected, and they were afterwards known in history as the Five Nations. By the French they were known as Iroquois, by the Dutch, Maquas, and by the English, Mingoes. They subsequently overmastered the Lenapes and became the dominant power, whether by force of arms, as they claimed, or by dishonorable stratagem, as the Lenapes alleged, it is needless now to inquire. In 1712 the Tuscaroras, who had inhabited the interior of North Carolina and Virginia, were driven therefrom by the Powhattans, a branch of the Lenapes, moved northward, and were adopted by the Iroquois, who were thereafter mentioned by the English as the Six Nations. The language of the five original tribes was practically the same, but different from that of the Lenapes.

The early treaties made by the proprietary government for the purchase of lands from the natives were with the shackamackers or chiefs of tribes of the Delawares. The Five Nations soon appear as claimants for the territory drained by the Susquehanna by right of conquest. In the absence of written records it is difficult to determine the time when the northern confederacy subdued the Lenapes and wrested this part of their domain from them, but from the best accessible data it appears to have occurred between 1677 and 1684.[4] The proprietary government made purchases from both claimants until the right of the Six Nations was acquiesced in by the Delawares. On the 2d of July, 1742, a conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations and the chiefs of the Shawanese was held by the Governor and Council at Philadelphia, and continued for several days. Among the many subjects presented for consideration and adjustment were renewed complaints on the part of the Indians "against some people who are settled at Juniata, a Branch of Sasquehannah, and all along the Banks of that River as Mahaning, and desire that they may be forthwith made to go off the Land, for they do great Damage to our Cousins, the Delawares." The Governor responded that on their former complaints relative to settlers on the Juniata and Sasquehannah,

[1] Called by the Lenapes *Namoesi Sipu*, or river of fish,—*Namoes*, a fish; *Sipu*, a river.

[2] The Iroquois or Five Nations.

[3] This river they called the Lenapewhittuck. Hittuck in their language signified a rapid stream.

[4] Mombert's Lancaster County, p. 23.

"some Magistrates were sent expressly to remove them, and we thought no person would stay after that." The Indian response was, "So far from removing the people, they made Surveys for themselves, and they are in League with the Trespassers. We desire more effectual Methods may be used and honester men employ'd." This the Governor promised to do, and complained to the chiefs that the Delawares were giving some trouble about lands purchased from them about fifty years ago. A few days later, in the presence of Sassonan, a chief of the Delawares, and a number of Indians of that nation from Shamokin and the forks of the Delaware, Canassatego, a chief of the Onondagas, and orator on the occasion, said,—

"BRETHREN, THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL:

"The other day you informed us of the misbehavior of our cousins, the Delawares, with respect to their continuing to claim and refusing to remove from some land on the river Delaware, notwithstanding their ancestors had sold it by deed, under their hands and seals, to the proprietors for a valuable consideration upwards of fifty years ago, and notwithstanding that they themselves had about —— years ago, after a long and full examination, ratified that deed of their ancestors, and given a fresh one under their hands and seals, and then you requested us to remove them, enforcing your request with a string of wampum. Afterwards you laid on the table by Conrad Weiser our own letters, some of our cousins' letters, and several writings to prove the charge against our cousins, with a draught of the land in dispute. We now tell you we have perused all these several papers. We see with our own eyes that they have been a very unruly people, and are altogether in the wrong in their dealings with you. We have concluded to remove them and oblige them to go over the river Delaware, and to quit all claim to any lands on this side for the future, since they have received pay for them and it has gone through their guts long ago. To confirm to you that we will see your requests executed, we lay down this string of wampum in return for yours."

Then turning to the Delawares, holding a belt of wampum in his hand, he spoke to them as follows:

"COUSINS:

"Let this belt of wampum serve to chastise you. You ought to be taken by the hair of the head and shaked severely till you recover your senses and become sober; you don't know what ground you stand on, nor what you are doing. Our Brother Onas' case is very just and plain, and his intentions to preserve friendship; on the other hand your cause is bad, your heart far from being upright, and you are maliciously bent to break the chain of friendship with our Brother Onas. We have seen with our eyes a deed signed by nine of your ancestors above fifty years ago for this very land, and a release signed not many years since by some of yourselves and chiefs now living to the number of fifteen or upwards. But how came you to take upon you to sell land at all? We conquered you, we made women of you,—you know you are women, and can no more sell land than women. Nor is it fit you should have the power of selling lands since you would abuse it. This land that you claim is gone through your guts. You have been furnished with clothes and meat and drink by the goods paid you for it, and now you want it again like children as you are. But what makes you sell land in the dark? Did you ever tell us that you had sold this land? Did we ever receive any part, even the value of a pipe-shank from you for it? You have told us a blind story that you sent a messenger to us to inform us of the sale, but he never came among us, nor we never heard anything about it. This is acting in the dark, and very different from the conduct our Six Nations observe in their sales of land. On such occasions they give public notice and invite all the Indians of their united nations, and give them a share of the present they receive for their lands. This is the behavior of the wise united nations, but we find you are none of our blood. You act a disgraceful part not only in this but in other matters. Your ears are ever open to slanderous reports about our brethren. You receive them with as much greediness as lewd women receive the embrace of bad men. And for all these reasons we charge you to remove instantly. We don't give you liberty to think about it. You are women; take the advice of a wise man and remove immediately. You may return to the other side of Delaware, where you came from, but we don't know whether, considering how you have demeaned yourselves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not swallowed that land down your throats as well as the land on this side. We, therefore, assign you two places to go, either to Wyoming or Shamokin. You may go to either of these places, and then we shall have you more under our eye, and shall see how you behave. Don't deliberate, but remove away and take this belt of wampum."

This incisive speech was interpreted by Conrad Weiser into English, and by Cornelius Spring into the Delaware language, when Canassatego, taking a string of wampum, added,—

"After our just reproof and absolute order to depart from the land, you are now to take notice of what we have further to say to you. This string of wampum serves to forbid you, your children, and grandchildren, to the latest posterity, for ever meddling in land affairs; neither you nor any who shall descend from you are ever hereafter to presume to sell any land, for which purpose you are to preserve this string in memory of what your uncles have this day given you in charge. We have some other business to transact with our brethren, and therefore depart the council and consider what has been said to you."

CHAPTER V.

The Murder of John Armstrong, an Indian Trader, and his Companions.

JOHN, familiarly called "Jack," Armstrong, an Indian trader, and his two companions, James Smith and Woodworth Arnold, were murdered by three Delaware Indians at the Narrows, above the borough of Mount Union, about the middle of February, 1744. This event, which spread alarm and consternation among the frontier settlers and the traders, gave name to the narrow gorge through which the Juniata breaks its winding course. Jack's Narrows are known to every traveler who has wended his way through the narrow defile. "Jack's Spring" is celebrated for its cool, silvery water.

The following deposition communicates the first authentic intelligence of the murders:

"PAXTON, April 19th, 1744.

"The Deposition of the Subscribers Testifieth and Saith that the Subscribers having a Suspicion that John Armstrong, Trader, Together with his Men, James Smith & Woodworth Arnold were Murther'd by ye Indians. They met at the House of Joseph Chambers in Paxton, and there consulted to go to Shamokin, To Consult with the Delaware King & Secalima[1] & their Council, what they should do Concerning the Affaire. Whereupon the King & Councel Ordered Eight of their men to go with the depts. to the House of James Berry, in order to go in quest of the Murther'd persons; but that Night they came to said Berry's House, three of the Eight Indians ran away, and the next Morning these Dep^{ts}, Together wth ye five Indians that remained, Set on their Journey Peaceably to the last Supposed sleeping place of the Deceased, and upon their Arrival, these Dep^{ts}. dispersed themselves in Order to find out the Corps of the deceased, & one of the Dep^{ts}. Named James Berry, a Small Distance from the afores^{d} sleeping Place Came, came to a White Oak Tree which had three Knotches on it, & close by s^{d} Tree he found a Shoulder Bone, (which these Dep^{ts}. does Supose. to be John Armstrong's, And that he himself was Eating by the Indians) which he carried to the afores^{d} sleeping place and Showed to his Companions, one of which handed it to the s^{d} five Indians to know what bone it was, & they, after passing different sentiments upon it, handed it to a Delaware Indian

[1] The name of this chief of the Six Nations is variously spelled, according to the fancy of the writer. By some it has been written Shikellimo, others Shick Calamy, etc.

who was Suspected by the Dep^{ts}, and they Testify and Say, that as soon as the s^{d} Indian took the bone in his hand, his Nose Gushed out with Blood, and he directly handed it to Another, from whence these Dep^{ts} steered along a path about three or four Miles to the Narrows of Juniata, where they Suspected the Murther to be Comited, and where the Allegany Road Crosses the Creek. These Dep^{ts} Sat Down in Order to Consult on what Measures to take in order to proceed on a Discovery, Whereupon most of the White Men, These Dep^{ts} Cross't the Creek again, And went down the Creek and Crost into an Island where these Dep^{ts} had had Intelligence the Corps had been Throwne; And There they Met the rest of the White Men & Indians who was in Company, and there Consulted to go further down the Creek in Quest of the Corps, & These Dep^{ts} Further saith, they Ordered the Indians to go down the Creek on the Other side, but they all followed these Dep^{ts} at a Small distance, except one Indian who Cros't the Creek again, & Soon After these Dep^{ts} Seeing Some Bawld Eagles and other Fowles, Suspected the Corps to be thereab^{ts}, and thereab^{ts} lost Sight of the Indians, & Immediately found one of the Corps, w^{ch} these dep^{ts} says was the Corps of James Smith, one of s^{d} Armstrong's Men, And Directly upon finding the Corps, these Dep^{ts} heard three Shotts of Guns, which they had great Reason to Think was the Indians, their Companions, who had deserted from them, and in order to let him know they had found the Corps, these dep^{ts} fired three Guns, but to no purpose, for they Never saw the Indians any More, and Abt Quarter of a Mile further down the Creek, they Saw More Bawled Eagles, whereupon they made down towards the Place, where they found another Corps, (being the Corps of Woodworth Arnold, the other Serv^{t} of s^{d} John Armstrong) lying on a rock, and then Went to the Former Sleeping place, where they had Appointed to meet the Indians, but Saw no Indians, only that the Indians had been there & Cooked Some Victuals for themselves and had gone off. And that Night these Dep^{ts} further says they had great Reason to suspect that the Indians was then Thereab^{t}, and intended to do them some Damages, for a Dog these Dep^{ts} had with them Barking that Night, which was remarkable, for the s^{d} Dog had not Barked all the time they was out till that Night, nor never since, which Occasioned these Dep^{ts} to stand upon their Guard behind Trees, with their Guns Cock'd that Night. Next Morning these Dep^{ts} went back to the Corps, which they found to be Barbarously and Inhumanly Murthered by Very Gastly and deep cuts on their Heads with a Tomahawk or such Like Weapon, which had sunk into their Sculs & Brains, & in one of s^{d} Corps there appears a hole in his scul near the cut, which was supposed to be with a Tomahawk, which these Dep^{ts} does believe to be a Bullet hole. And these Dep^{ts} after taking as particular a View of the Corps as their Melancholy Condition would admit, they buried them as decently as their circumstances would allow, and returned home to Paxton, the Allegany road to John Harris^{s}, Thinking it Dangerous to return the same Way they went out; and Further These Deponents saith not.

"These s^{d} Depp^{ts} being legally qualified before me, James Armstrong, one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, have hereunto set their hands in Testimony Thereof.

"JAS. ARMSTRONG.

"ALEXD^{r} ARMSTRONG.
"THOMAS McKEE.
his
"FRANCES ✕ ELLIS.
mark
"JOHN FFORSTER.
his
"WILLIAM ✕ BASKINS.
mark
his
"JAMES ✕ BERRY.
mark
"JOHN WATT.
"JA^{s}. ARMSTRONG.
"DAVID DENNY."

Thomas Cookson wrote to the Governor from Lancaster, under date of April 22d, informing him that John Mussemelin and John, son of Neshalleeny, both Delaware Indians, were adjudged at a council held by Shickalamy and other natives at Shamokin guilty of the murders, and were sent under guard to be delivered to justice. Neshalleeny's son escaped, but Mussemelin had been delivered and placed in jail. He stated that the prisoner confessed the crime, and gives his version of the circumstances. This letter was laid before the Council on the 25th, and directions given that Conrad Weiser should be immediately dispatched to the chiefs of the Delawares at Shamokin to make peremptory demand for the delivery of the other murderers, and that Shickalamy and the Indians there shall make immediate search for the goods of the deceased, in order that they may be put into the hands of his brother for the satisfaction of his creditors or the support of his family.

Alexander, brother of John Armstrong, the murdered trader, wrote to the Indians as follows:

"TO ALIMOPPUS, KING OF THE DELAWARES:

"GREAT SIR,—As a parcel of your men have murdered my brother and two of his men, I write to you, knowing you to be a king of Justice, that you will send us in all the murderers and the men that was with them, as I looked for the Corps of my murdered brother, for that reason your men threaten my life, and I cannot live in my house: now as we have no inclination or mind to go to war with you, our friends, as a friend I desire that you will keep your men from doing me harm, and also send the murderers and the Companions. I Expect an Answer, and am your much hurted friend and brother,

"ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.

"April ye 25th, 1744.
"we have sent
"John Mashamelen
"to Goal."

"TO SICALAMOUS, THE KING'S GREAT COUNCELLOR:

"MY GREAT FRIEND,—I write to you as you are a man that I hope will do your friends good; now, my brother is murdered, and his men, by the Delawares; I desire that you will send us all the murderers and the men that Joyned with them, and as we do not want to fall out or quarrel with you without you make us do it, I desire that you will Endeavour to send us all your men that are guilty of the murder, and the men that Joyned with them.

"I am your hurted friend and brother,

"ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.

"April ye 25th, 1744.

"We have sent John Mashamelen to Goal, and he says that the Nishalenerd's son killed Smith, and he is not willing to die till the rest are brought in to him."

The superscription of the letter was,—

"To Sicalamus, the great Councellor for the Mingoes."

Conrad Weiser, upon whom the government always relied as a mediator and pacificator in troubles with the natives, in a letter to Richard Peters, from "Tulpehokin, April 26, 1744," giving an account of some other business, congratulated himself that by his absence from home he was spared the duty of interceding on behalf of the Indians with the government. But before his letter was forwarded he received one from the Governor, dated the 26th, containing the instructions of the Council, and acknowledging the same in a postscript of the 28th, prepared to set out on the next morning for Shamokin. Peters' to Weiser was dated Philadelphia, April 26th, and was sent by special messenger.

On the 2d of May, Weiser delivered his message at Shamokin to Olumapies, the Delaware chief, and the rest of the Delaware Indians, in the presence of Shick Calamy and a few others of the Six Nations. Olumapies, in the presence of the Indians named, thus responded:

"BROTHER, THE GOVERNOR:

"It is true that we, the Delaware Indians, by the Instigation of the Evil Spirit, have Murdered James (John) Armstrong and his Men. We have transgressed, and we are ashamed to look up. We have taken the Murderer and delivered him to the Relations of the Deceased, to be dealt with according to his works.

"BROTHER, THE GOVERNOR:

"Your demand for the goods is very just. We have gathered some of them. We will do the utmost of what we can to find them all. We do not doubt but we can find the most part, and whatever is wanting we will make up in Skins, which is what the Goods are sent for to the Woods.

"BROTHER, THE GOVERNOR:

"The dead Bodies are Buried; it is certain that John Armstrong was buried by the Murderer, and the other two by those that searched for them. Our Hearts are in Mourning, and we are in a dismal condition and cannot say anything at present."

Shick Calamy, on behalf of the Six Nations, then said,—

"BROTHER, THE GOVERNOR:

"We have been all misinformed on both sides about the unhappy accident. Mussemelin has certainly murdered the three white men himself, and upon his bare accusation of Neshaleeny's son, which was nothing but spite, the said Neshaleeny's son was seized and made a prisoner. Our cousins, the Delaware Indians, being then drunk, in particular Olumapies, never examined things, but made an innocent person prisoner, which gave a great deal of disturbance amongst us. However, the two prisoners were sent, and by the way in going down the river they stopped at the house of James Berry. James told the young man, 'I am sorry to see you in such a condition. I have known you from a boy, and always loved you.' Then the young man seemed to be very much struck to the heart, and said, 'I have said nothing yet, but now I will tell all; let the Indians come in, and the white people also; they shall hear it.' And then told Mussemeelin, in the presence of all the people,—

"'Now I am going to die for your wickedness. You have killed all the three white men. I never did intend to kill any of them.' Then Mussemeelin in anger said, 'It is true I have killed them. I am a man, you are a coward; it is a great satisfaction to me to have killed them. I will die with joy for having killed a great rogue and his companions.' Upon which the young man was set at liberty by the Indians. We desire, therefore, our brother, the Governor, will not insist to have either of the two young men in prison or condemned to die. It it is not with the Indians as with white people to put people in prison on suspicion or for trifles. Indians must be first found guilty of a crime, then judgment is given and immediately executed. We will give you faithfully all the particulars, and at the ensuing treaty entirely satisfy you; in the mean time we desire that good friendship and harmony may continue, and that we may live long together is the hearty desire of your brethren, the Indians of the United Six Nations, present at Shamokin."

The following is what Shick Calamy declared to be the truth of the story concerning the murder of John Armstrong, Woodworth Arnold, and James Smith, from the beginning to the end, to wit:

"That Mussemeelin owing some skins to John Armstrong, the said Armstrong seized a horse of the said Mussemeelin and a rifled gun; the gun was taken by James Smith, deceased. Some time last winter Mussemeelin met Armstrong on the river Juniata and paid to about twenty shillings, for which he offered a neck-belt in pawn to Armstrong, and demanded his horse, and James [John?] Armstrong r.fused it and would not deliver up the horse, but enlarged the debt, as his usual custom was, and after some quarrel the Indian went away in great anger without his horse to his hunting-cabin. Some time after this Armstrong with his two companions, on their way to Ohio, passed by Mussemeelin's hunting-cabin; his wife only being at home demanded the horse of Armstrong, because he was her proper goods, but did not get him, Armstrong had by this time sold or lent the horse to James Berry. After Mussemeelin came from hunting, his wife told him that Armstrong was gone by, and that she demanded the horse of him, but did not get him; and, as is thought, pressed him to pursue and take revenge of Armstrong. The third day in the morning after James Armstrong was gone by, Mussemeelin said to two young men that hunted with him, 'Come, let us go toward the Great Hills to hunt bears;' accordingly they went all three in company. After they had gone a good way Mussemeelin, who was foremost, was told by the two young men that they were out of their course. 'Come you along,' said Mussemeelin, and they accordingly followed him till they came to the path that leads to Ohio.[1] Then Mussemeelin told them he had a good mind to go and fetch his horse back from Armstrong, and desired the two young men to come along; accordingly they went. It was almost night, and they traveled till next morning. Mussemeelin said, 'Now they are not far off. We will make ourselves black; then they will be frightened and will deliver up the horse immediately, and I will tell Jack that if he don't give me the horse I will kill him;' and when he said so he laughed. The young men thought he joked, as he used to do. They did not blacken themselves, but he did. When the sun was above the trees, or about an hour high, they all came to the fire, where they found James Smith sitting, and they also sat down. Mussemeelin asked where Jack was. Smith told him he was gone to clear the road a little. Mussemeelin said he wanted to speak with him, and went that way; and after he had gone a little distance from the fire he said something and looked back, laughing, but he having a thick throat and his speech being very bad, and their talking with Smith, hindered them from understanding what he said, they did not mind it. They being hungry, Smith told them to kill some turtles, of which there were plenty, and we would take some bread, and by and by they would all eat together. While they were talking they heard a gun go off not far off, at which time Woodward Arnold was killed, as they learned afterward. Soon after Mussemeelin came back and said, 'Why did you not kill that white man according as I bid you? I have laid the other two down.' At this they were surprised, and one of the young men, commonly called Jimmy, ran away to the river side. Mussemeelin said to the other, 'How will you do to kill Catawbas, if you cannot kill white men? You coward, I'll show you how you must do,' and then taking up the English axe that lay there, he struck it three times into Smith's head before he died. Smith never stirred. Then he told the young Indian to call the other, but he was so terrified he could not call. Mussemeelin then went and fetched him, and said to him that two of the white men were killed, he must now go and kill the third, then each of them would have killed one. But neither of them dared venture to talk anything about it. Then he pressed them to go along with him; he went foremost. Then one of the young men told the other as they went along, 'My friend, don't you kill any of the white people; let him do what he will; I have not killed Smith; he has done it himself; we have no need to do such a barbarous thing.' Mussemeelin being then a good way before them in a hurry, they soon saw John Armstrong sitting upon an old log. Mussemelin spoke to him and said, 'Where is my horse?' Armstrong made answer, and said, 'He will come by and by: you shall have him.' 'I want him now,' said Mussemeelin. Armstrong answered, 'You shall have him. Come, let us go to that fire (which was at some distance from the place where Armstrong sat), and let us smoke and talk together.' 'Go along then,' said Mussemeelin. 'I am coming,' said Armstrong; 'do you go before Mussemeelin, do you go foremost.' Armstrong looked then like a dead man, and went toward the fire, and was immediately shot in his back by Mussemeelin, and fell. Mussemeelin then took his hatchet and struck it into Armstrong's head and said, 'Give me my horse, I tell you.' By this time one of the young men who had fled again that had gone away before, but he returned in a short time. Mussemeelin then told the young men they must not offer to discover or tell a word about what had been done for their lives, but they must help him to bury Jack, and the other two were to be thrown into the river. After that was done Mussemeelin ordered them to load the horses and follow him toward the hill where they intended to hide the goods. Accordingly they did, and as they were going Mussemeelin told them that there were a great many Indians hunting about that place, if they should happen to meet with any they must be killed to prevent their betraying them. As they went along, Mussemeelin going before, the two young men agreed to run away as soon as they could meet with any Indians, and not hurt anybody. They came to the desired place; the horses were unloaded, and Mussemeelin opened the bundles and offered the two young men each a parcel of goods They told him as they had already sold their skins, and everybody knew they had nothing, they would certainly be charged with a black action were they to bring any goods to the town, and therefore they would not accept any, but promised, nevertheless, not to betray him. 'Now,' says Mussemeelin, 'I know what you were talking about when you strayed

[1] The path, trail, or traders' road, leading *via* Aughwick and Standing Stone.

so far behind. You have agreed to betray me, but you shall fare like the white men if you intend to hurt me.'

"The two young men being in great danger of losing their lives, of which they had been much afraid all that day, accepted of what he offered to them, and the rest of the goods they put in a heap, and covered them from the rain, and then went to their hunting-cabin. Mussemeelin unexpectedly finding two or three more Indians there, laid down his goods, and said he had killed Jack Armstrong and taken pay for his horse, and should any of them discover it, that person he would likewise kill, but otherwise they might take a part of the goods. The young man called Jimmy went away to Shamokin, after Mussemeelin went to bury the goods, with three more Indians with whom he had prevailed. One of them was Neshaleeny's son, whom he had ordered to kill James Smith, but these Indians would not have any of the goods. Some time after the young Indian had been in Shamokin it was whispered about that some of the Delaware Indians had killed Armstrong and his men. A drunken Indian came to one of the Tudolous houses at night, and told the man of the house that he could tell him a piece of bad news. 'What is that?' said the other. The drunken man said, 'Some of our Delaware Indians have killed Armstrong and his men, which, if our chiefs should not resent and take them up, I will kill them myself, to prevent a disturbance between us and the white people, our brethren.' Next morning Shick Calamy and some other Indians of the Delawares were called to assist Olumapies in council. Then Shick Calamy and Olumapies got one of the Tridolow Indians to write a letter to me to desire me to come to Shamokin in all haste, that the Indians were very much dissatisfied in mind. This letter was brought to my house by four Delaware Indians, sent express, but I was then in Philadelphia, and when I came home and found no particulars mentioned in the letter, and that none of the Indians of the Six Nations had been down, I did not care to meddle with Delaware Indian's affairs, and stayed at home till I received the government's orders to go, which was about two weeks after. Olumapies was advised by his council to employ a conjuror, or ker, as they call it, to find out the murderer. Accordingly he did, and the Indians met. The *seer*, being busy all night, told them in the morning to examine such and such a one, that they were present when Armstrong was killed, naming the two young men. Mussemeelin was present. Accordingly, Olumapies, Quitheyquent, and Thomas Green, an Indian, went to him that had fled first and examined him. He told the whole story very freely. They then went to the other, but he would not say a word, but went away and left them. The three Indians returned to Shick Calamy and informed them of what discovery they had made, when it was agreed to secure the murderers, and deliver them up to the white people. Then a great noise arose among the Delaware Indians, and some were afraid of their lives, and went into the woods. Not one cared to meddle with Mussemeelin and the other that could not be prevailed on to discover anything, because of the resentment of their families, but they being pressed by Shick Calamy's sons to secure the murderers, otherwise they would be cut off from the chain of friendship, four or five of the Delawares made Mussemeelin and the other young man prisoners, and tied them both. They lay twenty-four hours, and none would venture to conduct them down, because of the great division among the Delaware Indians, and Olumapies, in danger of being killed, fled to Shick Calamy, and begged his protection. At last Shick Calamy's son Jack went to the Delawares, most of them being drunk, as they had been for several days, and told them to deliver the prisoners to Alexander Armstrong, and if they were afraid to do it, they might separate their heads from their bodies and lay them in the canoe and carry them to Alexander, to roast and eat them. That would satisfy his revenge, as he wants to eat Indians. They prevailed with the said Jack to assist them, and accordingly he and his brother and some of the Delawares went with two canoes and carried them off."

Weiser, in his capacity as mediator between the government and the Indians, had good opportunity of judging the disposition of the different races and their inclination to deal justly with each other. He did not conceal his conviction that the red man of the forest had been unfairly treated. In a letter to Secretary Peters, dated June 21, 1747, he said,—

"I have informed the government several times of the mischief some of our people from time to time did to the poor Indians, but I don't remember that ever anything effectually was done for their relief. I desire you to press it on the council, in the best manner you can, to order the Indians justice done in their complaint, that they may be satisfied of our true and upright heart towards them, according to what we promise in public treaties. I shall be sick of Indian affairs if no medium is found to do them justice. It may happen that some of our people may be served as J. A. was, which is the only resentment the Indians use when once satisfied that they have to deal with a rogue and can't get other satisfaction. Let such grievances be redressed out of the public stock at this critical time, rather than suffer the Indians to be wronged, if no other medium can be found. I assure you, sir, I find it very hard sometimes to excuse the government, and must hear words entirely disagreeable. I am satisfied the Indians have just reason to complain at the behavior of some of our people."

At a conference held by Weiser with Shick Calamy and a number of other Indians, whom he had met at Chambers' Mill, in Pextang, in June, 1747, before the above letter was written, they made special complaint against James Dunning and John Powel, traders, for stealing property from a Delaware Indian, a sober, quiet, and good-natured man. The accusation against Dunning was for stealing forty-seven deer-skins and three horses (or mares) upon the heads of Joniady (Juniata) River, while that against Powel was for stealing two bundles of skins from the same Indian when he was in pursuit of Dunning. The Indian had sent the skins down the Juniata with his brother, giving him instructions to leave them on "the Island," at the house of another Indian. The brother went to Powel's house, and there took sick and died. Powel took the skins from the island, and it was claimed that he stole them. Powel was also charged with keeping a gun that had been pawned with him by these two Indians after the debt to him had been paid. Weiser, when writing to Secretary Peters, on the 14th of July, says he would be glad to hear what the Council proposes to do about the complaints against these two traders, and adds,—

"Shickelimy was very much concerned about it, and did want an answer. He is afraid that no good will come from it if the Council don't find a remedy for the Indian's loss. I for my part am fully satisfied the Indian's complaint is just in the mean (main), let the particulars fall out as they will. When an Indian in his own judgment thinks himself wronged by some body, more especially by the white people, he will never forgive, and he is apt to revenge himself, and urged to do it by his country people. John Armstrong, the poor man, had warning sufficient to persuade him to due the Indians justice, but Covetnous prevented him. At last he pay'd to dear for his faults. Our people are apt to for get such Exempels."

Again, under date of July 20th, Weiser urges in a letter to Secretary Peters that the Indians must have satisfaction made for private injuries inflicted upon them; if in no other way, they should be recompensed from the public treasury, and more than hints that they are not dealt with according to the letter and spirit of the public treaties. He says it is difficult to arrive at the truth in private quarrels between the "white and the brown people, for the former will outswear the very Devil, and the oath of the latter is not good in our laws."

Governor Thomas communicated in his message to the Assembly May 18, 1744, official notification of the arrest and imprisonment of the murderer of Armstrong and his men, and at a treaty held at Lancaster in June with the deputies of the Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras he referred to the

murder, and was responded to by Canassetego on behalf of the Six Nations. From his personal intercourse with the Indian chiefs and the statements of Conrad Weiser, the Governor was convinced that the Indian complaints against the traders and others were well founded, and in a message to the Assembly on the 31st of July said,—

"I cannot but be apprehensive that the Indian trade as it is now carried on will involve us in some fatal quarrel with the Indians. Our traders, in defiance of the law, carry spirituous liquors amongst them, and take advantage of their inordinate [appetite] for it to cheat them out of their skins and their wampum, which is their money, and often to debauch their wives into the bargain. Is it to be wondered at then if when they recover from the drunken fit they should take severe revenges? I shall do all that lies in my power to prevent these abuses by ordering a strict observance of the law relating to licenses, and the rigid prosecutions against such as shall be discovered to sell rum to the Indians. But I am sensible these will avail but little, the ill practices of these people being carried on in the woods, and at such a distance from the seat of government that it would be very difficult to get evidence to convict them. If I am rightly informed, the like abuses of the traders in New England were the principal causes of the Indian wars there, and at length obliged the government to take the trade into its own hands. This is a matter that well deserves your attention, and perhaps will soon require your imitation."

CHAPTER VI.

The Original Inhabitants of the Juniata Valley—Unlawful Intrusions upon their Lands—Efforts of the Government to restrain the Intruders.

THE Indians found in the valley of the Juniata by the white pioneers were Monseys and Conoys of the Lenape nation, Nanticokes of the same original stock, Shawnees and Tuscaroras. Some Mingoes of the Iroquois nation made their home afterwards for some time in Kishacoquillas Valley. In an account dated in 1731, appended to the depositions of Jonah Davenport and James Le Tort, Indian traders, mention is made of Indian towns on the river as follows:

Ohesson, upon *Choniata*, distant from Susquehanna sixty miles. Shawanese. Twenty families and sixty men. Kissikahquelas.

Assunnepahla, upon *Choniata*, distant about one hundred miles by water and fifty by land from Ohesson. Delawares. Twelve families and thirty-six men.

Trading-posts had been fixed at an early day in the valley, where goods were bartered with the natives for furs and skins, but settlements could not be lawfully made prior to the extinction of the Indian title by the treaty of 1754. Notwithstanding the fact that before the treaty the lands were expressly withheld from occupancy by the whites, they, regardless of treaty stipulations and the reserved rights of the aborigines, pushed forward beyond the purchase-lines, and began settlements here and there as inclination led or choice lands and abundance of game attracted them. The first complaint by the Indians about intrusions upon unpurchased lands in this valley is described in the following paragraphs.

At a meeting of the proprietary, Thomas Penn, the Lieutenant-Governor, and members of the Provincial Council, with Shekallamy, a chief, and Indians of the Six Nations, held at Philadelphia on the 19th day of June, 1733, through the interpreter, Conrad Weiser, Shekallamy, after disposing of other items of his mission, asked "Whether the proprietor had heard of a letter which he and Sassoonan sent to John Harris, to desire him to desist from making a plantation at the mouth of *Choniata*, where Harris has built a house and is clearing fields."

They were told that Harris had only built that home for carrying on his trade; that his plantation, on which he has houses, barns, etc., at Pextan, is his place of dwelling, and it is not to be supposed he will remove from thence; that he has no warrant or order for making a settlement at Choniata.

Shekallamy said that though Harris may have built a house for the conveniency of his trade, yet he ought not to clear fields.

To this it was answered that Harris had probably cleared as much land only as would be sufficient to raise corn for his horses. Shekallamy said, "He had no ill to John Harris, it is not his custom to bear any man ill will, but he is afraid that the warriors of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a Settlement made on lands which they have always desired to be kept free from any persons settling on." He was told in answer that care should be taken to give the necessary orders in it.

John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and settled on the bank of the Susquehanna some time before the year 1726. He carried on an extensive trade with the neighboring Indian tribes, bartering his merchandise for furs and skins. In the pursuit of his business he appeared to have established a branch trading-house at the mouth of *Choniata*, of which encroachment the ever sensitive aborigines uttered the complaints detailed in the above paragraphs.

Conrad Weiser, who appears as interpreter for the Indians at the meeting on the 19th of June, and who subsequently became an active and valuable intercessor between them and the whites, was born in Germany in 1696, but at an early age emigrated to America, and settled about the year 1714. His numerous letters, interspersed in our records and archives, indicate him to have been a man of unusual acuteness, thorough knowledge of Indian character, and strictly upright in the business committed to him. His place of residence was in what is now Berks County, and the inscription of his letters written when at home, "TULPYHOCKIN," indicates that it was at or near the creek bearing that name. He was the grandfather of Rev. H. A. Muhlenberg, once minister to Austria.

Weiser is first noticed as an interpreter at a meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1731, to which he accompanied Shekallamy and another Indian, messengers sent to the Six Nations.[1]

[1] Col. Rec., iii. 425.

A part of the business of the chiefs of the Six Nations at the conference of 1742, which began on the 30th day of June,[1] had reference to the consideration for releasing their claim to all the land in the province on both sides of the river Susquehanna lying eastward of the Endless Hills, called by the Delawares the "Kekkachtananin Hills."[2]

The Indians having at a previous meeting received payment for the lands lying eastward of the Susquehanna, the goods delivered on this occasion were for the lands on the west of that river.

Rude and uneducated as the Indians were, they were not insensible of the value of their lands nor ignorant of the fact that the goods received in exchange therefor were either tawdry finery or articles of little use and soon destroyed or consumed. Canassatego, an Onondaga chief, on this occasion said, "We know our Lands are now become more Valuable; the white People think we don't know their Value, but we are sensible that the Land is Everlasting, and the few Goods we receive for it are soon Worn out and Gone; for the future, we will sell no lands but when Brother Onas [Penn] is in the Country, and we will know beforehand the Quantity of Goods we are to receive." (Col. Rec., iv. 570.)

The whites still persisted in their desire to push their settlements westward, probably for the double purpose of seeking game and securing good soil for cultivation. In the same speech from which we have made the last extract, Canassatego, in speaking of the lands westward of the Endless Hills, thus complains: "Your People daily settle on these Lands and spoil our Hunting. We must insist on your removing them, as you know they have no right to the Northward of Kittochtinny Hills."

In these transactions the duplicity and greediness of the white man are prominently exhibited, and the Indians—sole and rightful proprietors of the soil—set examples of truthfulness and integrity which the European intruders might have imitated with credit to themselves. They are already aware that however justly the proprietaries and their officers deal with them, and desire to restrain the incursions of the whites into their territory in quest of game or for the purpose of settlement, the government is either too weak or not inclined to protect them and their rights, and that soon they will be driven from their domain by the advancing column of civilization. And this work to be accomplished by the formality of a deed, in exchange for which they will receive a few worthless trinkets, or by the gradual and certain increase of settlers on the frontier who restrict the limits and assist in the destruction of game, their only means of subsistence. Need we be surprised then to learn of some atrocious act committed by the red man upon the whites when they are daily harassed by settlers and traders coming uninvited among them and dealing out potions of poisonous rum, defrauding them in trade, and occupying their lands?

In compliance with the request of the Indians the following proclamation was issued:

"By the Honorable GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and the Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex* upon Delaware,

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, by the express Orders of the Hon., the *Proprietaries*, no Warrant or License has issued out of the *Land-office* for taking up or settling any Land in the county of *Lancaster*, to the *Westward* of the *Kittochtinny Hills*, otherwise called the *Endless* or *Blue Mountains*, so that all such as have presumed to possess themselves of any Lands there are manifest Intruders, and as such liable by the Laws to be removed, and, in Case of refusal, to be committed to Prison and severely fined. AND WHEREAS, the *Indians*, at the Treaty made with them in the month of *July* last, did complain that they were greatly disturbed and injured by the Peoples settling at *Juniata* and in other parts of the county of Lancaster to the Westward of those Hills, and became earnest Petitioners that all such persons might be made to remove from thence, I, favoring the request of the said Indians, and to the End that all persons concerned may have sufficient Notice of the Dangers they incur from their resentment, and the Violation of the Laws, Have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring all persons who have presumed to possess themselves of any Lands situate in the places aforesaid, or in any part of the said county of *Lancaster*, to the westward of the aforesaid Ridge of *Mountains*, or who have seated themselves on any tracts appropriated to the use of the *Indians* on this side of those Hills, forthwith to leave their possessions, and remove off them with their Families and Effects, as they will answer the contrary at their highest *Peril*. And as by reason of the approaching Winter, some may not be able to provide themselves with fit Habitations or with the Necessaries of Life, if they should be compell'd immediately to leave their Houses and Plantations, the Removal of such as are in these Circumstances is respited to the *first* Day of *May* next, the longest time that will be allowed any one to continue in the possession of any lands so situate as aforesaid. AND I DO hereby require the sheriff of *Lancaster* county to publish this Proclamation at the *Court-House* of the said county, and to cause Copy's thereof to be affixed at the most publick places, and particularly at *Juniata*, and from thence all along on the Banks of the *River Susquehanna* to *Wyomen*, and at *Licking Creek Hills*, near the *River Patowmeck*, that none may pretend Ignorance thereof.

"Given at PHILADELPHIA, under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, the *Fifth* Day of October, 1742, in the *Sixteenth* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, KING, Defender of the Faith, etc.

"GEORGE THOMAS.

"GOD save the King!"

The provincial government doubtless honestly desired to comply with the demands of the Indians, and to carry out in good faith the mutual contract made with them, but the cupidity of the daring white pioneer impelled him to pay little heed to the proclamation, or to his own personal safety in resisting its commands. At a council at Shamokin, held April 9, 1743, the orator on the part of the Indians, in addressing "Brother Onas," through Conrad Weiser, said,—

[1] Col. Records, vol. iv. pp. 559, etc.

[2] Indian deed dated 11th October, 1736. This deed has been styled a pre-emption deed, and is recorded in the city of Philadelphia, in Book G., vol. v. p. 277, etc. It was executed by the sachems or chiefs of the Five Nations, to wit, Onondagoes, Senekaes, Oneydas, Tuskaroras, and Cayoogoes, and granted and confirmed unto John, Thomas, and Richard Penn all the "River Susquehannah, with the Land lying on both sides thereof, to Extend Eastward as far as the heads of the Branches or Springs which run into the said Susquehannah, And all the lands lying on the West side of the said River to the setting of the Sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said River Northward up the same to the Hills or mountains called in the language of the said Nations the Tyannuntasacta, or Endless Hills, and by the Delaware Indians the Kekkachtananin Hills."—*Archives*, vol. i. p. 494.

"The Dutchman[1] on Scokooniady (Juniata) claims a right to the land merely because he gave a little victuals to our warriors, who stand very often in need of it. This string of wampum serves (the speaker then took two strings of wampum in his hands) to take the Dutchman by the arm and to throw him over the big mountains within your borders. We have given the River Scokooniady (Juniata) for a hunting-place to our cousins, the Delawares, and our brethren, the Shawanese, and we ourselves hunt there sometimes. We, therefore, desire you will immediately by force remove all those that live on the said river of Scokooniady."

From time to time the Indians repeated their complaints against the intruders with little avail. The white pioneers cared little for paper proclamations, and less, if anything, for either the presence or the rights of the natives. Finally affairs reached such a crisis that the government must either enforce its laws or by passiveness invite savage revenge. Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser were accordingly sent out with authority to view the frontier, and dispossess any persons found on unpurchased territory. Peters' report is herewith printed in full, as it relates in part to a district within the bounds of Huntingdon County:

"To THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

"The Report of Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, of the Proceedings against sundry Persons settled in the unpurchased Part of the Province aforesaid.

"May it Please your Honour:

"Mr. Weiser and I having received your Honour's Orders to give Information to the proper Magistrates against all such as had presum'd to settle and remain on the Lands beyond the Kittochtinny Mountains not purchased of the Indians, in Contempt of the Laws repeatedly signified by Proclamations, and particularly by your Honour's late one, and to bring them to a legal Conviction, least for want of their Removal a Breach should ensue between the Six Nations of Indians and this Province, We set out on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of May last, for the new County of Cumberland, where the Places on which the Trespassers had settled lay.

"At Mr. Croghan's[2] we met with five Indians, three from Shamokin, two of which were Sons of Schickcalamy, who transact the Business of the Six Nations with this Government, two were just arrived from Alegheny, viz., one of the Mohock's Nation called Aaron, and Andrew Montour, the Interpreter at Ohio. Mr. Montour telling us he had a Message from the Ohio Indians and Twightwees to this Government, and desiring a Conference, one was held on the eighteenth of May last, in the Presence of James Galbraith, George Croghan, William Wilson, and Hermanus Alricks, Esquires, Justices of the county of Cumberland, and when Mr. Montour's Business was done we, with the advice of the other Justices, imparted to the Indians the Design we were assembled upon, at which they expressed great satisfaction.

"Another Conference was held at the Instance of the Indians in the Afternoon, in the Presence of Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Croghan, before mentioned, wherein they expressed themselves as follows:

"'Brethren: We have thought a great deal of what you imparted to us, that ye were come to turn the People off who are settled over the Hills; we are pleased to see you on this occasion, and as the Council of Onondago has this affair exceedingly at Heart, and it was particularly recommended to us by the Deputies of the Six Nations when they parted from us last summer, we desire to accompany you, but we are afraid, notwithstanding the care of the Governor, that this may prove like many former Attempts—the People will be put off now and next Year come again; and if so, the Six Nations will no longer bear it, but do themselves Justice. To prevent this, therefore, when you shall have turned the People off we recommend it to the Governor to place two or three faithful Persons over the Mountains who may be agreeable to him and us, with Commissions impowering them immediately to remove every one who shall presume after this to settle there, until the Six Nations shall agree to make Sale of their Land.' To enforce this they gave a String of Wampum and received one in return from the Magistrates with the strongest assurances that they would do their Duty.

"On Tuesday, the twenty-second of May, Matthew Dill, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Wilson, John Finley, and James Galbraith, Esquires, Justices of the said County of Cumberland, attended by the Under Sheriff, came to Big Juniata, situate at the distance of twenty-five miles from the mouth thereof and about ten Miles North from the Blue Hills, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting Ground, and there they found five Cabbins or Log Houses, one possessed by William White, another George Cahoon, another, not quite finished, in possession of David Hiddlesson, another possessed by George and William Galloway, and another by Andrew Lycon;[3] of these Persons William White, George and William Galloway, David Hiddleston, and George Cohoon appeared before the Magistrates, and being asked by what Right or authority they had possessed themselves of those Lands and erected Cabbins thereon, they replied by no Right or Authority, but that the Land belonged to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. They then were asked whether they did not know they were acting against the Law and in Contempt of frequent notices given them by the Governor's Proclamation. They said they had seen one such Proclamation, and had nothing to say for themselves but craved Mercy. Hereupon the said William White, George and William Galloway, David Hiddleston, and George Cohoon being convicted by the said Justices on their view, the Under Sheriff was charged with them, and he took William White, David Hiddleston, and George Cohoon in Custody, but George and William Galloway resisted, and having got at some Distance from the Under Sheriff they called Us, 'You may take our Land and Houses and do what you please with them, we deliver them to you with all our Hearts, but we will not be carried to Goal.'

"The next morning being Wednesday, the twenty-third of May, the said Justices went to the Log House or Cabbin of Andrew Lycon, and finding none there but Children, and hearing that the Father and Mother were expected soon, and William White and others offering to become security jointly and severally, and to enter into Recognizance as well for Andrew's Appearance at Court and immediate removal as for their own. This Proposal was accepted, and William White, David Hiddleston, and George Cohoon enter'd into a Recognizance of One Hundred Pounds, and executed Bonds to the Proprietaries in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, reciting that they were Trespassers and had no manner of Right and had delivered Possession to me for the Proprietaries. Then the Magistrates went to the Log House or Cabbin of George and William Galloway (which they had delivered up as aforesaid the Day before, after they were convicted and were flying from the sheriff), all the Goods belonging to the said George and William were taken out, and the Cabbin being quite empty I took possession thereof for the Proprietaries, and then a conference was held what should be done with the empty Cabbin, and after great Deliberation all agreed that if some Cabbins were not destroyed they would tempt the Trespassers to return again, or encourage others to come there should these Trespassers go away, and so what was doing would signify nothing, since the Possession of them at such a Distance fro[m] the Inhabitants could not be kept for the Proprietaries, and Mr. Weiser also giving it as his firm Opinion that if all the Cabbins were left standing the Indians would conceive such a contemptible Opinion of the Government that they would come themselves in the Winter, murder the People, and set the Houses on Fire. On these Conditions the Cabbin, by my Order, was burnt by the Under Sheriff and Company.

"Then the Company went to the House possessed by David Hiddleston, who had enter'd into Bond as aforesaid, and he having voluntarily taken out all the things which were in the Cabbin and left me in Possession, that empty and unfurnish'd Cabbin was likewise set on Fire by the Under Sheriff by my Order.

"The next Day being the twenty-fourth of May, Mr. Weiser and Mr. Galbraith, with the Under Sheriff and myself, on our Way to the mouth of Juniata, called at Andrew Lycon's with Intent only to inform him

[1] Supposed to refer to Frederick Star, a German, who settled near Big Buffalo Creek, in Oliver township, Perry Co.

[2] In Cumberland Valley, about five miles above Harris' ferry.

[3] These cabins were probably in Pfouts' Valley, Perry Co., a short distance from Millerstown, and in the vicinity of one of the two Indian villages or encampments in that county.

that his Neighbors were bound for his Appearance and immediate Removal, and to caution him not to bring himself or them into Trouble by a Refusal; But he presented a loaded Gun to the Magistrates and Sheriff, said he would shoot the first man that dar'd to come nigher. On this he was disarm'd, convicted, and committed to the Custody of the Sheriff. This whole Transaction happened in the Sight of a Tribe of Indians, who by Accident had in the Night-time fix'd their Tent on that Plantation, and Lycon's Behavior giveing them great Offence, the Shickcalamies insisted on our burning the Cabbin, or they would burn it themselves Whereupon, when everything was taken out of it (Andrew Lycon all the while assisting) and Possession being delivered to me, the empty Cabbin was set on Fire by the Under Sheriff and then Lycon was carried to Gaol. Mr. Benjamin Chambers and Mr. George Croghan had about an hour before separated from us, and on my meeting them again in Cumberland county, they reported to me that they had been at Sherman's creek, or Little Juniata, situate about six miles over the Blue mountains, and found there James Parker, Thomas Parker, Owen McKeeb, John McClare, Richard Kirkpatrick, James Murray, John Scott, Henry Gass, John Cowan, Simon Girtee, and John Kllaugh, who had settled Lands and erected Cabbins or Log Houses thereon; and having convicted them of the trespass on their own View, they had bound them in Recognizances of the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds to appear and answer for their Trespasses, on the first Day of the next County Court of Cumberland, to be held at Shippensburgh; and that the said Trespassers had likewise enter'd into Bonds to the Proprietaries in Five Hundred Pounds Penalty to remove off immediately, with all their Servants, Cattle, and Effects, and had delivered Possession of their Houses to Mr. George Stevenson for the Proprietaries' Use; and that Mr. Stevenson had order'd some of the meanest of those Cabbins to be set on Fire, where the Families were not large nor the Improvements considerable.

"On Monday, the 28th of May, we were met at Shippensburgh by Samuel Smith, William Maxwell, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Robert Chambers, William Allison, William Trent, John Finley, John Miller, Hermanus Alricks, and James Galbraith, Esquires, Justices of Cumberland County, who informing us that the People in the Tuscoraro Path, in the Big Cove, and at Auquick would submit, Mr. Weiser most earnestly pressed that he might be excused any further Attendance, having abundance of necessary Business to do at Home; and the other Magistrates, tho' with much Reluctance, at last consenting, he left us.

"On Wednesday, the thirtieth of May, the Magistrates and Company, being detain'd two Days by Rain, proceeded over the Kittochttinney Mountains and enter'd into the Tuscoraro Path, or Path Valley thro' which the Road to Allegheny lies. Many settlements were found in this Valley, and all the People were sent for, and the following Persons appear'd, viz.: Abraham Slack, James Blair, Moses Moore, Arthur Dunlap, Alexander McCartie, David Lewis, Adam McCartie, Felix Doyle, Andrew Dunlap, Robert Wilson, Jacob Pyatt, Jacob Pyatt, Junior, William Ramage, Reynolds Alexander, Samuel Patterson, Robert Baker, John Armstrong, and John Potts, who were all convicted by their own Confession to the Magistrates of the like Trespasses with those at Sherman's Creek, and were bound in the like Recognizances to appear at Court, and Bonds to the Proprietaries to remove with all their Families, Servants, Cattle, and Effects; and having all voluntarily given Possession of their Houses to me, some ordinary Log Houses to the Number of eleven were burned to the Ground, the Trespassers, most of them cheerfully, and a very few of them with reluctance, carrying out all their Goods. Some had been deserted before and lay waste.

"At Aucquick Peter Falconer, Nicholas Delong, Samuel Perry, and John Charleton were convicted on the view of the Magistrates, and having enter'd into like Recognizances and executed the like Bonds, Charleton's Cabbin was burnt and Fire set to another that was just begun, consisting only of a few Logs pil'd and fastened to one another.

"The like Proceedings at Big Cove against Andrew Donaldson, John Macclelland, Charles Stuart, James Downy, John Macmean, Robert Kendell, Samuel Brown, William Shepperd, Roger Murphy, Robert Smith, William Dickey, William Millican, William Macconnell, Alexander Macconnell, James Campbell, William Carrell, John Martin, John Jamison, Hans Patter, John Maccollin, Adam Macconnell, James Wilson, and John Wilson, who coming before the Magistrates were convicted on their own Confession of the like Trespasses as in the former cases, and were all bound over in the like Recognizances and executed the like Bond to the Proprietaries. Three waste Cabbins of no value were burnt at the North end of the Cove by the Persons that claim'd the right to them.

"The Little Cove and Big and Little Conolloways being the only Places remaining to be visited, as this was on the Borders of Maryland the Magistrates declin'd going there, and departed to their Homes. The next Day several of the Inhabitants of the Little Cove came to me at Philip Davies and gave me a Petition addressed to the Governor, purporting That they were settled to the North of the Temporary Line[1] in the Province of Pennsylvania, Westward to the Place where that Line was left off, and pray'd that his Honour might suffer them to remain there till the Line should be extended and the Purchase made of the Lands from the Indians. Finding the Petition signed only by a few I returned it, telling them when it was signed by more if it should appear to me that they were North of the Temporary Line I would recommend their Case to the Governor, but that if they were settled South of the Temporary Line they were in the Jurisdiction of Maryland and this Government would have nothing to do with them, adding that what had been done was solely with a View to prevent an Indian War, and was undertaken as much to serve the neighboring Colonies as our own; That there was a good Harmony subsisting between the Governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and I hop'd it would always continue, and recommended it to them earnestly not to have Recourse to this Government if they were to the South of the Line, or if they were really to the North of it that they would give no Umbrage to Maryland, but behave friendly and be sure to avoid creating any Cause of Complaint from the Governor of Maryland.

"I have truly related the several Matters of Fact in the order they were done by the Magistrates as well as myself, but I should not do Justice to myself or Mr. Weiser, in whom your Honour placed the same confidence and whom I principally consulted about the mode of executing your commands, if I should close my Report here without giving the History of these settlements, and shewing upon what solid and just Reasonings our Proceedings were founded. Your Honour will, therefore, indulge me in laying this matter particularly before you, that it may appear we have acted a right and dutiful Part to the Government and a kind and affectionate Part to these indiscreet people.

"About the year 1740 or 1741, one Frederick Starr, a German, with two or three more of his Countrymen, made some small settlements at the very same place where we found William White, the Galloways, and Andrew Lycon, which were discovered by the Delawares at Shamokin to the Deputies of the Six Nations as they came down to Philadelphia in the year 1742 to hold a Treaty with this Government, and they were so disturbed at it as to enquire with a peculiar Warmth of Governor Thomas if these People had come there by the orders or with the Privity of the Government, alledging that if it was so this was a Breach of the Treaties subsisting between the Six Nations and the Proprietor William Penn, who in the most Solemn Manner had engaged to them not to suffer any of the People to settle Lands till he had purchased them from the Council of the Six Nations. The Governor, as he might with great Truth disown any knowledge of these Persons' Settlements, and on the Indians insisting that they should be immediately thrown over the Mountains, he promised to issue his Proclamation, and if this had no effect to put the Laws in Execution against them. The Indians in the same Treaty publickly express'd very severe Threats against the Inhabitants of Maryland for settling Lands for which they had received no Satisfaction, and said if they would not do them justice they would do justice to themselves, and would certainly have committed Hostilities if a Treaty had not have been set on Foot between Maryland and the Six Nations, under the Mediation of Governor Thomas, at which the Indians consented to sell the Lands and receive a valuable consideration for them, which put an end to the Danger.

"The Proprietaries were then in England, but observing on perusing the Treaty with what asperity they had expressed themselves against Maryland, and that the Indians had just Cause to complain of the Settlements at Juniata, so near Shamokin, they wrote to their Governor in very pressing Terms to cause those Trespassers to be immediately removed; and both the Proprietaries and Governor laid their commands on me to see this done, which I accordingly did in June, 1743, the Governor having first given them Notice by a Proclamation served upon them.

"At that time none had presumed to settle at a Place called the Big Cove (having this Name from its being enclosed in the Form of a Bason by the farthermost Range of the Kittochtinny Hills and the Tuscoraro Hills, which last end here and lose themselves in other Hills). This

[1] The boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland was disputed for many years. After much contention the authorities of the two provinces consented to the establishment of a temporary line, which was run in 1739 as far west as the summit of the Cove or Kittatinny Mountain. This was recognized until superseded by the permanent line established by Mason and Dixon, 1764–67.

Big Cove[1] is about five miles North of the Temporary Line, and not far West of the Place where the Line terminated. Between the Big Cove and the temporary Line lies the Little Cove, so called from being likewise encircled with Hills; and to the West of the Little Cove towards Patowmec lie two or three other Places called the Big and Little Conolloways, all of them situate on the Temporary Line, was it to be extended towards Patowmec. In the year 1741 or 1742 Information was likewise given that People were beginning to settle in these Places, some from Maryland and others from this Province. But as the two Governments were not then on very good Terms, the Governor did not think it proper to take any other Notice of these Settlements than to send the Sheriff to serve his Proclamation on them, though it gave ample occasion to lament the vast Inconveniences which attend unsettled Boundaries. After this the French War came on, and the People in those Parts taking advantage of the Confusion of the Times, by little and little stole into the Great Cove, so that at the End of the War it was said thirty Families had settled there, not however without frequent Prohibitions on the Part of the Government, and Admonitions of the great Danger they run of being cut off by the Indians, as these settlements were on Lands not purchased of them. And at the Close of the War Mr. Maxwell, one of the Justices of Lancaster County, delivered a particular Message from this Government to them, ordering their Removal, that they might not occasion a Breach with the Indians; but it had no effect.

"These were, to the best of my Remembrance, all the Places settled by the Pennsylvanians in the unpurchased Part of the Province till about three years ago, when some Persons had the Presumption to go into the Path Valley[2] or Tuscoraro Gap, lying to the East of the Big Cove, and into a Place called Aucquick,[3] lying to the Northward of it, and likewise into a Place called Sherman's Creek,[4] lying all along the Waters of Juniata, and is situate East of the Path Valley, through which the present Road goes from Harris' Ferry to Allegheny, and lastly they extended their Settlements to Big Juniata; the Indians all this while repeatedly complaining that their Hunting Ground was every Day more and more taken from them, and that there must infallibly arise quarrels between their Warriors and these Settlers which would in the End break the Chain of Friendship, and pressing in the most importunate Terms their speedy Removal. The Government in 1748 sent the Sheriff and three Magistrates with Mr. Weiser unto these Places to warn the People; but they, notwithstanding, continued their Settlements in Opposition to all this, and as if these People were only prompted by a Desire to make Mischief, settled Lands no better, nay not so good as many vacant Lands within the purchased Parts of the Province.

"The Bulk of these Settlements were made during the Administration of President Palmer, and it is well known to your Honour, tho' then in England, that his attention to the Safety of the City and the Lower Counties would not permit him to extend more Care to Places so remote.

"In these Circumstances Matters stood between the Indians and this Province when the Six Nations came last Summer to visit the Government on the Closing of the War, and to receive a Present in Reward of their Fidelity. At this Treaty they renewed their complaints of the Injuries received by these Encroachments on their hunting-grounds, and peremptorily insisted on the Removal of the Intruders; and your Honour, as an Expedient to quiet them, proposed a purchase of those Lands from the Indians, signifying to them that it would be more agreeable to you to buy them (as the Cause of Complaint principally arose there) than any other; but they absolutely refused, and instead thereof made an offer of about two Millions of Acres on the East Side of Susquehannah, saying the People might go and settle there, which was accepted and a Sum of Money paid them down; and thereupon a Proclamation was issued to warn the People against continuing or settling on any unpurchased Land over Susquehannah on the severest Penalties; but this making no Impression, your Honour issued Orders to me and Mr. Weiser to effect their Removal.

"I leave it to Mr. Weiser (as he was joined with me by your Honour) to make his own Report, and shall only observe that in all our Consultations he (who is Indian Interpreter for Virginia and Maryland as well as of this Province, and must be supposed to know the minds of the Indians the best) proceeded on this as a certain Truth, that if we did not in this Journey entirely remove these People it would not be in the Power of the Government to prevent an Indian War; and that as the neighboring Provinces were as much concerned in this Event as ourselves, he recommended it to the Magistrates either not to go or to act with the utmost Spirit, and his arguments were so convincing that all the Magistrates determined to go in a Body.

"I had furnished myself with blank Convictions and Mittimus settled by the Attorney General on the Act of Assembly intituled 'a Supplementary Act, &c.,' and had taken his Instructions, and was determined to proceed by Conviction, Fine, and Imprisonment; but when on the very first attempt to convict and imprison the two Galloways fled from the Sheriff, it then appeared very plain to everybody that this method would not answer, and that if the trespassers, who were more numerous in other Parts, should believe they were to be carried to the Prison, they would either unite and with a superior Force resist the Magistrates, or they would flee from Justice, and, in short, that the whole Design must infallibly miscarry.

"And it was remembered that in a similar case, on Complaint of the Indians, in the year 1721, the Magistrates residing in that Part of the Province did, by order of the then Governor, burn and destroy the Houses and Habitations of certain Settlers on Lands on the West side of Sasquehannah without Right. On this the Persons in Custody were told that they should deliver Possession of their Places to me, and become bound in a Bond to the Proprietaries in Five Hundred Pounds, conditioned to move off with all their cattle, &c., and that in the Condition they should acknowledge they had given Possession to me for the Proprietaries, and were told at the same time that some Cabbins must be burnt. With this they were satisfied, and chearfully executed the Bonds, and expected that as their Cabbins did now belong to the Proprietaries the Person in Possession of them might do what he pleased with them, and that some, if not all, would be destroyed.

"At the Path Valley, and, indeed, at all other places, the offenders were got together and were told by the Magistrates beforehand what was intended to be done and that all the new settled Cabbins would be burnt. After they were told this they executed the Bonds, thereby putting me into Possession, and very chearfully and voluntarily took everything out of their Log Houses and assisted in burning them. In truth, all submitted in every Place except the two Galloways and Andrew Lycon; and even the two Galloways came voluntarily after their Cabin was burnt and surrendered their Persons and entered into Bonds and expressed Satisfaction at what had been done to their Cabbins, saying That if the Indians were determined they should not stay there it was better to be away directly, as it was Summer Time and mild weather. Finding such a general submission, and verily believing the Evil would be effectually taken away, there was no Kindness in my Power which I did not do for the offenders, giving them Money where they were poor, and telling them they might go directly on any Part of the two Million of Acres lately purchased of the Indians; and where the Families were large, as I happened to have several of my own Plantations vacant I offered them to stay on them Rent free till they could provide for themselves; then I told them that if after all this Lenity and good Usage they would dare to stay after the Time limited for their Departure, no mercy would be shewed, but that they would feel the whole Rigour of the Law.

"It may be proper to add that the Cabbins or Log Houses which were burnt were of no considerable Value, being such as the Country People erect in a Day or two, and cost only the Charge of an Entertainment.

"Thus I have given your Honour a full Relation of this whole Transaction, humbly hoping the Part I have acted therein will meet with your approbation, and that it will have the desired good Effect in removing the Trespassers and prevent their returning to their Settlements, and any future Clamours or Complaints from the Indians on that Head, and am

"Your Honour's most obedient,
"humble Servant,
"RICHARD PETERS.[5]

"PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1750."

None of these settlers had ventured farther west within the limits of Huntingdon County than the Tuscarora Valley in Dublin and probably Tell town-

[1] Fulton County.

[2] Fannett township, Franklin Co.

[3] On the waters of Little Aughwick Creek, in Dublin township, Huntingdon Co., and the township of the same name in Fulton County.

[4] Perry County.

[5] Richard Peters was commissioned provincial secretary Nov. 24, 1748, and served until 1760. He owned the land upon which Hollidaysburg is located.

ships. The recollection of this official visit is perpetuated in the name of the village of "Burnt Cabins," situated in Fulton County, near the line of Huntingdon, in the vicinity of which some of the cabins stood, probably those of Falconer, Delong, Perry, and Charlton.

In August and September following the occurrences detailed in Secretary Peters' report, Weiser was among the Indians of New York, delivering a message to them from the proprietary government. The Onondaga chiefs were anxious to know what action had been taken towards removing the settlers on their lands near the Juniata and thereabouts, and expressed great satisfaction in learning from Weiser the result of the visit of the secretary and the officers of Cumberland County, and that the Governor had thus heeded their complaints about the intruders.

The summary measures adopted by the provincial authorities in 1750 seemed to have the intended effect, for there does not appear to be any further complaint from the Indians about unauthorized intrusions in this region. Four years afterwards, in July, 1754, the Indian title was purchased, and the lands were formally opened for appropriation by warrant or actual settlement.

CHAPTER VII.

The Indian and French War of 1755—Erection of Forts Shirley, Standing Stone, Fetter's, Holliday's, Lowry's, Hartsock's, Lytle's, Anderson's, McAlevy's, and Robertleau—Troubles with the Indians during the Revolutionary War—Tory Expedition to Kittanning.

THE alliance between the French and western Indians, resulting in the failure of Col. Washington's expedition for the occupancy of the Forks of the Ohio and the subsequent defeat of Gen. Braddock, spread alarm throughout the province, and many of the frontier residents abandoned their homes and fled for safety to the eastern settlements, while some of the more courageous, who remained behind to protect their homes or garner their little crops, were murdered or carried off as prisoners. During the winter of 1755–56 a cordon of forts was built across the province from the Susquehanna, as follows: Augusta, at Shamokin, now Sunbury; Pomfret Castle; Granville, on Juniata, above Lewistown; Shirley, at Aughwick; and Littleton, in Fulton County.

Fort Shirley, probably Croghan's fort enlarged or strengthened, named by Governor Morris in honor of Gen. William Shirley, stood on the high bank of Fort Run, on the western side of the main street of Shirleysburg, on or near the ground occupied by the dwelling of David Douglass. A map of the survey of the tract, made while the fort was yet standing, shows that it stood very close to the run. The last four named forts were completed about February, 1756, and each garrisoned by a company of seventy-five men, exclusive of officers. Capt. Hugh Mercer,[1] commandant at Shirley, reported, April 19th, that he had only thirty men, who were engaged to remain there until the 1st of May, by which time he is in hopes of completing his company. Col. John Armstrong, August 20th, reported to Governor Morris, that "as Fort Shirley is not easily defended and their Water may be taken possession of by the Enemy, it running at the Foot of a high bank Eastward of the Fort, and no well Dugg, I am of Opinion, from its remote situation, that it can't serve the Country in the present Circumstances, and if Attacked I doubt will be taken if not strongly Garrisoned, but (extreamities excepted) I cannot evacuate this without your Honour's Orders." Acting upon the suggestion of Col. Armstrong, William Denny, who had succeeded Robert Hunter Morris as Lieutenant-Governor, ordered the evacuation of the fort, and reported his action to the Council October 15th. In another letter of the same date, written from Carlisle, now in the possession of the editor, Armstrong says,—

"the great confusion and distress of this part of the country wherewith I am Publickly as well as privately concern'd has prevented my sending you the inclos'd Draft so early as I promis'd it.

"the people here move off daily, and many of them in a Deplorable Condition. Indians are seen every week in sundry parts of this County, & a general terror has so much obtain'd that few, very few, Care to shew their faces to these tawny sons of Violence! so that I fear bloodshed & devastation is like to be the fate of the West Side of Sasquehanna, but especially ye Poor County of Cumberland.

"as the Capts. Armstrong and Ward examin'd the Ruins of Fort Granville, they discover'd the bones with some other parts hardly separated, of Eight of the enemy which were there burn'd. Ye French officer having artfully carried our Prisoners out of sight of the Fort before he Order'd the Indians to burn the Barrack and Stores.

"a certain Peter Walker, one of the Soldiers taken at Granville, has made his escape since the Dutchman did, and says there were 120 of the Enemy returned from Granville, and of these but 12 or 14 French, one whereof the Lieut. (a little before his death) had shot thro' the shoulder. Had this young man's life been spar'd, Walker thinks that nothing but his Ammunition being exhausted (wch was not quite) or dieing for want of water, woul'd have made him yield. The Enemy by every means Urg'd a Surrender, but he obstinately refused, threatning to blow the brains out of one of his own men (a frenchman), who wanted to treat with the enemy in the French tongue. Soon after he ran round the Fort bravely encouraging the few men he had at their several posts, and telling them the flame was much abated, to which he return'd, and in throwing on of Clay rec'd the fatal Ball. He was immediately carry'd to his Barrack where he expire'd. The Savage Scalp'd him, and the French refus'd to let the Soldiers bury his Corps; but the more generous flames supply'd the inhuman defect by turning the young hero into his Original dust.

"The French had with them one McDonnel, a Scotchman, for their interpreter, who told Walker they woul'd soon take Fort Shirley, which they intended to do with 400 men. Capt Jacobs said he woul'd take any Fort that wou'd catch fire, and wou'd make peace with the English when they learn'd him to make Gunpowder.

"The French and Indians divided our people, making Male & female Carry with them great Loads of flower & Salt. After some days journey the greatest number of the Indians fel back towards the inhabitants, Walker knows not where, and the residue with the French pro-

[1] Mercer was born in Scotland about 1720, and was educated as a physician. He was in Braddock's army in 1755. Subsequently settling in that part of Cumberland now Franklin County, he practiced his profession. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he was appointed by Congress a brigadier-general. Wounds inflicted at Princeton, N. J., caused his death, Jan. 12, 1777. Mercersburg, Franklin Co., was named out of respect to his memory.

ceeded with the prisoners. Walker made his escape in the Night somewhere about the Alleghany Mountain, and fell down Juniata to the Mouth of Tuscarora where my brother George was encamped.

"I am, dear Sir, your most

"Humble Servt.,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."[1]

The destruction of Fort Granville and capture of prisoners by the French and Indians added to the terrors of the frontier settlers, and impelled the government to resort to more decisive measures to protect the people from the murderous assaults of the enemy. Accordingly Governor Morris, acting upon information received from escaped prisoners that Shingas and Jacobs, the leaders of the hostile Indians, lived at Kittanning, from which point bands were fitted out for depredations in this and adjacent provinces, concerted an expedition against that town, to be conducted by Col. John Armstrong, who was to have under his command the companies officered by Capts. Hamilton, Mercer, Ward, and Porter, and such volunteers as could be enlisted. The expedition was to be conducted as secretly as possible, and was to be organized at Fort Shirley. About the end of August the command proceeded *en route* for Kittanning. "At the Beaver Dams, a few miles from Frankstown, on the North Branch of Juniata," the sections of the command that marched separately were consolidated, and proceeded *via* the Kittanning path to the objective point.

The expedition was, considering the times and circumstances, well planned and promptly executed. By the 14th of September, Armstrong had reached Fort Littleton on his homeward march, and from that point sent by express to Governor Denny his official report. This bold and determined move stayed for a time the incursions of the enemy, but there was a sense of insecurity felt in the valley until about the beginning of 1762. On Jan. 5, 1757, the corporation of Philadelphia, as a reward for his services, presented Col. Armstrong with a piece of plate, caused a medal with appropriate legends to be struck, and addressed him a letter thanking him and his officers for their gallant conduct.

In 1758 an army under Gen. John Forbes, comprising commands officered by Cols. Boquet and Washington, set out *via* Fort Bedford to dislodge the French at Fort Duquesne, and with the exception of a sanguinary engagement between advanced bodies under Majs. Grant and Lewis and the French and Indians, the main army reached the fort without serious loss, but found it in ruins. The French, unable to cope with the superior force of the English, chose to apply the torch rather than to surrender the fortress. Forbes erected defensive works, which the next year were supplanted by more substantial ones, and, in honor of the then British premier, were named Fort Pitt. The same year (1758), at a council held at Easton, the boundaries in the Indian deed of 1754 to the proprietaries were curtailed and more clearly defined, and their title to the lands in the valley of the Juniata confirmed.

The Pontiac war, begun in 1763, again alarmed the frontiersmen, and quiet and peace was not assured until the successful termination of Col. Boquet's expedition in the autumn of 1764.

Fort Standing Stone.—This fort stood in the vicinity of Penn and Second Streets in the borough of Huntingdon. Its dimensions or precise locality cannot be ascertained, for no one now living ever saw its lines of defense. The only parts of it remaining in modern times were the logs from one of the magazines that had been removed from their original place in the fort to No. 205 Penn Street, and there re-erected and utilized as the lower story of a building which was long occupied as a blacksmith-shop by John Simpson, James Simpson, David Snare, and others. They were of heavy oak timber, hewn on four sides, and "dove-tailed" at the corners so as to fit closely together. This building was torn down about 1854 to clear the ground for the erection of the residence of Theodore H. Cremer, Esq. The accepted tradition relative to the time of the erection of this fort fixed the date about the beginning of the war of the Revolution, but on an interesting map of the territory embraced between the Hudson on the east, the central part of Ohio on the west, the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the river St. Lawrence on the north, and Maryland on the south, constructed by Capt. Pouchot, in the French military service, and transmitted by him to Marshal de Belle Isle in a letter dated Montreal, 14th April, 1758,[2] quite a number of the English defenses and other prominent objects are located. Among those in Pennsylvania are *Philadelphie, Lancastre, Easton, Franckstown, Rays Town, de la Susqueahanna, Juneata R., Belle R., F. Comberland, F. Standen Stone, F. du Quesne, Laudon, Liteton, Loyalanon*, etc. Viewed in the light of our present geographical knowledge, the map presents many inaccuracies, but it is, nevertheless, a remarkable exhibit of the district it essays to represent when we consider the time at which it was prepared, and the meagre data obtainable a century and a quarter ago in the then western wilds.

This map gives Fort Standing Stone an existence at a date much earlier than that fixed by any English records that have been found. The French having, by the treaty of Paris in 1763, surrendered all their northern possessions to the British, were no longer interested in this region; and after that time could have no motive to revise Pouchet's map, which as now printed purports to be a *fac-simile* of the original.

[1] Col. Armstrong with two brothers and a sister emigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled at Carlisle about 1748. He died March 9, 1795, and was buried in the old cemetery at Carlisle. His son John, born in Carlisle in 1758, served in the Revolutionary war, United States senator from New York, minister to France, and Secretary of War under President Madison. Dr. James, another son, became distinguished as a physician. He died in 1828, and was buried alongside his father.

[2] Pa. Archives, Second Series, vi. 409.

Other Forts.—Almost at the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle the settlers of the valley felt the necessity for providing safe retreats from invading parties of Indians, and forts were from time to time erected throughout the settlements. They were usually constructed of logs, and provided with loop-holes to serve the double purpose of "outlooks" and for the use of the rifle in case of attacks. Those most elaborately built were made of timbers set on end and firmly imbedded in the ground, and were called stockades. Inside were magazines for the safe storage of ammunition, and barracks for the accommodation of soldiers or those seeking protection. *Fetter's* was above Hollidaysburg, near where McCahan's mill stands. *Holliday's*, about a mile below that town, was Peter Titus' log barn transformed into a military defense. *Lowry's* was built in Canoe valley, three miles southwest of Water Street, where the German Reformed Church now stands. This being small, the house of Matthew Dean, farther up the valley, was used temporarily. The people of Sinking Valley were accommodated by a fort built near the residence of Jacob Roller. *Hartsock's*, in Woodcock Valley, near Marklesburg, and *Lytle's*, in Hart's Log, three miles south of Alexandria, served the inhabitants in their respective localities. On the southwest side of Shaver's Creek, near its mouth, was *Anderson's*, while farther up the creek Alexander McCormick's house was used for the same purpose. *McAlevy's*, a short distance east of the village of McAlevy's Fort, was the refuge of the inhabitants of Standing Stone Valley.

The demand for lead in the Revolutionary struggle stimulated search for that metal, and sufficient indications were found in Sinking Valley to warrant mining operations there. In the explorations made tracings of ancient workings were found, and these were supposed to have been the work of the French, to whom the Indians had communicated the information that lead existed in the valley. John Armstrong, then a major-general, in a letter from Yorktown, Feb. 23, 1778, to President Wharton, mentions this locality, and suggests that the mine (on the proprietaries' tract) should, "at least for the present, be seized by and belong to the State." Gen. Daniel Roberdeau, then a member of Congress, asked and obtained leave of absence for the purpose of going to the valley and conducting mining operations, and on the 17th of April was at Carlisle on the road thither. On the 23d of that month he was at Standing Stone, and on the 27th writes from "Sinking Spring Valley" encouragingly about the discovery of a new vein of ore that promises an ample supply. To protect his workmen a stockade was built, which was called *Fort Roberdeau*, but by many was designated the *Lead-Mine Fort*. During the autumn of 1779, Capt. Thomas Cluggage was in command of the fort with a company of Rangers. In March of that year the provincial authorities decided to raise five companies of Rangers, making three hundred and eighty men in all, for the defense of the frontiers, and on April 7th the Council appointed Thomas Cluggage captain, and —— Means first lieutenant of the company to be raised in Bedford County. At the captain's suggestion, Moses Donley was appointed second lieutenant, June 26th. October 10th he reported that his command had been reviewed and passed muster; three officers and forty-three rank and file, one of the latter "killed or taken."

Numerous parties of hostile Indians fell upon the settlers of the valley from time to time, murdering inhabitants, carrying off captives, and burning dwellings. The particulars in most cases will be found in the history of the townships where these events occurred. The business of the land office is a pretty good indication of the sense of security felt by the people of the province in these perilous times. From Feb. 3, 1755, to the month of June of that year a dozen or more warrants were granted for land in Huntingdon and Blair. During the seven years immediately following there does not appear to have been any issued. On May 31, 1762, several warrants were taken out for lands on the Aughwick, on the Frankstown Branch, and in other localities, and from that date business was quite active during the balance of that and the first half of the succeeding year. The only entry for 1764 appears to be George Croghan's application for a warrant for the Standing Stone tract, then held by improvement. The next year, 1765, a dozen or more warrants were taken out, and in 1766 a much greater number. In the latter year the "application system" was introduced, and hundreds of persons availed themselves of the opportunities it afforded of obtaining land on advantageous terms, and from the time at which this plan was put into operation, Aug. 1, 1766, until the close of the land office during the war of the Revolution but few warrants were issued.

The Indians Grow Troublesome.—In the early part of the summer of 1777 the Indians began to make incursions from the West and commit murders and pillage in Westmoreland County, which had been set off from Bedford in 1773, and then embraced all of the southwestern part of the province. Col. John Piper, lieutenant of Bedford County, apprehending that the savage foe would soon be emboldened to invade the territory of his military jurisdiction, supplied arms and sustenance to the militia called out for the defense of the frontier as far as it was possible with the means at command to do. In a letter to the Council, Dec. 19, 1777, he commends Mr. Holliday, of Frankstown, for his action in assembling the people of his vicinity and in procuring provisions for the militia who went to their assistance. The situation grew more alarming, and Piper reported to President Wharton, Jan. 20, 1778, that the situation of the frontiers was such that on consultation with Col. Hugh Davidson, sub-lieutenant, it was decided that to prevent the entire evacuation of the

western part of the county it was necessary to raise thirty men for the defense of the Glades (now Somerset County), forty for the central division, including the town of Bedford, thirty for Frankstown, thirty for Sinking Valley, and thirty to guard the inhabitants of Hart's Log and Shaver's Creek Valleys, the enlistments to be for nine months. He remarked that if the measures recommended be approved the settlers will remain, and if rejected he had reason to believe that upon the first alarm from the Indians a great part of the county would be left desolate. The Council, February 2d, refused approval of his action, as it was unwarranted by the militia law, which pointed out the method of raising such a force as he deemed necessary in the emergency.

The deprivations to which our citizens were subjected are so fully portrayed in the following document that it is presented entire:

"May 19, 1778.

"The Inhabitants of Dublin Township, To the honourable Assembly, the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

"We, your humble Petitioners, deeply impressed with a sense of the danger to which we are exposed by the Indians, beg leave in a suppliant manner to lay our case before you, praying that in your deliberations you may endeavor to adopt proper measures for our safety and protection. You are no doubt informed that the Savages have already begun to murder and destroy the property of the inhabitants on the frontiers of this State; that those who escaped their barbarities, fearing lest they may also fall a prey into their hands, are flying to more secure parts of the Country. As this is the case, what are we to expect but in a short time to lie open to all the cruelties they are now obliged to suffer; our lives to be taken away in the most inhuman manner, our property to be wantonly destroyed, and ourselves and our families reduced to the greatest distress. These are the dangers to which we look forward with fear and anxiety, and these are the dangers against which we pray that in your wisdom you w'd make the speediest and most effectual provision. Besides, should the cruelties of the savages extend as far as us, you must know that we are not capable of ourselves to make adequate resistance; we must flie, and leave those who are now more remote from danger exposed to all that inhumanity which we now dread before the danger reaches us. We will cheerfully contribute all the assistance in our power to the present sufferers; but should we ourselves become the sufferers, many circumstances will concur to hinder us from exerting ourselves effectually for that purpose. Farther, what will be the consequence of the savages ravaging the country and driving the inhabitants before them without any opposition. We shall shortly be deprived of the common support of life, nor have any secure retreat to w'h we may flie for protection. Hence it appears that the sooner we put a stop to their progress, it will in many respects turn out to our greater advantage. We would not pretend to dictate to your wisdom any particular plan necessary in the present exegency, but only pray in the most suppliant manner that you would seriously consider our situation and proceed in the speediest manner against the evils that now threaten us. Neither do we lay these considerations before you to awaken in you the feelings of humanity. We apprehend you are sensibly affected with the view of our distressed situation, and will at all times act for the good of the people, whose sentiments you are supposed to speak. We only mean to shew you that as we are a part of the whole, so the whole must be rendered more weak in proportion to the loss we or any other part may sustain. Your hearkening to the voice of our petition, and endeavoring to give us the speediest succour in your power, will increase our obligations to confess ourselves to be ever bound in duty to pray.

"James Coyl, John Moore, James Shields, John Tice, John Shedugars, Andrew Michael, William Marks, Andrew Hammer, George Shedagars, John Galloher, David Walker, Nicholas Welch, Thomas Hunter, James Morton, Robert Ramsey, James Fleming, Campbell Lefever, Samuel Morton, James Neely, John Morton, Tho's Burd, Alexander McCalroy, James McBride, George Wilson, John Stitt, John Appleby, James Wilson, John Wilson, Hugh Davidson, John Morrison, John Walker, Patrick Fitzsimmons, John Ramsey, William Carter, Rob't Nelson, Tho's Carter, John Brison, James McCee, Charles McGill, Henry Holtz, Isaac Lefever."

These petitioners chiefly resided in the territory now embraced in Dublin township, Huntingdon Co., and Dublin township, Fulton Co., and many of their descendants now live in the same neighborhood.

The Tories and their Expedition to Kittanning—Murders by the Indians.—The year 1778 opened inauspiciously for the province, and especially for the settlers in the interior. The British were in possession of Philadelphia, the Indians were menacing the settlements and Tories along the frontiers, adding terror to the already alarmed pioneers and their families. The number of the residents in the upper part of the Juniata Valley that adhered to the mother-country during the early days of the struggle for independence has been greatly exaggerated, and the statement that the valley contained nearly as many Tories as it did patriots[1] is a great error, and an unwarranted reflection upon the patriotism of a region, sparsely populated as it was, that when New England appealed for aid, furnished a company of frontier riflemen to assist in the defense of Boston in 1775. On the other hand, public sentiment in favor of independence was so strong in the valley, that those clearly guilty of treasonable practices could not dwell longer therein, while the sojourn of the *suspected* became very uncomfortable to them. Of the small number that had the courage to even secretly espouse the British cause, John Weston, who it is supposed then resided in Canoe Valley, a mile or two west of Water Street, was the chosen leader, and at his house convocations were held.

It appears that a general plan was formed to concentrate a large force of Indians and Tories at Kittanning, then cross the mountain by the Indian path, and at Burgoon's Gap divide, one party to march through the Cove and Conococheague Valleys, the other to follow the Juniata Valley, and form a junction at Lancaster, killing all the inhabitants on their march. The Tories were to have for their share in this general massacre all the fine farms on the routes, and the movable property was to be divided among the Indians.[2] A party was organized and proceeded to Kittanning in April, 1778, but by a mistake on the part of the leaders their designs were providentially frustrated. Gen. Roberdeau, in a letter from Standing Stone, April 23d, to the lieutenant of Cumberland County,[3] apprised him of the expedition, and estimated the number of men therein at thirty. He stated that one of them (Hess) had been taken, who, in a confession extorted, said they expected to be joined by three hundred men from the other side of the Allegheny. Roberdeau mentions the prevalence of other reports fixing the number of whites and savages at a thousand, but in view of provisioning so large a body, thinks the number to be overestimated. Carothers reported to the Council, April 24th, that he had just received an express from Kishacoquillas Valley

[1] Jones, p. 250. [2] Ibid., p. 251. [3] Archives, vi. 436.

for a supply of arms, and bringing information that Col. McAlevy had come there express himself, with an account that a body of Tories, numbering nearly three hundred and twenty, had driven a number of inhabitants from "Standing Stone Town." This report, if it had any foundation in fact, was greatly exaggerated, and Col. McAlevy, who was not upon the ground himself, was misinformed. Richard Weston, one of the Kittanning party, was arrested on his return to the valley, and sent, April 27th, by Gen. Roberdeau,[1] under guard commanded by Lieut. Means, to the Carlisle jail, to await the orders of the Council. Carothers,[2] who understood the condition of affairs at this critical time, stated the inhabitants are very much disheartened, not knowing at what moment those "villains" may bring down the savages to murder their families. Col. Piper, whose residence was some miles distant from the path from Carlisle to Kittanning, did not appear to receive information of the contemplated invasion until May 4th, when he wrote to the president as follows:[3]

"Sir,—An affair of the most alarming nature (and as I believe altogether unprecedented) has happened lately in a Corner of this County, and wch I could not think myself justifiable in not communicating to the Honorable, the Supreme Executive Council of this State. 'Tis as follows: a Number of evil-minded Persons, to the amount of thirty-five (I think), having actually associated together, marched away toward the Indian country, in order to join the Indians, and to conduct them into the Inhabitance, and there united, kill, burn, and destroy Men, Women and Children.

"They came up with a Body of Indians near or at the Kittannings, and in conferring with them, they, the Indians, suspecting some design in the white People, on wch one of their Chiefs shot one Weston, who was the Ring-leader of the Tories, and scalp'd him before the Rest, and immediately (as if Divine Providence ever attentive to Baffle and defeat the Schemes and Measures of wicked Men) the rest fled and dispersed.

"A very considerable Number of the well-affected Inhabitants having, as soon as their combination and march was known, pursued them, and met five of them, and yesterday brought them under a strong Guard to the County Gaol.[4]

"They confess their Crime and Intention of destroying both Men and property. As these People thus in open rebellion are so numerous, there is great Reason to believe them as a part of a greater whole in some dangerous confederacy with the Common Enemy, either at Phila. or Detroit.[5]

"Therefore it was as well my own Opinion as that of a Number of the Principal Inhabitants met for that purpose, that the Honorable Council be immediately requested to order in their Wisdom such relief as may appear to be most expedient, either in removing those Prisoners to some Place of greater security, or else order Commissioners for their immediate and speedy Trials, wch last wou'd be the most grateful to the Country, who are extremely incensed against them, and think the prosecution wou'd be more easily effected where the Evidence is on the spot, and perhaps give an immediate Check to so openly avowed Rebellion.

"In the county of Westmoreland, at a little Fort called Fort Wallace, within some sixteen or twenty miles of Fort Ligoneir, there were nine Men killed, and one man, their Captn, wounded last week; the Partys of Indians was very numerous, so that between Indians (and the still more savage) Tories, these backward Counties are in real distress.

"I am, Sir,
"with the greatest respects,
"your most obedt
"Hble Servt
"John Piper."

[1] Pa. Archives, vi. 446. [2] Ibid., 447. [3] Ibid., 469. [4] At Bedford.

[5] Piper here gave expression to an opinion prevalent at the time that the Tories were in communication with the British officers in Philadelphia, and that the Kittanning expedition, too precipitately undertaken, was a part of a plan to crush out opposition to England's rule over the colonies.

In his letter of the 15th of the same month, Piper gives a still more gloomy account of the consternation of the people, the flying of great numbers to places of greater security, and the increasing dread of those who remained of an attack from the savages or their Tory allies.

After Richard Weston's capture, he was examined, April 27th, relative to the Kittanning expedition, and narrated the circumstances as follows:

That John Weston,[6] his brother, asked him if he would go out to hunt. That he had heard at the Standing Stone that a company of men were going to join the English and the Indians, and his informant was Benjamin Elliot, in conversation with Francis Cluggage. That he refused to go hunting, and that brother John and wife both came and entreated him to go, and he was prevailed on. That last Thursday was a week he set off with his said brother, and the same evening was led by his brother to a company of men whom they met in the woods in Sinking Spring valley, viz., Samuel Berrow, Jacob Hare,[7] Michael Here, Peter Shaver,[8] Peter Daly, Adam Portmerser,[9] Peter Portmerser, and old Portmerser, the father of Adam and Peter, —— McKee,[10] James Little,[11] John Campbell and William Campbell, William Hamson, James Armstrong,[12] John and William Shilling, and others, whose names he does not remember, making in the whole, with his brother and himself, the number of thirty-one. That McKee, Jacob Hare, and Samuel Berrow, in particular, urged him, with a promise of three hundred acres of land, to pick the same where he pleased, if he would go with the company to the Kittanning to join four or five hundred English and Indians, and to return to Fort Pitt, Frankstown, and Sinking Valley, to kill the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms who were in any kind of fort or place of defense, and all others of any sex or age who attempted to escape or elude their search. That if he refused to join said company he would be hung or banished to the Bay of Honduras, if the English prevailed over this country. That he went with the company over Allegheny Mountain. That in their progress they were met by Indians, and

[6] These Westons were sons of John Weston, Sr., an Englishman by birth, who resided on Raystown Branch, about a mile above its mouth, in Juniata township. Capt. John then lived on the "Means'" farm, Canoe Valley.

[7] Jacob Hare, who resided where Mapleton, Huntingdon Co., is built, at the mouth of Hare's valley.

[8] Lived at the mouth of Shaver's Creek.

[9] Adam Bardmess. His name appears on the assessment of Barree township for 1773 as Pottmiser, and he is charged with five acres of improved land, horses and cows; in 1774, as Beardmiser; in 1776, as Patmisser. He owned lot No. 16 in the borough of Huntingdon, and a small improvement in the vicinity of the town. After the unfavorable result of his trip to Kittanning, a residence in Huntingdon was not congenial, and he went eastward. April 15, 1785, he sold his possessions in this locality to Henry Wikel, of Washington County, Md.

[10] Lived in Amberson's Valley, Franklin Co.

[11] Lived in Path Valley, Franklin Co.; called in some accounts William.

[12] Lived in Tuscarora Valley, Huntingdon Co.; called in some accounts John.

that one of them shot his brother, and another of them scalped him. That after his brother was shot, McKee pulled a letter out of his pocket which he had got from an English officer in Carlisle gaol, and with this letter displayed a handkerchief, crying peace, peace, brothers, but that the savages ran off without giving attention. That he immediately returned, with McKee, Jacob and Michael Hare, Little, Adam Portmerser, Peter Portmerser, William and John Shilling, Peter Shaver, William Hamson, and one or two more whose names he does not know. That he parted with some of them at the foot of Allegheny, and with some others in Sinking Valley, all of whom declared they would never return home or surrender themselves, but go to Baltimore, and wait the arrival of the English fleet. That he came and surrendered himself to Capt. John McDonald, at Edward Beaty's. That McKee informed the company that he understood a number of English were to join the savages, and about the 10th of next month to come down upon this State. That he was informed by his brother, John Weston, that John Hess was to meet and join the company. That he heard Zebediah Rickets, now a prisoner, say that if he knew how to leave his family he would go away, to avoid taking the oath prescribed by the State.[1]

Col. Armstrong, June 23d, reports that a woman and two children were missing and one man wounded at the head of Kishacoquillas Valley. This woman was the wife of Rev. David Eaton, who then lived on the farm lying immediately west of the gap in Standing Stone Mountain, Brady township, and now constituting a part of what was commonly called the "Milliken mill property." Mr. Eaton had settled there in 1775[2] or earlier. The wife and two children were carried off by the savages, and all efforts on the part of the husband and father, assisted by many of his neighbors, were unavailing. Skeletons were afterwards found near a path in the Warrior's Mark settlement which were by some supposed to be those of the captives. A son, Joseph, escaped, and afterwards became a man of some prominence as a surveyor and military officer. He removed to Ohio about 1805. His son George W., adopting the calling of the grandfather, afterwards became connected as professor with colleges in Kentucky and Hamilton, N. Y., and died in the latter place Aug. 3, 1872.

The wounded man mentioned by Armstrong was a young Slagle, who, according to one tradition, was passing through the gap from his home to Pridmore's mill with a bag of grain. He was shot by some one in ambush, and instead of returning home proceeded to Fort Standing Stone to have his wounds dressed. There was no surgeon at that place, and despairing of rendering him the necessary aid, some friends set out with him in a canoe to go down the river to Middletown, the nearest point where he could be properly cared for, but he died before reaching his destination. He declared that he was shot by Jacob Hare.

Armstrong, always practical, insisted that the grain then growing upon the frontier farms was of such importance for the support of the people that it must be harvested, and, for the present, the idea of invading the Indian country must be postponed to enable the harvest to be cut, and to that end suggested that the work in the fields must be conducted by associated bodies of men, with guards to cover them and patrols to pass from settlement to settlement. He also recommended to Congress[3] a simultaneous advance, at the proper time, of not less than three bodies of men from widely separated points into the Indian country in the valley of the Allegheny, as the most efficient means of routing the invaders of the settlements of the province. The authorities endeavored to carry out the suggestions for the protection of the frontiersmen engaged in gathering the crops, and to that end Col. Carothers sent to Standing Stone Valley such men as could be spared for that purpose.[4] In a consultation between the Council and the board of war arrangements were made for frontier defense, and it was agreed that Col. Brodhead's regiment, then (July 14th) on the march for Pittsburgh, should be ordered to the Standing Stone. In addition to these Continental troops, three hundred militia from Cumberland County and two hundred from York County were to be ordered to the same place. Brodhead's regiment, or the part of it ordered to Standing Stone, was estimated at three hundred men; these, with the militia, would make a force of eight hundred.[5] Other bodies, numbering ten hundred and fifty and five hundred and seventy, were ordered respectively to Sunbury and Easton. Brodhead received orders to pass over to the upper branches of the Susquehanna, and if he reached Standing Stone at all, did not halt long there. The presence of his command exercised a salutary effect, as great number of the terrified inhabitants on the West Branch and Penn's Valley returned and saved most of the growing crops. Col. Carothers reported August 13th[6] that great difficulty was experienced in procuring arms for the militia of Cumberland County ordered to Standing Stone; that some of them had gone, and others were ready to go, but were delayed from want of camp-kettles, haversacks, and canteens. Dr. William Shippen, director-general, was informed by the Council that beside the militia at Sunbury there were two other commands in the Continental service that would require a supply of medicine; one, consisting of five hundred men, at Standing Stone, on the Juniata, in Bedford County, and the other of four

[1] Archives, vi. 542.

[2] He obtained a warrant for the land Feb. 3, 1775. In June following William Scott, an assistant of William Maclay, deputy surveyor, went to Eaton's "dwelling-house" and made a survey of the land. On June 20, 1783, he obtained a pass to go to Canada in search for his children, who he hoped were yet alive.

[3] Archives, vi. 613.

[4] Ibid., 620.

[5] Ibid., 638–41.

[6] Ibid., 709.

hundred and fifty men at or near Easton; and he was instructed to pay attention to these two bodies at the same time that the one at Sunbury was supplied.[1]

During the latter part of 1778 and the early months of 1779 there were frequent rumors of Indian incursions east of the Allegheny Mountains and some murders committed. In the latter part of June, Breckenridge and his daughter were killed and scalped by the Indians on their plantation three miles southwest of McConnellstown, in Penn township. This event struck terror among the residents of the adjacent valleys, and as a result the Frankstown settlement was almost abandoned.[2]

In May, 1780, Col. McAlevy attended the Council in person and presented a petition of his neighbors asking that military relief should be sent to Standing Stone Valley. On the 30th of the same month, Maj. Robert Cluggage, in writing to Col. Piper from Huntingdon, reports that lurking bands of Indians had been at one of the gaps of the Allegheny, and that William Phillips on the preceding Friday had seen two Indians near the Three Springs, and was deterred from firing on them by having a child with him, which he was apprehensive might fall into their hands if he led an encounter. He, however, collected some of the residents of the vicinity and traced them towards Pridmore's mill,[3] but finally lost their track and abandoned pursuit. He expressed fears of other savage invasions, and detailing sixteen men as a guard for Huntingdon, urged that the post in Sinking Valley should be defended on account of convenient access to the gaps of the Allegheny.

Col. Piper having been elected to represent Bedford County in the Council, he resigned the lieutenancy of the county, and on November 21st the vacancy was filled by the appointment of George Ashman, who then resided on the "Three Springs" farm, in Clay township.

The General Assembly, spurred by frequent importunities from local officers and private citizens, finally resolved to raise four companies of Rangers for the defense of the frontiers, one company from each of the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Northampton, and Bedford. For the Bedford company the Council, Feb. 10, 1781, appointed John Boyd captain, and Richard Johnston lieutenant. March 14th the Council, taking into consideration the defense of the frontiers until these companies could be raised, ordered the lieutenant of Cumberland County to call out two hundred militia, one-half thereof to be immediately marched to the defense of Bedford County and the other half for Northumberland, to be stationed as the lieutenants of those counties shall direct. On the 31st the lieutenants of Northumberland and Bedford were authorized and directed to enlist in the companies commanded respectively by Capts. Robinson and Boyd and Lieut. Kreamer as many volunteers to serve seven months as would fill their companies.

Lieut. Ashman, June 5th, wrote Col. Arthur Buchanan, at Kishacoquillas, he had learned by express that on the morning of that day, as a party of volunwere going from Bedford to Frankstown, a band of Indians fell upon and killed thirty; seven only of the party escaped and made their way to the garrison at Frankstown. He urges Buchanan to exert himself in getting men to go to Standing Stone, and to let the residents along the river know of the movement so they can join with his men on the march. The latter reported on the 5th that the day before Col. Brown had marched a party to Standing Stone, and Capt. Means led another to reinforce the post in Penn's Valley.

Various traditions have been current relative to this sortie, differing so much in details that it is preferred to give the account officially transmitted by Lieut. Ashman to the president of the Supreme Executive Council. Ashman lived some distance from the scene, and may not have been fully informed as to all that occurred. He wrote,—

"Bedford County, June 12, 1781.

"Sir,—I have to inform you that on Sunday, the third of this instant, a party of Rangers under Captain Boyd, eight in number, with twenty-five Volunteers under Capt. Moore and Lieut. Smith, of the militia of this County, had an engagement with a party of Indians (said to be numerous) within three miles of Frankstown, where seventy-five of the Cumberland militia were stationed, commanded by Captn. Jas. Young. Some of the party, running into the Garrison, acquainting Capt. Young of what had happened, he issued out a party immediately and brought in seven more, five of whom are wounded, and two made their escape to Bedford,—eight killed and scalped,—Captn Boyd, Captn Moore, and Captn Dunlap, with six others, are missing. Captn Young, expecting from the enemy's numbers that his garrison would be surrounded, sent express to me immediately; but, before I could collect as many volunteers as was sufficient to march to Frankstown with, the enemy had returned over Allegheny hill. The waters being high, occasioned by heavy rains, they could not be pursued. This county at this time is in a deplorable situation. A number of families are flying away daily ever since the late damage was done. I can assure your Excellency that if immediate assistance is not sent to this county that the whole of the frontier inhabitants will move off in a few days. Colo. Abm. Smith, of Cumberland, has just informed me that he has no orders to send us any more militia from Cumberland County to our assistance, which I am much surprised to hear. I shall move my family to Maryland in a few days, as I am convinced that not any one settlement is able to make any stand against such numbers of the enemy. If your Excellency should be pleased to order us any assistance, less than three hundred will be of but little relief to this county. Ammunition we have not any. The Cumberland militia will be discharged in two days. It is dreadful to think what the consequences of leaving such a number of helpless inhabitants may be to the cruelties of a savage enemy.

"Please to send me by the first opportunity three hundred pounds, as I cannot possibly do the business without money. You may depend that nothing shall be wanting in me to serve my country as far as my abilities.

"I have the honor to be,
"Your Excellency's most obedient,
"humble servant,
"George Ashman,
"*Lieut. Bed'd Cty.*"

The masterly policy of Washington in the autumn of this year, resulting in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis' army at Yorktown, October 19th, revived the spirits of the patriots and encouraged the despondent,

[1] Pa. Archives, vi. 688. [2] Ibid., vii. 535. [3] Mill Creek, Brady township.

and as the joyful intelligence was carried from settlement to settlement the bold frontiersmen were stimulated to hope that the day would soon arrive when the bloody scalping-knife would be returned to its sheath never more to be removed, and that along the fertile valleys of the Juniata the husbandman would be permitted to pursue his toil in peace. To guard the British soldiers surrendered at Yorktown levies were made upon the organized militia of the neighboring States, and the Council, November 20th, ordered Capt. Boyd's company of Rangers to march to that place and act as guards over the prisoners, with instructions to remain there until February 25th following, and then return. The Council, Feb. 23, 1782, ordered Lieut. Richard Johnston, then at Yorktown, to march with his command forthwith to Bedford, and there put himself under the command of the lieutenant of the county for frontier defense. During the balance of the year there were frequent alarms of Indian incursions, some well founded and others imaginative, but the military force was maintained in garrisoning the forts and by scouting parties. The number of men thus employed was sometimes so great as to subject the authorities to much inconvenience in keeping up a supply of provisions. On September 20th, Lieut. Johnston was ordered to march from Bedford County and put himself under the command of Maj.-Gen. Irvine, to take part in a contemplated expedition into the Indian country. Washington disapproved of the movement, the plan was abandoned, and on the 28th, Lieut. Johnston's orders were countermanded. By a return made in November this company consisted of one captain (then a prisoner), one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, and forty-five privates.

Capt. Boyd, missing after the affray of June 3, 1781, and supposed to have been taken prisoner by the Indians, on Jan. 4, 1783, asked and obtained an order on the provincial treasurer for thirty pounds (specie) on account of his pay, and two days later, on his representation, an order was granted in favor of Henry Dugan, one of his sergeants, for six pounds, who had just "returned from captivity among the savages." By the month of June the safety of the inhabitants of the frontiers, that had for twenty-eight years been frequently menaced, was now so well assured that the Council on the 6th ordered that the Bedford, Westmoreland, and Washington ranging companies should be immediately discharged from the service of the State.

Another Account of the Tory Expedition to Kittanning.—When the news of this intended foray broke upon the residents of the valley, the narrative received high coloring from the affrighted people, and it is difficult at this day, after the lapse of a century, to arrive at the precise facts. The statement of Richard Weston, one of the participants, given above, should have been full and correct, but possibly through fear or from a desire to shield himself or companions he may have withheld some important circumstances and become oblivious of names. From a manuscript entitled "An Account of some of the first settlers of the Juniata in Huntingdon County, collected from the first settlers themselves, by Samuel Caldwell,"[1] the following statement of the expedition was compiled.

During the time Gen. Howe, the British commander, occupied Philadelphia an association was formed by the Tories in this region. They thought the British were about to reduce the country to subjection, and supposed that by assisting the Indians to massacre the settlers on the Juniata they would be entitled to share the spoils and apportion the principal farms among themselves. The conspiracy extended from Path, through Amberson's and Tuscarora Valleys, and up the Juniata into Sinking Valley. The chief men were McGee,[2] of Amberson's Valley, Capt. John Weston, and Lieut. Jacob Hare.

McGee brought their men up the river into Sinking Valley. The place of rendezvous was on Brush Mountain, near Union Furnace, where the men arrived in small parties, generally traveling by night. Weston furnished provisions. After the company was organized, the force started to meet the expected Indian allies at Kittanning. Halting a short distance from the town, the captain seated his men, and he, with Lieut. Hare, entered the town with a flag, and were received in due form. Weston, who could speak the language of the tribes there located, explaining the object of the visit of the white brethren, said they had come to meet them as brothers in arms, and to lead them against their enemies on the Juniata, until they were all destroyed. The savages were pleased with the prospect of so many white allies, but, exercising that caution which is so remarkably developed in their character to provide against possible treachery, they mounted a few of their warriors on horseback with cocked guns, and placing Weston and Hare in the advance, proceeded to meet the residue of the company and escort them into the town. Capt. McGee and the men who remained with him, instead of laying down their arms, as the Indian notion of military courtesy would require on such a mission, rose up with their guns in their hands and moved forward at a quick step. This movement alarmed the Indians, and supposing they were betrayed by spies, immediately shot Weston, raised the war-whoop, and fled to the town. This was a reception not looked for, and full of alarm, Hare and his comrades made haste to reach the Juniata.

Meantime information of the expedition having been organized and its objects leaked out through

[1] Maj. Caldwell was a son of Robert Caldwell, and his mother a daughter of Matthew Dean, who settled on a farm now in Porter township. His statement was prepared from information communicated by Margaret Means, his aunt, Israel Cryder, his father-in-law, Richard, son of Robert Morrow, who assisted at the "cropping" of Jacob Hare, and other old citizens, and was committed to writing at various dates from 1841 to 1856.

[2] Richard Weston called him McKee.

the wives of some of the participants, who were anxious to enlist the sympathies of some of their neighbors, and thereby save them from the general massacre which they expected would follow the return of their husbands and Indian allies. It was preconcerted that the Tory families and those in sympathy with them should display from their houses a certain flag or signal. The inhabitants of all houses not so designated were to be destroyed. A man named Pierce, who lived with Michael Cryder at his mill, two miles above the Standing Stone, accompanied the Kittanning party. On the night he left some one wrote on the door of the mill, "This mill belongs to Gen. Howe," and it was supposed that Pierce was the writer. After he left, his wife, uneasy about the safety of her friends, disclosed the secret of the expedition to Mrs. Cryder, and insisted that she should hang out the Tory flag. In a similar manner the fact leaked out in Sinking Valley. This information, and the absence of many persons suspected of Toryism, satisfied the people of the truth of the story. Alarm was sounded from house to house, and from fort to fort, and after distributing a sufficient force to garrison the frontier defenses, a large body of scouts was sent out to traverse the country along the eastern base of the Allegheny Mountain, watch the gaps, and note the approach of the expected invaders. Soon they came, not as defiant leaders escorting the dreaded savages, but in detached parties of half-starved and broken-spirited men. Some escaped through the settlements to the eastern counties, and being unknown, avoided punishment. Six were captured and taken to the Bedford jail, where they remained prisoners for some time, but were subsequently, through the intercession of friends, pardoned.

One party, consisting of four or five, suffering from hunger, went to the house of Matthew Dean, near Lowry's fort, in Canoe Valley, having one of the number tied with hickory withes, and said to Mrs. Dean (she and a servant-man only being at home), "We have been out after the damned Tories for several days, being out of provisions, and are nearly starved. We have one of the rascals tied, and want to take him before a justice of the peace, but cannot go farther without something to eat." Mrs. Dean, deceived by this statement, gave them all the bread she had, and set about baking cakes on a griddle, which the Tories devoured before they were half baked. They also gave a share of the food to the pretended prisoner, saying that "it would not do to let the poor devil starve, although he ought to be hung." After the cravings of hunger were satisfied, Mrs. Dean sent her servant with the party to point out the way to Esquire McCune's. After they got out of sight of the house the prisoner was released from his bonds, and they told the servant, Kelly, to return home. It is not known where this party went, but it is supposed they passed on to the eastern counties.

It is not known what became of McGee. Jacob Hare fled to the lower counties. His property was confiscated and sold by the provincial government. Some time after his return from the Kittanning expedition he stopped for the night at the house of Nathaniel Paul, in Path Valley, Franklin Co., about three miles from Concord. News soon spread that Hare was in the valley, and the next day a number of the neighbors collected, some out of curiosity, and others determined to avenge the murder of relatives or friends by the savages or their Tory allies. Among the number that had assembled were Richard and Thomas Morrow, William McMullen, William Kelly, Edward Kelly, Thomas Askey, James Lathers, Matthew Ormsby, William Darlington, and a man named Shoemaker. Various methods of punishment were proposed. The severity of some of them indicated the bitter feeling that then prevailed against any one clearly in the Tory interest. More humane counsels prevailed, and it was decided that he should be "cropped." A case-knife was "hacked" along the blade to resemble a saw, and with this instrument Darlington executed the sentence by sawing off both of Hare's ears close to his head. He was then set at liberty, and left the Juniata Valley, never to return. He became a minister in the West, and lived some years thereafter in Ohio or Kentucky.

Israel Cryder named Capt. John Weston, Jr., Richard Weston, Capt. McGee, of Path Valley, Peter Shaver, who lived at the mouth of Shaver's Creek, three men of the name of Potmesser (Bardmess), father and two sons, who lived at Huntingdon, James Bridges, who farmed the Michael Cryder land near that place, as some of the Kittanning party, which he thought numbered about thirty. He stated that Peter Dewitt and Thomas Vaughn were among the scouts who were watching along the foot of the Allegheny for the return of Weston's men.

On the representation of Robert Galbraith and others, citizens of Bedford County, that there were in the jail of that county several persons charged with treasonable practices and one said to have committed murder, and a list of the names having been laid before the Council August 18th, it was decided that in view of the situation of the county and the danger there might be of the rescue of the traitors, a speedy trial of the offenders was highly necessary. Accordingly, John Armstrong, of Cumberland, Barnard Dougherty and James Martin, of Bedford, Archibald McClean, of York, and John Hubly, of Lancaster County, were appointed, and on the 24th commissioned to "inquire, on the oath of good and lawful men of the said county of Bedford, of and concerning the said offenses, and to determine the same according to law." September 29th was the day named for the commission to meet, but it appears from letters of Mr. Dougherty dated April 6th, and one from Mr. McClean in September, 1779, that their duties had not been fully executed. The names of the persons tried or the result of the trials is not known.

CHAPTER VIII.

Highways—Indian Paths—Public Roads—The River—Turnpike Roads —Canal—Railroads.

Indian Trails.—When the Indian trader first penetrated the wilds of the valley of the Juniata, the only highways that traversed the area now embraced within the counties of Huntingdon and Blair, were the trails or paths used by the aborigines. They were mere "bridle-paths," only wide enough to admit the passage of a horse and its rider, and crossed the counties in various directions. The principal one crossed in a general northwesterly direction, and the earliest written account of this is found in the journal of Conrad Weiser, sent by the colonial government in 1748 to treat with the Indians on the Ohio, as follows:

"Aug^{t}. 11th.—Set out from my house and came to James Galbreath that day, 30 Miles.

"12th.—Came to George Croghan's, 15 Miles.

"13th.—To Robert Dunning's, 20 Miles.

"14th.—To Tuscarroro Path, 30 Miles.

"15th and 16th.—Lay by on account of the Men coming back Sick, & some other affairs hindering us.

"17th.—Crossed the Tuscarroro Hill & came to the Sleeping Place called the Black Log,[1] 20 miles.

"18th.—Had a great rain in the afternoon; came within two miles of the Standing Stone,[2] 24 miles.

"19th.—We travelled but 12 miles; were obliged to [illegible] things in the afternoon.

"20th.—Came to Franks Town, but saw no Houses or Cabbins; here we overtook the Goods, because four of George Croghan's Hands fell sick, 26 Miles.[3]

"21st.—Lay by, it raining all Day.

"22d.—Crossed Allegheny Hill & came to the Clear Fields, 16 miles."

He continues to describe subsequent incidents of his journey to Logstown and other points, conferences with the Indians, and delivery of the presents to them, his turning homeward on the 19th of September.[4]

At the Black Log, another fork passed by the Three Springs, through Sideling Hill Gap, by Raystown, etc., to Logstown. Hugh Crawford[5] and Andrew Montour, April 16, 1752, Indian traders, and doubtless familiar with every path in this region, reported to the provincial authorities[6] the distance from Philadelphia to "Twightwees," on a branch of Ohio, *via* George Croghan's, "Auchquick," Frankstown, Clear Fields, etc. John Harris, in his account of the road to Logstown, taken in 1754, gives the following interesting data:

"From my Ferry to Geo. Croghan's	5 Mil^{s}.
to the Kittitany Moun^{s}	9
to Geo. Cowen's House	6
to Andrew Montour's	5
to the Tuscaroraw Hill	9
to Tho^{s} Mitchell's Sleeps Place	3
to Tuscaroraw	14
to the Cove Spring[7]	10
to the Shadow of Death[8]	8
to the Black Log	3
Now the Road forks towards Ray's Town & Frank's Town, we continue Ray's Town Road to Allegheney	3
to the 3 Springs[9]	10
to the sidling Hill Gap	8
to Juniata Hill	8
to Juniata Creek at ye Crossing	8
to the Snake's Spring	8
to Ray's Town[10]	4
to the Shawana Cabbins	8
to Allegheney Hill	6
to Edmond's Swamp	8
to Stoney Creek[11]	6[m]

Then follow other distances and points of note to Logstown,—

"Now beginning at the black Log, Frank's Town Road.	
to Aughwick[12]	6 Miles.
to Jack Armstrong's Narrows,[13] so called from his being there murdered	8
to the Standing Stone[14] (abo^{t}. 14 ft. high, 6 inch square)	10
(At each of these last places we cross Juniata.)	
to the next & last crossing at Juniata	8
to Water Street (branch of Juniata)	10
to the big Lick	10
to Frank (Stephen's) Town[15]	5
to the Beaver Damms	10
to Allegheney Hill	4
to the clear Fields	6
to John Hartts Sleeps place	12
to the head of Susquehannah	12
to the Shawana Cabbins	12
to P. Shaver's Sleeping place, at two large licks	12
to the 18 mile Run	12
to the 10 mile Lick	6
to Kiskemenette's Town on the Creek, runs into Allegheney Riv^{r} 6 mil^{s} down (almost as large as Schuylkill)	10
to the Chartiere's Landing on Allegh^{y}	8
to the Kittanning Town up the River	18
to Venango, higher up Allegh^{y}	70
Down the River from Chartiere's Land^{s} to Pine Creek	14
to the Logs Town	17

Logs Town lays due West from J. Harris's Ferry.

"Note.—John Harris told me that he verily believed that Logs Town was distant from his House due West an hundred miles less than the within acco^{t} mentions, the road he went having so many great Crooks."

"Joseph Shippen, Jr."

In December, 1753, Governor Hamilton sent James Patten to deliver a message to the chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio, and among other instructions he was directed to take a particular account of the road from Carlisle. The concern of the provincial government was to ascertain if the Forks of the Ohio were within the limits of the province, the boundary lines of which had not been fully ascertained. Patten was to call at Mr. George Croghan's, at "Aucquick," and consult with him. After his return he and Andrew Montour constructed and presented to the Council, March 2, 1754, a map containing "a just Description of the Road, as well by Computation as by the Compass," which they believed "to be as near the Truth as it could be known without actual Mensuration." The following tables were taken from the map:

The Computed Distance of the Road by the Indian Traders from Carlisle to Shanoppin's Town.

	From Carlisle. Miles.
From Carlisle to Major Montour's	10
From Montour's to Jacob Pyatt's	25
From Pyatt's to George Croghan's, at Aucquick Old Town	15

[1] At the gap east of Orbisonia.

[2] Now Huntingdon.

[3] Croghan's men were employed in transporting the goods sent by the Provincial Council to the Ohio, intended as presents to the Indians.

[4] Colonial Records, v. 248.

[5] Hugh Crawford subsequently became the owner of the "Standing Stone" tract of land.

[6] Pennsylvania Archives, ii. p. 133.

[7] Trough Spring, in Tell township.

[8] Shade Gap, in Shade Mountain.

[9] Near Saltillo, Huntingdon Co.

[10] Bedford.

[11] A branch of Conemaugh.

[12] Afterward known as Fort Shirley, where Shirleysburg now stands.

[13] Gap in Jack's Mountain, above Mount Union.

[14] Huntingdon.

[15] Frankstown, Blair Co.

From Croghan's to the Three Springs	10
From the Three Springs to Sideling Hill	7
From Sideling Hill to Contz's Harbour	8
From Contz's Harbour to the top of Ray's Hill	1
From Ray's Hill to the 1 crossing of Juniata	10
From the 1 crossing of Juniata to Allaguapy's Gap	6
From Allaguapy's Gap to Ray's Town	5
From Ray's Town to the Shawonese Cabbin	8
From Shawonese Cabbins to the Top of Allegheny Mountain	8
From Allegheny Mountain to Edmund's Swamp	8
From Edmund's Swamp to Conamahony's Creek	6
From Conamahony to Kackanapaulins	5
From Kackanapaulins to Loyal Hannin	18
From Loyal Hannin to Shanoppin's Town	50

The Courses of the Road from Carlisle to Shanoppin's Town by Compass.

N. 20 W. 8 miles to Major Montour's.
W.S.W. 20 miles to Jacob Pyatt's.
N. 20 W. 8 miles to George Croghan's, or Aucquick old Town.
N. 70 W. 7 miles to the three Springs.
S. 70 W. 5 miles to Aucquick Gap.
S. 70 W. 5½ miles to Contz's Harbour.
S. 80 W. 9 miles to Allaquapy's Gap.
West 3 miles to Ray's Gap.
N. 45 W. the course up the Gap.
N. 63 W. 5 miles to the Shawonese Cabbins.
N. 60 W. 5 m[s] to the top of Allegheny Mount[s].
N. 75 W. 4½ miles to Edmund's Swamp.
N. 80 W. 4 miles to Conamahony Creek.
N. 10 W. 3½ miles to Kackanapaulin's House.
N. 64 W. 12 miles to Loyal Hannin Old Town.
N. 20 W. 10 miles to the Forks of the Road.
West 10 miles to ———.
N. 80 W. 15 miles to Shanoppin's Town.

A Mr. West was at the same time examined by the Council, and he expressed his opinion that the courses and distances set down by Mr. Patten came as near to the truth as was possible without actual measurement.

In the latter part of August, 1754, Conrad Weiser set out on a journey from home to Aucquick, by order of the government, to have a conference with some Indians. In his journal he states that he left Andrew Montour's on the 2d of September. "Rode six hours before noon and three after—took up lodging in the woods. 3d. Sat out by six o'clock, and by eight came to the Trough Spring; by nine to the Shadow of Death; by eleven to the Black Log, and by twelve arrived at Aucquick."

This principal road entered Huntingdon County in the vicinity of Blair's Mills, and passed up the Trough Spring branch of Tuscarora Creek, by the "Trough" or "Cove" spring, through Shade Gap, northward along Black Log valley to the "Black Log," in or near the gap east of Orbisonia; through Shirleysburg (Aughwick Old Town, or Fort Shirley); crossed to the northern side of the Juniata above Mount Union; crossing Juniata again to the south side at the lower end of Cypress Island, in the borough of Huntingdon; over the Warrior's ridge and crossing to the north side of the river near Hart's Log (Alexandria); thence *via* Water Street and Canoe valley to Frankstown and Hollidaysburg; and thence over the Allegheny. The southern branch, leaving the main road at Black Log, passed the Three Springs near the borough of that name, and leaving Huntingdon County at Sideling Hill Gap, touched Everett and Bedford, crossing the Allegheny a number of miles southwest of the main or Kittanning trail.

There were a number of other paths of minor importance. One extended from Frankstown to the Bald Eagle's Nest, near Milesburg, Centre Co. A branch ran from this through Warrior's Mark, Franklin, and Morris to the main road at Water Street, and will be noted in the description of those townships. Another from Raystown to Frankstown, one from Standing Stone to Raystown, one from the mouth of Raystown Branch to Raystown, one from Standing Stone to the Bald Eagle's Nest, etc.

First Public Roads.—At the January sessions, 1772, of the Bedford court, on the petition of Samuel Anderson[1] and others, inhabitants of the township of "Barree," setting forth the necessity of a road leading from the Standing Stone or Hart's Log by Boquet's Spring (at McConnellstown) and up Woodcock Valley to the crossings of Yellow Creek, and from thence to join the great road near Bloody Run, now Everett, James Little,[2] William Shirley,[3] Robert Friggs,[4] Hugh Guttery, Richard Long,[5] and Samuel Anderson were appointed viewers. A report not being made by these viewers, on the 14th of July following, a petition of inhabitants of "Barree and Coleraine" townships, representing that a road between the points above mentioned would be of great use to the public, the court named Richard Long, Hugh Guthrey, Samuel Thompson,[4] James Little, Samuel Anderson, and Walter Clark[5] to view the road and make report of their proceedings to the next court. This appointment did not secure a report, and at October sessions the persistent inhabitants of Barree township were heard by the court in another petition, when John Piper,[6] Esquire, Richard Long, Michael Cryder,[7] Samuel Anderson, James Little, and William Shirley were appointed viewers. A favorable result was not yet secured, and at April sessions, 1774, urged by another petition of inhabitants of the township named, John Piper, Esquire, Richard Long, James Little, John Mitchell,[8] Samuel Anderson, and Michael Cryder were appointed to view. These viewers laid out a road and made return to July sessions of the same year. One branch of the road began at a "hickory standing on the north side of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata River, about a quarter of a mile below the mouth of Standing Stone Creek, at the end of Standing Stone Mountain, supposed to be at or near the line which divides the county of Bedford from Cumberland; and running from thence north thirty-four degrees west eighty-six perches to Standing Stone Creek; and thence up said creek north fifteen degrees east nineteen perches; and thence north sixty-four degrees west across the said

[1] Resided near Petersburg, in Logan township, Huntingdon Co.
[2] Resided in Shaver's Creek Valley.
[3] Resided on land adjoining the borough of Cassville.
[4] Resided on Raystown Branch.
[5] Resided on Broad Top Mountain.
[6] Resided in Bedford County.
[7] Resided at his mill on the Juniata, two miles above Huntingdon.
[8] Resided on the Henry G. Neff farm, in Porter township.

creek and along the principal street, called Alleghany Street, in the town of Huntingdon ninety-two perches to the centre of the said town, and thence the same course continued and along the same street, in all two hundred and seventy-two perches, to the point of the island above the Standing Stone; thence south fifty-eight degrees west fourteen across the river Juniata," etc. Then follow the courses and distances to a point about one hundred perches southwest of Boquet's Spring, where the other branch of the road was intersected, which began at the lower end of Water Street Narrows, on the northeastern side of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata River, and ran along the same about a mile and a half, then crossed said river, and passing near the house of Charles Caldwell, in Hart's Log Valley, and the house of Henry Lloyd in Woodcock Valley. The route from the intersection of the two branches was through Woodcock Valley, passing near the houses of James Piper and John Piper, to the "great road about fifteen perches above Bloody Run." Computing the measurements of the several lines we find the distances, according to the return of this road survey, from the intersection of Allegheny and Third Streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, to be as follows: To Boquet's Spring at McConnellstown,[1] four miles and two hundred and ninety-five perches; to the crossing of Yellow Creek, thirty miles and two hundred and ten perches; and to Bloody Run, now Everett, thirty-eight miles and two hundred and thirty-six perches; all somewhat short of the actual distances. This route was ordered to be opened to the breadth of thirty-three feet, and confirmed as a public road.

On the 12th day of July, 1773, on a petition of a number of the inhabitants of the county, Benjamin Elliot, John Ramsey, John Walker, Gaven Cluggage, Lawrence Swop, and James Carmichael were appointed to view and lay out a road from the mouth of Aughwick Creek to the great road leading from Bedford to Baltimore. As no report was made by these viewers at April sessions, 1774, on petition, another board of viewers, consisting of James Galbraith, Samuel Thompson, Gaven Cluggage, Giles Stevens, Charles Boyle, and Samuel Daniel, was appointed to lay out a bridle-road. The report of these viewers was presented to the court at July sessions, 1774, and the road ordered to be opened thirty-three feet wide. The line began at Silver's Ford, on the Juniata River, about a mile above the mouth of Aughwick Creek, crossed the creek north of Fort Shirley, passed Robert Cluggage's mill, and intersected the wagon-road at Charles Magill's at the Burnt Cabins. Distance, according to the return, twenty-one miles and fifty-four perches.

At the October sessions, Bartholomew Davis petitioned for a road from his mill "to James Galbraith's, & from thence to Patrick Kanan, on the great road leading from Silver's Ford to the Burnt Cabins." James Galbraith, John Donough, John Ramsey, Robert Ramsey, James Cluggage, and Samuel Thompson were appointed viewers.

At April sessions, 1776, on the petition of inhabitants of Barree township, setting forth "that they labor under many disadvantages for want of roads to the Juniata, Frankstown Branch,[2] and to Bedford, to Huntingdon meeting and market, unto the saw- and grist-mill[3] on the aforesaid branch, and praying the court to appoint men to view, and if they see cause to lay out one road beginning at William McLevy's, on Standing Stone Creek, near to the Big Gap that leads into Kishacoquillas Valley; thence down Shaver's Creek to the mouth thereof into Frankstown Branch; thence down the aforesaid branch to the upper end of Dr. William Smith's island;[4] thence crossing Juniata the nearest and best way unto the public road to Bedford, etc. The other road beginning at the upper end of the aforesaid island where the first-mentioned road ends, on the northeast side of said branch, and from thence down said branch until it joins the aforesaid public road. William McLevy,[5] Alexander McCormick,[6] James Williams, Abraham Haines,[7] Robert Smith, and Nathaniel Jarrard[8] were appointed viewers.

The Revolutionary troubles followed so soon after these proceedings, that road-making was suspended during that contest and for some years afterwards, and the inhabitants were constrained to content themselves with the few roads, paths, or trails already opened. Beside the roads already mentioned, there was one that led from the Raystown Branch through Tatman's Gap and Plank Cabin Valley to Fort Littleton; one from Garard's mill, below McConnellstown, to the Raystown Branch. These were in use in 1787. A road that branched from the Hart's Log road west of the pulpit rocks, and led to the settlements on the river above Petersburg, was known in 1788 as Graffius' road, and one in Plank Cabin Valley was called, as early as 1766, "Thomson's road." A public road from Huntingdon to Three Springs, *via* Cassville, was laid out about 1790; from McCormick's mill to Huntingdon, surveyed in November of the same year; from Minteer's Gap to the Warm Springs, May, 1791; and that from the Three Springs, through Hare's Valley, to the Juniata occupies in part the route of an ancient path.

The State Road over the Allegheny Mountain.

[1] This spring is on the southern side of the road or street in McConnellstown, in the rear of the houses and below the tannery. It received its name from the fact that Col. Henry Boquet had owned the adjacent land.

[2] In the olden time the river flowing past Huntingdon was called the Frankstown Branch down to its junction with the Raystown Branch.

[3] Cryder's Mills.

[4] Cypress Island.

[5] Gen. William McAlevy.

[6] Resided on Shaver's Creek, West township.

[7] Resided in Huntingdon.

[8] Owned and resided at the lower mill, McConnellstown.

—The General Assembly, March 29, 1787, authorized the president to appoint three commissioners to lay out a State highway from the Frankstown Branch of the river Juniata to the river Conemaugh, from or near points at which these streams become navigable. On the 6th of April, Charles Campbell, of Westmoreland, James Harris, surveyor, of Cumberland, and Solomon Adams, of Bedford, were named as commissioners. Their return was confirmed December 18th, and the road ordered to be opened to the width of fifty feet. It began at "a buttonwood-tree on William Holliday's land, on the bank of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata." The distances to principal points along the line were: To the top of the "Allegany" Mountain, nine miles; to a branch of Conemaugh, seven miles; to the top of Laurel Hill, ten miles; to the Round Top, thirteen and a half miles; to the mouth of Black Lick Creek, four miles; to the mouth of Loyalhanna, eight and three-quarters miles,—making the whole distance fifty-two and one-quarter miles. Advertisements were ordered to be inserted in the Philadelphia, Carlisle, and Pittsburgh newspapers inviting proposals for the construction of the road. Sept. 25, 1788, the proposal of Robert Galbraith, Esq., to clear and make good the road between the points named, to the breadth of fifteen feet, except in places where digging or bridging is necessary, and there but twelve feet, with convenient passing-places, to be completed by the 1st day of January following, for the sum of three hundred and ninety-three pounds in specie, was accepted by the Council. Hugh Davidson and Andrew Henderson were received as sureties for the completion of the work. One-half of the contract price was paid in hand, and the balance was to be paid on the completion of the work. Galbraith, in a communication to the Council, dated Jan. 4, 1790, claims to have completed the road according to contract, and that by actual measurement it was found to be fifty-four miles, eleven miles longer than he was led to suppose it to be at the time he undertook the contract. He also produced certificates from James Karr, Daniel Titus, Michael McGuire, and Joseph McCartney, to the effect that the road was sufficiently opened, digged, and bridged, so that wagons and horses could pass and repass. McGuire stated that he drove "his wagon with upwards of twenty hundred over the Allegheny Mountain with ease." Notwithstanding these statements, it was alleged by some persons that Galbraith had not fully complied with his contract, and after an examination of the road and further consideration by the Council, an order for one hundred pounds was granted him, and the Council expressed the opinion that he should "be directed to complete the opening of the said road from Conemaugh to Loyalhanna, and such part of the said road as is already opened to be completed for the easy passage of carriages." How Galbraith and the State government finally settled their disagreements is not important to the reader. The road was accepted by the public, and it continued, until the construction of the turnpike, to be the chief highway between the valley of the Juniata and the waters of the Ohio.

The Larger Streams declared Public Highways.—Before roads were constructed in this region at public expense, the larger streams were utilized as highways, and it became necessary to dedicate them to public use. The Assembly on the 9th of March, 1771, passed an act declaring a number of the rivers and creeks "public streams and highways for the purposes of navigation up and down the same; and that all obstructions and impediments to the passage of his Majesty's liege subjects up and down the same, erected or hereafter to be erected, shall be deemed, held, and adjudged common nuisances." The Juniata, with the branches as far up as Bedford and Frankstown, was embraced within the provisions of this act. Commissioners were named and authorized to "scour, enlarge, straighten and deepen" the streams mentioned in the act, and penalties prescribed for the erection or maintenance of any dam or other obstruction.[1] By act of Feb. 5, 1794, the Little Juniata from its mouth up to the head of Logan's Narrows, and Standing Stone Creek from its mouth up to the mouth of Laurel Run, were declared public highways for the passage of boats and rafts. Feb. 25, 1795, Benjamin Elliott was authorized to erect a wing-dam on the northeast side of the river. March 23, 1796, Thomas Whittaker was empowered to make "good and convenient landings on both sides of the river Juniata, opposite the end of Montgomery (now Fourth) Street, in the town of Huntingdon, where he at present keeps a ferry, and shall at all times hereafter maintain the same in good order and repair, fit for men, horses, and carriages to pass and repass."[2] Robert Dean and Joseph Smith obtained legislative authority, March 9, 1797, for erecting a wing-dam. John Canan was authorized by act, approved Feb. 19, 1799, to erect a toll-bridge over the "Frankstown Branch of Juniata River, nearly opposite the said John Canan's mills, where the great road from Huntingdon to the western part of the country and to Pittsburgh crosses the said branch." This crossing was near Hatfield's Juniata Iron-Works, in Porter township. Charles Smith was authorized by act of Feb. 7, 1803, to erect a wing-dam in the Juniata. He then owned the Huntingdon Mills. Shaver's Creek, from its mouth up to the line of James and John Crawford's land, was declared a public highway by act of Feb. 19, 1800; Tuscarora Creek, from its mouth up to the forks near Morrow's mill, by act of April 4, 1805; and the Little Juniata, from Logan's Narrows to Bell's mills, then Allegheny

[1] The Frankstown Branch of the Juniata, throughout its whole navigable course, was made a public highway March 23, 1787.

[2] Thomas Whittaker resided on the southwest corner of Fourth and Allegheny Streets, where the Union Passenger Station now stands. His grandson, Capt. John Whittaker, conducted the "Sorrel Horse Hotel" on that corner for many years, commencing in 1817.

township, by act of March 26, 1808. The Aughwick Creek became a highway April 1, 1822, and several other acts relative to smaller streams were passed in subsequent years.

The importance of the streams as public highways attracted the attention of the Legislature to such an extent as to secure the passage, April 13, 1791, of an act authorizing the improvement of the larger rivers and creeks of the State. It included the Juniata from its mouth to Water Street, and thence to Frankstown, and £2320 was appropriated. The same act made liberal appropriations for the laying out of new and improvement of old roads. For the road through Canoe Narrows and from Daniel Titus' to Poplar Run £300 was set apart; for the road from Poplar Run to Conemaugh, £360; for a road to be laid out from Frankstown to Pittsburgh, £300; for a road through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, £120. The next year[1] the Legislature made some changes in the application of the moneys appropriated for the road over the Allegheny Mountain, and directed that £530 shall be given towards improving and opening a road from Frankstown to Conemaugh at or near the mouth of Stony Creek. Six hundred pounds was appropriated towards improving the navigation of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata from its mouth to a point above Bedford. In 1792,[2] $400 was appropriated for improving the road between Lewistown and Huntingdon, and $500 added to former grants to the road from Frankstown to Pittsburgh.

The Legislature, April 7, 1807, appropriated eight hundred dollars for the purpose of laying out and opening a road to begin at Logan's Narrows and extend *via* mouth of Anderson's Creek, in Clearfield County, to the State road leading to Erie.

The numerous mountain gorges along the course of the Juniata presented so many difficulties in the way of constructing a passable artificial road, that little could be done with the amount of money from time to time collected by taxation, or appropriated from the public treasury towards that end, and after the upper part of the valley had reached that state of improvement as to have a surplus of the products of agriculture or manufactures, resort was had to the river for reaching the eastern markets. The ark and the keel-boat were introduced. The first was constructed of hewn and sawed lumber, fastened together with wooden pins, built to carry freight down the river, and after the discharge of the cargo sold. It was taken apart, and the plank and timber used for building. The keel-boat was constructed somewhat like the hull of the present canal-boat, and after unloading its downward freight, brought back such commodities as the merchants and others purchased in the East. It was "pushed" up stream by men working with poles, a slow and slavish process. With the removal of some obstructions, the navigation of the Juniata to its mouth and the Susquehanna to Harrisburg became to experienced rivermen comparatively easy and safe, but the terror of the boatmen was "Conewago Falls." It was reserved for some brave spirits of the upper Juniata to successfully grapple with the perils of these falls. In Appendix III. to the "American Museum," Part I., from January to July, 1792, published by M. Carey, Philadelphia, on page 32, the following account is given: "A Baltimore paper mentions that Mr. Kryder had arrived there from Standing Stone, on Juniata, with one hundred and four barrels of flour, having performed the voyage in five days. His flour passed for superfine, and was sold immediately at the highest price for cash; the merchants presented Mr. Kryder with one hundred and four dollars as premium for the risk he ran, with his two sons, in attempting the navigation of the Susquehannah, heretofore thought to be impracticable for boats of burden." This flour was doubtless the product of Cryder's own mill, which stood on the south side of the Juniata, between the head of Cypress Island and the Huntingdon Dam. For a further description of the mill and the Cryder family, see Porter township.

Turnpikes.—The river could only be relied upon for the floating of arks and keel-boats when the water was at a certain stage. During the frosts of winter and the droughts of summer, navigation was suspended, and some other more certain means of communication between the upper Juniata region and the seaboard became, with increasing population and the growing wants of the people, necessary to be supplied. Other sections of the State, imitating the example of the older countries, had tested the merits of turnpikes, and soon the project of the construction of a macadamized road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh was agitated. This scheme took shape in the passage of an act Feb. 24, 1806, appointing commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions of stock to the "Harrisburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road," to be constructed through Bedford. The act prescribed the conditions requisite to the issue of letters of incorporation, as well as the rights and privileges to be enjoyed by the company. On the 4th of March, 1807, the Legislature appointed commissioners to take stock "for the purpose of making an artificial or turnpike road from Harrisburg through Lewistown and Huntingdon to Pittsburgh," and when a sufficient number of shares had been subscribed the Governor was authorized to issue letters patent creating the subscribers a corporation, to be styled "The president, managers, and company of the Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Pittsburgh turnpike road." This company was to have all the powers and privileges granted to the Harrisburg and Pittsburgh Company by the act of Feb. 24, 1806. Among the commissioners named were Andrew Henderson, Patrick Gwin, William Steel, John Canan, William Moore, Thomas Province, and Lazarus Lowry, of Huntingdon

[1] Act of April 10, 1792.

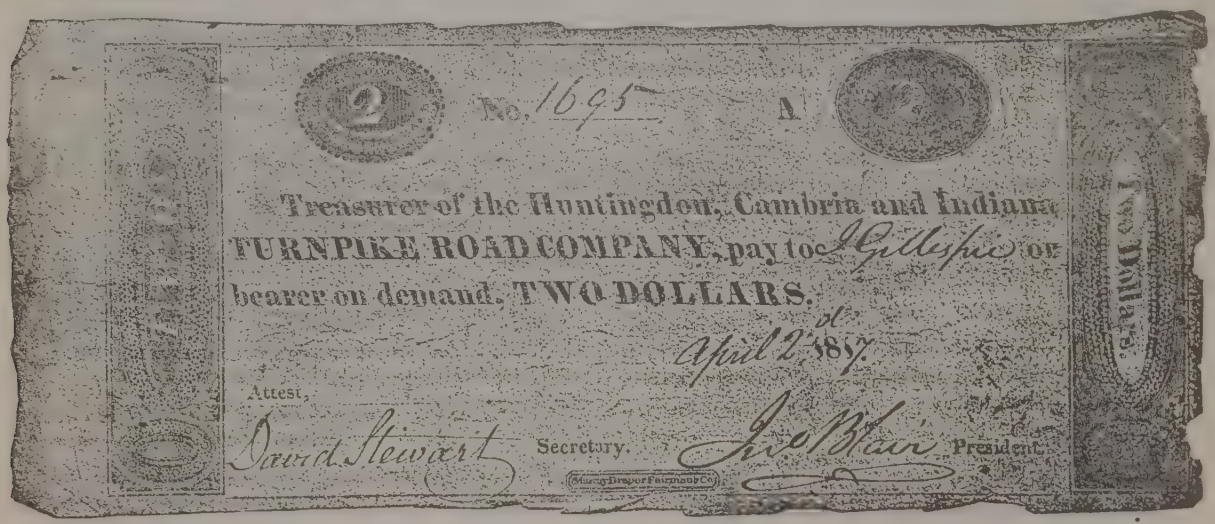
[2] Act of April 11, 1793.

County. The efforts made by the commissioners were not rewarded with success, and on the 20th of March, 1810, a supplement was passed authorizing the incorporation of the "Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike road," to enjoy all the privileges conferred in the original act. A meeting of the citizens of the county favorable to the contemplated improvement was held at the court-house in Huntingdon, Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, 1814, at which Col. John Canan presided, and William R. Smith acted as secretary. It was resolved to memorialize the Legislature that a proportional part of the sum already appropriated by that body towards making the road from Alexandria to the crossings of the Conemaugh, be appropriated towards making that portion of the road from the east side of the Allegheny to the west side of the Laurel Hill. The route recommended was to commence at John Blair's, on the east side of the Allegheny, thence by the nearest and best way through Munster and Ebensburg to Martin Reager's tavern, on the west side of Laurel Hill. David Stewart, Benjamin Patton, John Blair, Patrick Gwin, Samuel Steel, and others, commissioners, published a notice April 4, 1814, of the opening of subscription books for this company at Huntingdon, Lewistown, Bellefonte, Ebensburg, and other points, in the months of May and June following. Accordingly, on Monday, May 9th, books were opened in Huntingdon, at the taverns of Patrick Gwin and Samuel Steel, and during the week a number of citizens of the county subscribed liberally. A sufficient amount of stock having been taken by the 15th of February, 1815, letters of incorporation were issued, and an organization effected by the election of officers. At the annual election, Monday, Jan. 4, 1819, John Blair was re-elected president, Lewis Mytinger chosen treasurer, and David Stewart secretary. The making of that section of the road lying between the west end of Front Street, in Alexandria, to the lane that led from David Stewart's house to the big road, was advertised to be let on the 25th of February following. From a report of the affairs of the company, made in May, it appeared that its funds were as follows:

Amount appropriated by the State by act of March 24, 1812, for that part of the road between Alexandria and Conemaugh, embracing the section extending over the Allegheny Mountain	$100,000.00
Proportional amount appropriated by the same act for the construction of a turnpike road from Alexandria to Millerstown	6,857.14
Appropriated by act of March 24, 1817, for that part from John Blair's to Martin Rigart's	30,000.00
Amount of stock subscribed	51,650.09
	$188,507.14

The contracts for the construction of the road amounted to $190,155.80, and the tolls received up to the preceding March aggregated $5000.

At the election of January, 1820, John Blair was again elected president, and J. George Mytinger



HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIA AND INDIANA TURNPIKE SHINPLASTER.

chosen treasurer. In 1821 these gentlemen were re-elected. The friends of the improvement persevered, and ultimately succeeded in opening the entire line of road from Huntingdon to Blairsville, a distance of seventy-seven miles. A considerable length of the line passed through a rugged and sparsely-settled region, unable to contribute any substantial aid, many of the subscribers were tardy in paying installments on their subscriptions, and the managers felt compelled to resort to the issue of "scrip" to meet accruing debts for work performed. The above is a *fac-simile* of one of the "shinplasters" put out by the company.

At the elections of 1824, 1825, and 1826, John Blair was continued as president, and J. George Mytinger, treasurer. For the last-named year the board of managers consisted of John Patton, Joseph Patton, John

Stewart, Maxwell Kinkead, Thomas Jackson, John Cresswell, John Lyon, William R. Smith, Silas Moore, Moses Canan, George Mulhollan, Jr., and James Elliott.

THE LEWISTOWN AND HUNTINGDON TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY was organized and incorporated under the act of March 4, 1807, and constructed the road between those two boroughs. The Legislature, in an act passed March 26, 1821, making appropriations for the improvement of the roads and streams of the State, authorized the Governor to subscribe for three hundred and forty shares of the stock of this company.

On the first Monday of January, 1824, the following officers were chosen: President, E. W. Hale; Treasurer, David Lusk; Managers, A. Bratton, James Creswell, B. Walters, Ruel Elton, M. Norton, T. I. Postlethwaite, John Mavey, Jr., George Macklin, A. Jacobs, Elijah Davis, Jacob Miller, and David R. Porter.

Numerous other companies were from time to time authorized to be incorporated for the purpose of constructing transverse roads. The principal ones were:

Turnpikes.—Bedford and Frankstown, April 6, 1830; Brown's Mills and Alexandria, April 14, 1834; Duncansville, Newry and Leamersville, April 21, 1858; Glen Hope and Little Bald Eagle, March 20, 1849; Hart's Log Valley, April 4, 1863; Hollidaysburg and Bedford, April 10, 1835; Huntingdon and Cassville, Feb. 15, 1860; Huntingdon and Clearfield, April 2, 1838; Huntingdon and McAlevy's Fort, Feb. 19, 1850, April 20, 1854, and March 21, 1860; Huntingdon and Phillipsburg, March 31, 1825; Lewistown and Stone Valley, Feb. 12, 1856; Loudon and Drake's Ferry, April 10, 1826; Morrison's Cove, April 11, 1848; Morrison's Cove and Woodcock Valley, May 8, 1854; Mount Union, Shirleysburg and Orbisonia, April 5, 1862; Old Fort and Spruce Creek, April 23, 1844; Petersburg and Shaver's Creek, April 20, 1850; Petersburg and Reedsville, April 4, 1864; Shade Gap and Burnt Cabins, April 20, 1853; Shade Gap and Mount Union, April 11, 1853; Spruce Creek and Phillipsburg, March 24, 1849; Spruce Creek, April 8, 1826; Spruce Creek and Water Street, April 13, 1846; Tyrone and Spruce Creek, April 4, 1868; Water Street and Clearfield, April 2, 1838.

Plank-Roads.—Altoona and Clearfield, April 11, 1853; Barree Station and Alexandria, Feb. 27, 1854; Bell's Mills and Fallen Timber, May 6, 1857; Freedom and Sarah Furnace, April 15, 1853; Hollidaysburg and Altoona, April 5, 1852; Hollidaysburg and Bedford, April 26, 1850; Shade Gap, Shirleysburg and Juniata, April 13, 1854; Tuckahoe and Mount Pleasant, Feb. 20, 1852.

Some of these were constructed, a few are yet maintained, but the larger proportion remain in their primitive condition.

The Canal and the Portage Railroad.—The middle turnpike, as the several sections extending from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh were called, had not been fully completed before the construction of a line of railroad and canal, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, was agitated. In the *Huntingdon Gazette* of Jan. 27, 1825, the following editorial paragraph appears:

"Turnpike roads had their day, and now we are all agog in this and many other parts of the country on the subject of *canaling*. In Philadelphia a society (at the head of which we find the name of Matthew Carey) has been formed to promote internal improvements. This society has set to work in good earnest to convince the public by written essays of the necessity and advantage of having a canal to unite the Eastern and Western waters on the Juniata route; but whether their laudable views will be seconded by the Legislature is very questionable."

A convention of delegates, representing nearly all of the counties of the commonwealth, was held in Harrisburg, Aug. 4, 1825, for the purpose of discussing the subject of public improvements. John Blair (Blair's Gap) and John Scott, of Alexandria, were chosen to represent Huntingdon County in this assemblage. After full discussion, the convention gave a decided expression of opinion that the opening of an entire and complete communication from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny and Ohio, and from the Allegheny to Lake Erie, is indispensably necessary to maintain the character and standing of the State, and to preserve her strength and resources. By act of Feb. 25, 1826, the commencement of "The Pennsylvania Canal" was authorized, and the location of a section from the mouth of the Swatara to the mouth of the Juniata, and another section from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskiminitas, directed to be made immediately and put under contract. The next year, April 9th, the Legislature directed the work to be extended up the valley of the Juniata to a point at or near Lewistown, and up the valleys of the Kiskiminitas and Conemaugh to a point at or near Blairsville. March 24, 1828, the commissioners were instructed to make an extension from Lewistown to the highest point expedient and practicable for a canal on the Juniata, and from Blairsville to the highest point expedient and practicable for a canal on the Conemaugh, and to locate by the most eligible route a railroad across the Allegheny Mountain, with a view of connecting the Juniata and Conemaugh sections of the canal. At the letting at Lewistown, October 15th, contracts for the line in Huntingdon County were awarded as follows (canal in half-mile sections):

160, Cromwell, Diven & Barton.
161, same.
162, Thomas and James Moore.
163, same.
164, Bull & Buck.
165, Bargy & Billinger.
166, James K. Morehead.
167, Drum, Arnold & Clark.

168, same.
169, Robert Smith.
170, John Elder.
172, D. McGillicuddy.
173, Breslin & Monaghan.
174, McManus & Behan.
175.
176.
177.
178, Cahoon, McFarland & Co.
179, same.
180, Smith, Mulholland & Co.
181, same.
182, Leach, Tracy & Co.
183, Wellman & Brown.
184, same.

On November 19th the following contracts were awarded:

Raystown Branch feeder, Uriah Wickwire.

Raystown Branch dam, Dearmond, Rodearmel & Co.

Aughwick Falls dam, Leslie, Cook & Derno.

Shaver's aqueduct, Jonathan Leslie.

Jackstown aqueduct, Bishop & McCoy.

Mill Creek aqueduct, Corker & Divit.

Standing Stone Creek aqueduct, Beaumont, Leach & Tracey.

On the organization of the board of canal commissioners for 1829, James Clarke, of Westmoreland, was appointed acting commissioner for the Juniata division, and De Witt Clinton principal engineer for the same. In the following November the water was let into the canal between Lewistown and Mifflin, and the packet-boat "Juniata" commenced running between those towns. To the two dams, one at the head of the Long Narrows and the other at North's Island, were attached locks, each ninety feet long and seventeen feet wide within the chambers, for the passage of arks and other crafts floated down the river. Pursuant to the act of April 6, 1830, the number of canal commissioners after the first Monday of June following was to be limited to three, to be appointed by the Governor. James S. Stevenson, of Allegheny, James Clarke, of Westmoreland, and John Mitchell, of Centre, were the new appointees. On the 7th of June the new board was organized by electing Mr. Stevenson president, and Francis R. Shunk secretary. The appointments made for the Juniata division were James Taggart, superintendent; James Ferguson, principal engineer; William B. Mitchell, supervisor. James Criswell succeeded the latter a few months afterwards. On Tuesday, the 2d of November, the water was let into the level at Huntingdon to test the banks. The *Advocate* of November 9th, after describing the filling of the level, says,—

"On Thursday and Friday (4th and 5th) our citizens displayed the utmost hilarity on the occasion. A vessel was fitted up, which plied from basin to basin, bearing different parties of pleasure, accompanied with enlivening strains of music. Our ears were astounded with the perpetual rattling of firearms. A splendid ball was given at the house of Mr. Jackson, several houses were illuminated, and scarcely anything occurred to alloy the general happiness which was felt by every friend to internal improvement. In a few days the water will be let into the other levels to test their tightness also. The completion of the aqueducts at Jack's Narrows and Shaver's Ford is all that is now wanting to have the Pennsylvania Canal in complete operation from Middletown to this place."

In the spring of 1831 the commissioners appointed James Taggart, superintendent; Edward F. Gay, principal engineer; and James K. Moorhead, supervisor from Newton Hamilton to Huntingdon. On Wednesday, May 18th, a boat built on Standing Stone Creek for Messrs. Hill & Mayland, of Huntingdon, was floated down that stream to its mouth, thence down the Juniata to the Raystown Branch feeder, through which it entered the canal and was towed up to the town. The *Advocate* of Friday, May 27th, contains the following announcement:

"PORT OF HUNTINGDON.

"*Canal Arrivals.*

"Thursday, 26.—1st. Boat 'Emily,' Capt. Bechtel, from Bonsal & Rouvt, Vine Street wharf, Philadelphia. Merchandise for William Walker, Petersburg, five and a half tons having been unloaded, most part at Newton Hamilton and Bell's Mill.

"2d. Boat 'Rebecca,' Capt. Walters. Merchandise for Caldwell & Clarke, of Williamsburg; Judge Adams, Petersburg; Galbraiths, Kittanning; Houston, do. Cargo, fifteen tons.

"3d. 'Waynesburg,' trader, Capt. Vancourt, in less than four days from Middletown. Fifteen tons merchandise, fish and plaster, for Dull & McCoy, Water Street.

"4th. Boat 'Lady Lightfoot,' Capt. Dull, in less than four days from Middletown; cargo, twenty tons. Merchandise, fish and plaster, for Dull & McCoy.

"5th. Boat 'Margaret,' Capt. McCoy, sixteen tons. Merchandise, fish and plaster, for Messrs. Orbison & Snyder, Frankstown; Caldwell & Clark, Williamsburg; Bucher & Porter, Alexandria; Mr. McCahan, Huntingdon.

"The arrival of five boats on the canal yesterday was a sight pleasing to our citizens. The hum of business arising from wagons loading and boats unloading gave our wharves truly the appearance of a port of entry. Five or six boats are also expected here to-night or to-morrow, and though some trifling breaches may occur in the canal which will require a few hours to repair, yet we expect a complete navigation to be carried on hereafter between this place and Philadelphia."

On the 1st day of June, a letting of the work between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg was made at Williamsburg. Between two and three thousand persons were in attendance, and the bids handed in numbered over four thousand. The plans embraced fourteen dams, forty-three locks, seven guard-locks, and seventy-three sections. The Portage road, divided into thirty-five sections, was allotted to contractors at Ebensburg on the 25th of May.

"On last Saturday hundreds of our citizens witnessed the launching of the 'James Clarke,' a new and very handsome canal-boat, into the basin at the west end of the borough, owned by Messrs. Williams & Miller. When safely launched into the basin,

she was greeted by the hearty acclamations of those who witnessed the pleasing and interesting sight. What! a *canal*-boat launched in the vicinity of Huntingdon? Had any one predicted an event of this kind some years back, he in all probability would have been yclept a *wizard* or set down as *beside himself*. When the *mail stage* commenced running *once* a week from Philadelphia to this place our older citizens considered it a *marvelous* affair. What will they say now?"[1]

On the 16th the "James Clarke," having been prepared for an excursion, left its wharf at Huntingdon about ten o'clock A.M., with about eighty ladies and gentlemen and the Huntingdon Band on board, and proceeded to Clintonville, a shipping-point at the upper end of Mount Union, and returned in the evening. *The Gazette* says, "Among those on board we observed James Clarke, Esq., and lady. The canal banks at every lock and bridge were crowded with anxious spectators, who evinced their delight at the approach of the boat by hearty cheers and huzzas. The re-echo of the soul-stirring drum, shrill fife, melodious flute, etc., added double zest to the occasion. The sublime and romantic scenery, particularly at Drake's Ferry, is not excelled in any part of Pennsylvania. The imagination cannot paint anything so beautifully striking. Old nature sits there in fearful grandeur unmolested by the hand of time or art of man."

On the 29th of July, at Hollidaysburg, a letting of some sections, culverts, and viaducts on the Portage Railroad was made, and on the 5th of August, at the same place, contracts were awarded for canal work between Huntingdon and that point. About the 1st of December navigation was closed by the severity of the weather. The novelty of canal-boating up the Juniata, was so great as to invoke the enterprise of the newspapers of this region to such an extent as to publish weekly lists of the arrival and departure of the crafts navigating the canal.

The boating season of 1832 began early in March. On Monday, May 28th, a packet-boat called "Dr. William Lehman, of Philadelphia," named in honor of one of the early advocates of internal improvements, was placed in the canal at Huntingdon. This boat was built on Standing Stone Creek, about seven miles above the borough, and was numbered thirteen of David Leech's line. It had a cabin at the bow for ladies and one at the rear for gentlemen. In the intermediate space from twenty to thirty tons of freight could be carried. The line east of the Allegheny Mountains had a sufficient number of boats to run one each alternate day from Huntingdon eastward. The "William Lehman," loaded with freight and passengers, departed on the 29th for Harrisburg, the passengers congratulating themselves that this improved method of travel was a wonderful advance in the matter of personal comfort over the jolting stage-coach.

The Frankstown line, the designation applied to the canal between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg, was pushed with great energy, and in a little over a year was completed and placed in navigable order. On the 15th of November, at a meeting of the citizens of the county held at the Washington Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, for the purpose of adopting measures expressive of their gratification at the completion of the Juniata division of the canal, William Orbison presided, and Robert Williams acted as secretary. Resolutions were adopted declaring the importance of the public improvements, proposing a public celebration, and authorizing the appointment of a committee of arrangements to perfect a plan for the celebration and invite the State officials and others to participate. The committee consisted of John Henderson, M.D., Matthew McConnell, David R. Porter, James McCahan, William Dorris, Walter Clarke, and Robert Wallace, with the following assistant committees: *Petersburg*, Joseph Adams, William Walker; *Alexandria*, John Cresswell, John Porter; *Williamsburg*, Thomas Jackson, Adolphus Patterson; *Frankstown*, Henry B. Smith, Martin Denlinger; *Hollidaysburg*, Christian Garber, Samuel Smith, Christian Denlinger; *Blair's Gap*, John Walker.

At ten o'clock A.M. on Tuesday, November 28th, in accordance with the adopted programme, the packet-boat "John Blair" left Huntingdon for Hollidaysburg, bearing the committee of arrangements, Mr. Taggart, superintendent of the Juniata division, Edward F. Gay, principal engineer, a number of young men attached to the engineering corps, and some ladies and gentlemen. Accessions to the number were made at each town along the route. At Alexandria salutes were fired by the citizens and responded to by a cannon from the boat. Williamsburg was reached at ten o'clock P.M. The houses were illuminated, and the arrival of the little vessel greeted with music and volleys of musketry. Here the passengers tarried the night. At ten o'clock on Wednesday the "James Clarke," towed by four horses, left its moorings, and, in company with escorts from Frankstown and Hollidaysburg, proceeded westward.

At Frankstown the fleet met a cordial reception. Here the visitors, numbering about three hundred, dined, and then set out for Hollidaysburg, which point was reached about sunset. In the evening the houses were illuminated, a ball given, and a public meeting held. At the latter, John Scott, of Alexandria, presided, assisted by Thomas Jackson and Henry Beaver as vice-presidents. Samuel Royer and Joseph Adams acted as secretaries. Resolutions commending the policy of the State in regard to internal improvements, congratulating the people on their progress, the contractors for the prompt and faithful

[1] *Gazette*, Wednesday, June 15, 1831.

execution of their contracts, etc., reported by a committee consisting of David R. Porter, John Cresswell, J. George Miles, James M. Bell, and James O'Connor, were unanimously adopted. The Huntingdon excursionists arrived at home on Friday evening, highly delighted with the trip and the hospitality extended them *en route*. Many marks of gratification of the inhabitants along the line were noticed. In passing the farm of Abraham Boyles, a soldier of the Revolution, he appeared alone on the bank of the canal, and gave a salute with his musket, which was returned by three cheers from those on board the boat. The old gentleman made the following laconic reply: "This is a greater event than the Revolutionary war. *That* had *some* enemies; *this* has none."

The opening of the canal to Hollidaysburg marked the beginning of the rapid and substantial growth enjoyed by that town for two decades.

James K. Moorhead, supervisor, selected, in February, 1833, the following lock-tenders for the Frankstown line:

No. 1, John Daily; 2 and 3, Alexander Lowry; 4, John Speilman; 5 and 6, Christian Gaust; 7, William McAvoy; 8, Daniel Clopper; 9, N. W. Green; 10 and 11, Philip Caup; 12, John Miller; 13, P. W. Matthews; 14 and 15, Robert McCutcheon; 16, William Potter; 17, Henry Kephart; 18, M. P. Brown; 19, John Donnelly; 20, Jacob Glaze; 21 and 22, John Hutchinson; 23 and 24, Thomas McMillen; 25, John Kennedy; 26, Daniel Mullen; 27 and 28, Robert McFarland; 29, John Armitage; 30 and 31, Moses F. Cromwell; 32 and 33, John Martin; 34 and 35, James McDonell; 36, Jacob Longenecker; 37, James McCauley; 39 and 40, George McDonough; 41, John Nash; 42 and 43, John Trump.

The following exhibits the business transacted at the collector's office at Huntingdon from the opening of the canal, in the spring of 1833, until the 31st day of October following:

Tolls received	$4699.58
Tonnage cleared:	
Eastward	3,022,963 lbs.
Westward	2,978,175 "
Total	6,001,138 "

This tonnage consisted of the following commodities, all of which were products of the county:

Iron	734,459 lbs.
Flour	1,836,768 "
Wheat	398,880 "
Corn and rye	202,104 "
Clover and other seeds	34,796 "
Leather	21,978 "
Butter	30,965 "
Lard	3,064 "
Scantling and other sawed stuff	116,708 feet.
Whiskey	3,923 galls.
Coal	293¼ tons.
Number of boats cleared	424
Number of boats passing which were cleared at other offices:	
To the East	346
To the West	388
	734

The following is a partial list of the officers on the canal:

Supervisors.

James Criswell, from Lewistown to Huntingdon, appointed Sept. 25, 1830.
James K. Moorhead, from lift lock beside Aughwick dam to the head of the feeder above Huntingdon, appointed April 5, 1831.
John Whittaker, Jr., from Hollidaysburg to Aughwick dam, appointed February, 1836.
Moses J. Clark, from Hollidaysburg to Petersburg, appointed February, 1836.
William Reed, from Petersburg to Aughwick dam, appointed February, 1836.
William Reed, from Hollidaysburg to the Raystown Branch dam, February, 1838.
John Whittaker, Jr., from the Raystown Branch dam to the dam below Lewistown, February, 1838.
David Woods, from the Newton Hamilton dam to Hollidaysburg; reappointed February, 1842, February, 1843.
Casper Dull, appointed January, 1844.
John Ross, appointed Jan. 30, 1847; reappointed Jan. 25, 1848.
John P. Anderson, appointed Feb. 2, 1849; reappointed Jan. 21, 1850, Jan. 29, 1851.
James A. Cunningham, appointed Jan. 30, 1852; reappointed Jan. 17, 1853.
Jonathan D. Leet, appointed Nov. 15, 1854; reappointed Nov. 9, 1855.
John Gadd, appointed Nov. 21, 1856.

HUNTINGDON.

Collectors.

A. W. Benedict, appointed March, 1836.
Jacob Hoffman, appointed February, 1838.
John Creswell, appointed February, 1839; reappointed February, 1840, February, 1841, February, 1842, February, 1843.
John S. Patton, appointed January, 1844; reappointed January, 1845, January, 1846.
John M. Cunningham, appointed Jan. 29, 1847; reappointed Jan. 25, 1848.
Andrew S. Harrison, appointed Feb. 2, 1849; reappointed Jan. 21, 1850, Jan. 29, 1851.
David Black, appointed Feb. 7, 1852; reappointed Jan. 18, 1853, 1854.
Thomas Jackson, appointed Nov. 15, 1854; reappointed Nov. 8, 1855, Nov. 19, 1856.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

Collectors.

John Walker, appointed Feb. 18, 1833.
Joseph G. Hammer, appointed March, 1836.
W. C. McCormick, appointed February, 1842; reappointed February, 1843, January, 1844, January, 1845.
George W Patterson, appointed Feb. 11, 1847.
Archibald A. Douglass, appointed Feb. 2, 1849; reappointed Jan. 21, 1850, Jan. 29, 1851.
J. P. Hoover, appointed Jan. 30, 1852; reappointed Jan. 18, 1853, Nov. 15, 1854, Nov. 9, 1855.
Joseph McClelland, appointed Nov. 19, 1856.

Weighmasters.

John Dougherty, weigh lock, appointed February, 1842.
J. Piper, weigh scales, appointed February, 1842.
George Potts, weigh lock, appointed January, 1844.
John O'Connor, weigh scales, appointed January, 1844; reappointed January, 1845.
F. R. West, appointed Feb. 9, 1847.
Robert Williams, appointed Jan. 21, 1850.
John Snodgrass, superintendent motive-power, appointed February, 1842; reappointed February, 1843, February, 1844.

The main line of the State public works were sold by authority given in an act of the Legislature passed May 16, 1857, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company became the purchaser. Meantime, the "new Portage" road had been constructed over the Allegheny Mountain to avoid the inclined planes. Some time after the sale, the purchaser removed the iron from the new Portage, and abandoned the canal in

sections from Hollidaysburg down to the Huntingdon dam.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.—Various projects for the construction of a railroad across the State from east to west were discussed from time to time, and surveys of various routes made, but no decisive action was taken until April 13, 1846, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature, with an authorized capital of seven and one-half million dollars. Among the commissioners named for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock of the company the following were residents of Huntingdon County: John George Miles, John Ker, A. P. Wilson, Edwin F. Shoenberger, Benjamin Leas, John McCahan, John Long, Brice Blair, Thomas E. Orbison, Edward Bell, William Williams, and John Porter. John Edgar Thomson was chosen chief engineer, and entered upon his duties in the early part of 1847. On the 23d of July, a corps of engineers arrived at Huntingdon, and began explorations in the vicinity of the borough. On the 19th of May, 1848, thirty-nine sections of the road were let at Huntingdon. The contracts for the portions of the line in Huntingdon and Blair Counties let at this time were awarded as follows:

Section No. 87, Thomas Dolan; No. 88, McIlduff & Dougherty; No. 89, A. & P. Martin; No. 90, Salsburg & Bro.; No. 91, Saxton & Anderson; No. 92, Becker & Gros; No. 93, George Scott; No. 94, Charles Murray & Co.; No. 95, Charles Murray & Co.; No. 96, James McMahon & Sons; No. 97, White, Wolf & Co.; No. 98, E. & J. McGovern; No. 99, McMurtrie & Fisher; No. 113, Carr & Thurlow; No. 114, George Leibrick & Co.; No. 115, John McGran & Co.; No. 116, McCue & Gillespie; No. 117, W. P. Sterrett & Co.; No. 121, E. Sankey & Co.

In June, 1850, the road, with a single track, was completed to Huntingdon. On Thursday, the 6th, the first locomotive arrived, and on the next day trains ran regularly between this point and Philadelphia. The papers of the day regarded it as evidence of wonderful progress when the distance from Philadelphia to Cincinnati could be accomplished in three days and six hours. On the 17th of September, 1850, trains began to run *via* Altoona to Duncansville, where connection was made with the Portage Railroad. On the 10th of December, 1852, trains were run through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The Mountain division of the road was not completed until Feb. 15, 1854, when the first trains passed without using the inclined planes.

The Bald Eagle Valley branch extends from the main line at Tyrone through Bald Eagle Valley, touching at Bellefonte, fifty-four miles to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Lock Haven. It was leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1864. The Tyrone and Clearfield branch, leased in 1867, extends from Tyrone forty-one miles to Clearfield, with lateral roads extending into the Clearfield bituminous coal region in the valley of the Moshannon Creek. The Bell's Gap (narrow-gauge) runs from Bell's Mills, or Bellwood, into the Alleghany coal field. From Altoona branches run to Hollidaysburg, Williamsburg, Morrison's Cove, and to Newry.

The heights in feet of the principal stations on the main line and branches in Huntingdon and Blair Counties above the mean level of the Atlantic ocean, and distances in miles from Philadelphia, are as follows:

Stations.	Heights.	Distances.
Mount Union	597	191
Jackstown	590	.....
Mapleton	593	194
Mill Creek	604	198
Huntingdon	622	203
Warrior's Ridge	677	.....
Petersburg	678	209
Barree Forge	724	212
Spruce Creek	777	215
Union Furnace	799	216
Birmingham	866	220
Tyrone	907	223
Tipton	990	226
Fostoria	1029	228.5
Bell's Mills	1060	230
Elizabeth Furnace	1079	232.5
Blair Furnace	1114	234
Altoona	1178	237
Kittanning	1594	242
East end of Tunnel	2126	.....
Gallitzin	2161	249
Hollidaysburg	953	From Altoona.. 6
Williamsburg	847	.....
Martinsburg	1366	.....

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad.—In January, 1847, David Blair, member of the House of Representatives from Huntingdon County, introduced a bill to incorporate "The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company." It was passed by both houses, but vetoed by Governor Shunk. He objected to the large quantity of land, five thousand acres, which it was proposed to authorize the company to hold, as well as to other powers conferred. At the next session another bill was prepared, passed by both houses and approved by the Governor, but an organization of a company was not effected. On the 6th of May, 1852, another bill incorporating "The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company" received the approval of Governor Bigler. By August a sufficient amount of stock had been subscribed to warrant the application for letters patent. The first election for directors was held in the borough of Huntingdon, Monday, Jan. 10, 1853, when the following gentlemen were chosen: William Ayres (president), James Saxton, A. P. Wilson, James Entrekin, William P. Schell, Alexander King, John Scott, Lewis T. Watson, and John H. Wirtrode. The board was immediately organized, and Jacob Miller chosen treasurer, and Samuel W. Mifflin, chief engineer. An engineering party was soon organized as follows: Joseph Mifflin, assistant engineer; Peter Van Devander and J. Simpson Africa, levelers; John B. Johnson and George Eyster, rodmen; A. S. Ennis and George M. Houston, slopemen; John Wright, back flagman; Nathaniel

Williams and Charles A. Gwin, chainmen; George Westbrook and Alexander Coulter, axemen.

On Friday, January 28th, the survey was commenced and pushed without interruption. The main line from Huntingdon to Hopewell was let on the 28th of June. On Monday, July 30, 1855, the engine "Beaver" passed over the road for the distance of eight miles, and on the 13th of August trains commenced to make regular trips daily as far south as to Marklesburg station. By the close of the year the line was opened to the bridge at Stonerstown, and in February following the first coal was carried by rail to Huntingdon. During the summer, the line was opened to Hopewell, and soon after to Mount Dallas, a distance of forty-five miles. Branches called Shoup's Run, Six-Mile Run, and Sandy Run extend eastward into the Broad Top coal region. The cost of the road and equipment was $4,412,163.23. The number of tons of coal carried in 1881 was 518,420; pig metal, 23,223 tons; iron and other ores, 48,904 tons. At Mount Dallas connection is made with the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, leased to and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and trains are run daily direct between Huntingdon and Cumberland, Md. The present officers of the company are: President, B. Andrews Knight; Secretary, J. P. Donaldson; General Superintendent, George F. Gage.

The East Broad Top Railroad.—Simultaneous with the movements looking towards the construction of a railroad from Huntingdon to reach the western side of the Broad Top coal field, efforts were made to organize companies to build a road from Mapleton or Mount Union to the eastern side. Meetings were held at several points in the southeastern part of Huntingdon County to awaken the citizens to the importance of the project. The result was the granting of a charter, March 24, 1848, for the formation of the "Drake's Ferry and Broad Top Railroad Company," but subsequent efforts to organize the company failed.

The East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company was organized under an act approved April 16, 1856. The work of construction was commenced on the 16th of September, 1872, and the road opened for business to Orbisonia, a distance of eleven miles from its northern terminus, Mount Union Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 30th of August, 1873, and to Robertsdale, the southern terminus, on the 4th of November, 1874. The length of the main line is thirty miles; gauge, three feet. The cost of the road was $914,142.82; the cost of the equipment was $163,779.25. The officers are: President, William A. Ingham; Vice-President, Edward Roberts, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Jacobs: Chief Engineer, General Manager, and General Superintendent, A. W. Sims. During 1881, 143,449 tons of bituminous coal, 19,117 tons of pig metal, and 25,219 tons of iron and other ores were carried over the road.

The levels on these roads are as follows:

Huntingdon and Broad Top.

	Above Huntingdon. Feet.	Above Ocean Level. Feet.	Dist. from Huntingdon. Miles.
Huntingdon	.....	621	...
McConnellstown	52.6	674	5
Grafton	127.2	748	7
Marklesburg	167.6	789	11
Coffee Run	250.6	872	...
Rough and Ready	267.6	889	17
Cove	300	921	...
Fisher's Summit	353	974	21
Stonerstown bridge	210.3	831	...
Saxton	228	849	25
Riddlesburg	243.6	865	30
Hopewell	277.3	898	33
Bloody Run Summit	613.3	1234	...
Everett	497.3	1118	44
Coalmont	488.8	1110	...
Dudley	803.6	1425	...
End of track	1240.2	1861	...

East Broad Top.

		Dist. from Mount Union. Miles.
Mount Union	597	...
Shirleysburg	572	7
Rock Hill	624	11
Three Springs	717	...
Saltillo	781	19
Sideling Hill tunnel	1242	...
Cole's	1359	24.5
Cook's	1541	...
Robertsdale	1785	30

The altitude of some of the mountains above ocean level is as follows:

	Feet.
Jack's, 1¾ miles north of Mount Union	2354
" 2¼ " " " Three Springs	2220
Round Knob, near Cook's station	2304
Allegheny, Emig's Summit	2043
" Three Spring Gap	2014
" Bell's Gap Summit	2301
" Blair's Gap "	2339
" Pipe-Line "	2537
Brush, Pipe-Line Summit	2412
Canoe, " " "	1940
Tussey's, Pipe-Line Summit	2328
Piney, Ridge Pipe-Line Summit	1137.6
Terrace, " " "	1684
Sideling Hill, " " "	1652

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—NAMES OF THE PIONEERS.

THE first settlements within the limits of Huntingdon County were doubtless those made by the persons whose cabins were burned by order of Secretary Peters in the summer of 1750, near the village of Burnt Cabins, and probably extending northeastward therefrom along the Tuscarora Valley. These were unwarranted intrusions upon unpurchased lands, and the squatters therefore acquired no title. Andrew Montour having earnestly and repeatedly applied for permission to live in some of the plantations over the Blue Hills, Governor Hamilton, by the advice of the Council, on the 18th of April, 1752, issued a commission to him, reciting the fact that many persons had gone and were continually going over the Kittatinny Mountains to settle, notwithstanding the repeated proclamations against such practices, and that he had represented that he could be serviceable alike to the government and the Six Nations in keeping people from settling on the unpurchased lands, in consideration of which, license and authority was given him

to reside in such place over the mountains, found to be central and convenient for the purpose named. Montour settled on the north side of Sherman's Creek, on the Elliott farm, Perry County. His name is perpetuated in the designation Montour's Run.[1]

GEORGE CROGHAN.—George Croghan, a conspicuous character in provincial times, an Irishman by birth, was licensed in 1744 as an Indian trader. In 1748 he purchased land, and became a resident of Cumberland County. In 1750, as one of the magistrates of that county, he accompanied Secretary Peters in his visits to the trespassers, and, as appears by a letter of his dated June 10, 1751, he yet resided southeast of the Kittatinny Mountain. Soon thereafter, possibly under authority similar to that granted to Andrew Montour, he took up his residence at "Aucquick," now Shirleysburg, for it is found in the proceedings of a conference held by the commissioners appointed on behalf of the provincial authorities, with representatives of the Six Nations and other tribes at Carlisle, in October, 1753, that the Indians proposed that any presents intended for them should be sent to "George Croghan's house at Juniata." In the instructions of the Governor to James Patten, who was sent in December of that year on a journey to the Ohio, he was directed to call "at George Croghan's at Aucquick" and consult with him.

The strife between the English and French for the possession of the Ohio Valley was reaching a crisis which would be settled only by the arbitrament of the sword. The latter, sweeping down from their Canadian colonies, were enlisting the sympathies and services of the Indians on the frontiers and alienating their support from their English rivals. As early as 1749, Capt. Celeron, commanding a detachment sent by the Captain-General of Canada to take possession of the lands along the Ohio and its branches, deposited at Venango, Forks of the Ohio, and Kanawha, leaden plates as monuments of the "renewal" of their claim to dominion over the region drained by those streams. Col. George Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia with a small military force to occupy the Forks of the Ohio, but before reaching his destination was attacked at Fort Necessity, by a body of French and Indians much superior in numbers, and compelled, on the 4th day of July, 1753, to surrender his defenses and retrace his steps over the Alleghenies.

Some Indians friendly to the English interests immediately moved eastward towards the settlements. Croghan writes to Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton from "Aucquick Old Town, Aug. 16, 1754," that "The Half-King Scarrooyady and several other Indians, with their wives and families, have been here since Col. Washington was defeated, and about twelve days ago come here the young Shawanese king from the lower Shawanese town, and several more with him, and Delaware George and several other Delawares came here from the French fort." Coinciding with the views of his Indian guests, Croghan suggested that the government must move quickly and vigorously or the Ohio lands would be lost. A conference was proposed to be held at his place in ten days. His letter was laid before the Council on Thursday, August 22d, and it was then decided that Conrad Weiser should be immediately sent with some money and a letter of instruction to Aughwick. He set out from home on the 27th of August, and reached his destination on the 3d of September. In the account of his transactions, he stated that Croghan had had between twenty-five and thirty acres of the best Indian corn he ever saw, and counted above twenty cabins about his house, and in them at least two hundred Indians, men, women, and children, and that a great many more were scattered thereabouts, some two or three miles off. The extent of the cleared and cultivated land and the number of cabins, indicates that Croghan had been a resident there for a considerable time. Beginning with the morning of the 4th, the conference occupied several days, Weiser leaving on the morning of the 8th. There were present Indians of the Seneca, Oneida, Cayuga, and Mohawk tribes of the Six Nations, and some Delawares and Shawanese. Croghan complained to the government of the great expense that he was subjected to in provisioning his Indian guests, and stated, August 30th, that they had already almost destroyed thirty acres of corn. Under date of May 1, 1755, he writes Governor Morris from "Aucquick" that, pursuant to his instructions, he will set out the next day with all the Indians, except the women and children, to join Gen. Braddock. It appears that some of the women and children accompanied him; but on joining Braddock the general refused permission for them to accompany the army. Croghan then proposed that they should go nearer the settlements, but they declined, saying that they had fixed on Aughwick for their residence until the war was over, and as many women and children were there planting, they were determined to return. Croghan, in a letter dated at Fort Cumberland, May 20th, says there will be about one hundred and twenty women and children left behind, and suggests that if provisions are purchased and sent to his house, his brother would deliver rations to them daily. After the defeat of Braddock, July 9th, Croghan returned home, and notwithstanding he learned from an Indian from Ohio a rumor that the French and their allies would make a descent upon the frontiers during the coming winter, and who advised him to leave Aughwick, he commenced the erection of a stockade fort, and by the 9th of October had it nearly completed. In this movement he was acting out the suggestion made by Secretary Peters in December previous. On 12th of November he had about forty men with him, but in view of the apprehended approach of hostile Indians,

[1] Wright's Perry County, p. 10.

IMC
HUNTINGDON AREA MIDDLE SCHOOL

he was fearful he could not maintain possession long. The fort was continuously occupied, however, until some time in the spring of 1756, during which time it was strengthened by direction of the provincial authorities and christened Fort Shirley. During his career as a trader among the Indians, he was so liberal in his dealings and so profuse in his presents to the natives, that with the losses sustained by the French, who seized and appropriated great quantities of his goods, he became embarrassed financially, and in view of his services to the government, the Assembly, Dec. 3, 1755, passed a law exempting him from arrest for debt for ten years. It does not appear that he resided at Aughwick or Fort Shirley after the summer of 1756, but still claimed the land. A survey without a formal warrant, but by the consent and direction of the proprietaries, was made by Samuel Finley for Croghan on the 14th of October, 1762, of a tract containing four hundred and twenty-four acres, called "Old Town," "situated on Aughwick Creek, where Fort Shirley stood." This tract became the property of James Folay, to whom it was patented Oct. 19, 1773. He, with Mary, his wife, Jan. 29, 1776, conveyed it to Paul Warner, of Maryland. Croghan owned numerous other tracts on the Aughwick, at Shade Gap, Huntingdon, Alexandria, and other places. (See map.)

PETER SHEAVER was licensed as an Indian trader in 1744. He settled upon the west side of Shaver's Creek, near its junction with the Juniata, at a date not known. The warrant was taken out for the land by Samuel Anderson, Nov. 9, 1784, and it was certified, on the oaths of Thomas Mitchell, Oliver Walliss, and John Walker, that the improvement was made in 1754. The creek received its name from Sheaver, who, it is said, was murdered some time before 1765. (See Logan township.)

In 1744, LAZARUS AND JAMES LOWRY were licensed as Indian traders. The first land warrant issued for the upper part of the Juniata Valley in the purchase of 1754 was granted Feb. 3, 1755, to James Lowry, supposed to be one of the above-named traders, for three hundred acres, "including a meadow on the Spring Branches, the old Indian town of the Shawanese and Delawares, called Frankstown, on the Branches of Juniata." A survey of three hundred and ninety-three and three-fourths acres, made June 15, 1765, was patented March 28, 1783, and called "Frankstown," and described as situated at the old Indian town of the Shawanese and Delawares called Frankstown. The warrantee conveyed to James Lowry, the patentee, by deed dated April 15, 1757. The accepted tradition is that the name of this locality was given by reason of its being the trading-post of Stephen Franks, a German. His name does not, however, appear upon the lists of licensed Indian traders. In the assessment of Barree township (which then included this region) for 1767, James Lowry, deceased, is taxed with one thousand acres of land, and in 1769 the same. In 1770 and 1771 it is charged to James and Daniel Lowry's heirs.

On the same day that James Lowry's warrant was granted, five others were issued for lands in the same region, to wit: James Rankin, three hundred acres adjoining Lowry, and including "an Indian cabin called the Little Hunting Cabin;" Alexander Lowry, three hundred acres, upon which a survey of two hundred and fifty-seven and one-half acres was made, called the "Canoe Place;" Samuel Smith, three hundred acres; Edward Johnston, one hundred acres, including the "Sleeping-Place at the Big Spring at Frankstown Hill;" and James Sterrat, four hundred acres. Alexander Lowry's warrant was executed on two hundred and fifty-seven and one-half acres at and below the mouth of Canoe Creek.

JOHN HART, who began to trade with the Indians under his license of 1744, had a feeding or lodging place at Alexandria, and "Hart's Log" Valley perpetuates his name. He did not purchase any lands nor effect any permanent settlement. The warrant for the land was granted Feb. 3, 1755, to James Sterrat, for four hundred acres, "including the bottom at the Sleeping-Place called John Hart's Log, on the waters of Juniata." Further details about the settlements on this and adjacent lands will be given under the head of Porter township.

On May 26, 1755, John McDowell applied for three hundred acres "at a place called the Burnt Cabbins, at Aucquick;" and William Maxwell for three hundred acres, "including Falkner's and William and Thomas Thompson's improvements at Aucquick," and two hundred acres at a place called the "Three Springs, on the Rays Town Road at Aucquick." Warrants were not granted on these applications, but the descriptions serve to identify localities. The Falkner here mentioned is doubtless the Peter Falconer described in Secretary Peters' report of his visit in 1750. Maxwell lived near the Burnt Cabins.

ASSESSMENT LIST OF DUBLIN TOWNSHIP FOR THE YEAR 1768.

[This township then included all of the area of Huntingdon County south of the Juniata and east of Sideling Hill, also a considerable part of Fulton County. The valuation is omitted. Abbreviations: a., acres; h., horses; c., cows; cl., cleared. Those taxed with horses or cows can be taken as residents. The others were generally non-residents.]

Boyle, Charles,[1] 150 a., 15 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Brown, William, 1 h., 1 c.
Burd, John,[2] 300 a. warranted, 150 unwarranted, 20 a. cl., 2 h., 5 c., 1 servant.
Barclay, James, 170 a.
Baynton, Wharton & Co.,[3] 900 a. near the Great Meadows,[4] on Aughwick; 300 a. adj. Dr. Smith's and Brown's improvement; 600 a. below Fort Shirley; 200 a., 10 a. cl.
Clugadge, James,[5] 100 a., 20 a. cl., 3 h, 2 c.

[1] Lived at the mouth of Aughwick, now Shirley township.
[2] Lived at or near Fort Littleton, Fulton Co.
[3] John Baynton and Samuel Wharton, residents of Philadelphia and owners of large bodies of land in the valley of the Juniata.
[4] The Great Meadows are on Aughwick Creek, near Meadow Gap, Springfield township.
[5] Lived in Black Log Valley, near Black Log gap.

Calvert, Thomas, and Steel, Rev., 200 a.
Campble, Francis, Esq., 150 a., 10 c.
Charleton, Samuel, 200 a., 10 c.
Dayly, James,[1] 300 a., 20 a. cl., 2 h., 1 c.
Devenport, Josiah, 100 a.
Elliot, Benjamin, 100 a. patented, 3 a. cl., 1 h., 1c.
Elliot, Robert, 150 a., 4 a. cl.
Elliot, James, 100 a., 5 a. cl.
Elliot, John, 100 a., 4 a. cl.
Henery, George, 300 a., 3 a. cl.
Harbridge, George, 150 a., 5 a. cl., 1 h.
Holt, Henry, 150 a., 1 c.
Hunter, James, 200 a. patented.
Harvey, Robert, 150 a., 4 a. cl.
Hunter, James, 200 a. patented, near Black Log; 200 a. patented, Aughwick and Brown's improvement.
Lukens, John, Esq., surveyor-general at Great Meadows, near Aughwick, 300 a.
McCormick, Andrew, 96 a., 2 a. cl., 1 h., 2 c.
Owins, David, 1 h., 1 c.
Owens, John, Sr.,[2] 150 a., 8 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Owens, John, Jr., 100 a., 15 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Petit, Elias, 300 a., 10 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Ramsey, Robert,[3] 100 a., 16 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Ramsey, William, 50 a., 2 a. cl., 1 h.
Ramsey, John, 100 a., 15 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c., 5 sheep.
Smith, Rev. Dr. William,[4] 100 a., including Brown's improvement.
Steel, Andrew, 150 a.
Swaghart, George, 50 a., 2 a. cl., 2 h., 1 c.
Thompsou, Capt. William, 300 a., 4 a. cl., near the Great Meadows.

In the list for 1769 the following names occur that were not on the assessment of the previous year:

Armstrong, John, Esq.,[5] 1000 a., 12 a. cl.
Alexander, Randle, Path Valley, 200 a., 3 a. cl.
Armstrong, George, Col., 600 a., some improved.
Barnet, James, 200 a., 4 a. cl., 1 h.
Blair, John, Esq., 300 a.
Burd, John, in addition to 400 a. land, 100 cl., he was charged with 2 servants, 1 negro, 3 h., 4 c., and 3 sheep.
Bogle, James, 160 a., Little Hell.[6]
Campble, Joseph, 200 a., 10 a. cl., 1 h., 3 c.
Cluggage, George, 100 a., 5 a. cl.[7]
Davis, Bartholomew,[8] Poor, 50 a., 3 a. cl.
Elliot, John, Jr., Path Valley, 200 a., 2 a. cl.
Gallaher, Phila., 200 a., Little Hell.
Horrel, Clement, 300 a.
Jones, Thomas, 1 h.
Justice, Joseph, 1 h.
Justice, William.
Kelver, Capt. Thomas, 200 a.
Findlay, Samuel,[9] 500 a., some improved.
Moorhead, Thomas, 300 a., 20 a. cl., 1 c.
Moore, James, Path Valley, 100 a.
McBride, James.
McMurtrie, David, Little Hell, 100 a.
Morris, William, Little Hell, 200 a.[10]
Owens, David, 1 h., 1 c.
Patrick, Peter, 1 h.
Ralph, Lieut. James, 400 a., Three Springs.[11]
Rickets, Zacharias, 100 a., Little Hell.
Smith, William, Esq., 200 a.
Trent, Capt. William, 1800 a.
Watson, Robert, 1 h.
Watson, James, 400 a., 1 h., 1 c.
Watson, Samuel, 1 h.
Walling, Thomas, 50 a., 7 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Ward, Maj. Edward, sundry surveys, 2900 a.
Warder, Jeremiah, 1600 a., 15 a. cl., 1400 on Aughwick.
Wallace, William & Co., and Caleb Jones, 1500 a., Cluggage's Valley.

Freemen.

James Cluggage, George Cluggage, Robert Watson, James Watson, Joseph Justice, Thomas Jones, Robert Kelsey, James Bennet, Samuel Watson.

The list for 1770 contains names that do not appear on those for the preceding years, as follows:

Blair, Thomas, 200 a., 4 a. cl.
Cooper, James, 2 h., 2 c.
Dunnahoe, John,[12] 1 h., 2 c.
Henry, William, 500 a.
McDowel, John, 200 a., 10 a. cl.
McDowel, William, 200 a., 15 cl.
McDowel, Nathan, 200 a., 15 cl.
Morrison, William, 400 a.
Paxton, Samuel, 1 h.
Steel, Rev. John, 300 a.
Winton, William, 100 a., 5 cl.
Wayne, Isaac, 1 h., 1 c.
Wallin, Thomas, 1 h., 1 c.

Freemen.

James Cluggage, Robert Cluggage,[13] George Cluggage, Robert Calley, William Everet, Robert McKnight, William McCall, Robert Malcomson, James Watson, Samuel Watson.

Bedford County was erected from Cumberland by the act of March 9, 1771, and Dublin township was included therein. Before the new county was organized the assessment for that year was made, and as many new names and changes occur it is presented entire:

Armstrong, John, Esq., 300 a., 30 cl.
Armstrong, George, 200 a., 5 cl.; Kennedy Spring, 300 a.; Aughwick, Powell's Spring, 300 a.
Alexander, Randle, 200 a., 4 a. cl.
Boyle, Charles, 250 a., 20 a. cl., 2 h., 4 c., 6 sheep.
Bird, John, 300 a., 100 a. cl., 1 servant, 1 negro, 4 h., 4 c.
Blair, Thomas, 150 a., 3 a. cl.
Buchanan, William, 300 on Black Log.[14]
Barnet, James, 200 a., 7 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Burge, Henry, Poor, 300 a., 10 a. cl.
Bell, John, 300 a., 7 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Bogle, James, 100 a.
Cluggage, Robert, 150 a., 30 a. cl., 1 grist-mill,[15] 3 h., 4 c., 5 sheep.
Campbell, Francis, 100 a., 5 a cl.
Charlton, Samuel, 100 a., 15 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Carmichael, John, Little Hell, 200 a.

[1] Lived in Black Log Valley, northeast of the Black Log Gap. The valley was sometimes designated "Dailey's Valley."

[2] Lived on Aughwick Creek, near Aughwick Mills, now Shirley township, at the foot of Owens' Ridge.

[3] Lived between Burnt Cabins and Fort Littleton, now Fulton County.

[4] Founder of the town of Huntingdon.

[5] Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle, once deputy surveyor of Cumberland County and the leader of the expedition against Kittanning. His land was on Aughwick, below Fort Shirley.

[6] This designation is harmless when it is explained to have been intended as an abbreviation of "Hunter's Little Hill Valley," lying between Jack's Mountain and Chestnut Ridge, Shirley, Cromwell, and Clay townships.

[7] Black Log Valley.

[8] Lived near the mouth of Sugar Run, Shirley township.

[9] Samuel Finley, an assistant of Col. John Armstrong and Richard Tea, deputy surveyors of the southern district of Cumberland County, was an active and accurate surveyor, and located many of the surveys in Bedford, Huntingdon, and Blair Counties from 1762 to 1767. Some of his descendants now reside in Dublin township.

[10] The tract upon which a part of Mount Union is built.

[11] The tract upon which the borough of Three Springs is located.

[12] He owned the David McGarvey farm and some adjoining lands, Shirley township.

[13] Robert Cluggage was afterwards a justice of the peace, and a military officer in Revolutionary times.

[14] The tract on Aughwick at and including the mouth of Black Log Creek.

[15] Stood near the junction of Black Log and Shade Creeks, Cromwell township.

Carmichael, James, 150 a.
Dayley, James, 300 a., 10 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c., 6 sheep.
Cluggage, George, 100 a., 10 a. cl.
Donachy, John, 1 h., 1 c.
Davis, Bartholomew, 40 a., 4 a. cl., 1 mill, 1 h., 1 c.
Doyle, David, 100 a., 4 a. cl., 1 c.
Devenport, Josias, 100 a , 4 a. cl.
Eliot, Benjamin, 100 a., 25 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c., 8 sheep.
Elliot, John, 200 a., 5 a. cl.
Elliot, James, peddler, 100 a., 5 a. cl.
Fleming, James, Poor, 335 a., 8 a. cl.
Finlay, Samuel, 250 a., 300 a. on Aughwick waters.
Foley, James,[1] 200 a., 20 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Galloher, John, Phila., 500 a., Little Hell.
Galloher, John, Poor, 150 a., 10 a. cl.
Hunter, James, 230 a. on Aughwich, near James Barnet's; 75 a. near mouth of Three Springs; 200 a. on Three Springs Run.
Horrel, Clement, 300 a. in White Oak Valley.
Henry, George, 300 a. adjoining Littleton, 300 a. on Aughwick, adjoining John Burd.
Henry, William, 400 a. at the forks of the Three Springs road.
Holt, Henry, 300 a., 20 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c., 4 sheep.
Justice, William,[2] 50 a., 10 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Neave & Company, 300 a., 15 cl.: 340 a. near mouth of Aughwick Creek; 1100 a. adjoining Chestnut Ridge; 300 a. at the Red Banks, on Aughwick; 570 a. at the mouth of Black Log Creek; 570 a. adjoining Richard Tea, at Clark's Bottom; 1800 a. on Three Springs Creek.
Lukens, John, 300 a. on Aughwick.
Moorehead, Thomas, 300 a., 20 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c., 4 sheep.
McCall, William, Poor, 300 a., 20 a. cl.
Morrison, William, in Tuscarora, 400 a. Little Hell.
McMurtry, David, 100 a.
Magaw, Rev. David, 200 a. Chestnut Ridge.
Magill, Charles, 100 a., 5 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Owens, John, Sr., 200 a., 20 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Picket, Heathcoat, Poor, 300 a., 15 c.
Ricket, Zachariah, 200 a.
Ramsey, Robert, 200 a., 20 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c., 8 sheep.
Ramsey, John, 150 a., 20 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c., 5 sheep.
Ramsey, William, 1 h., 1 c.
Ralf, Capt. James, 400 a.
Smith, Rev. Dr. William, 500 a. near the Red Bank; 200 a. near mouth of Aughwick; 300 a. adjoining Samuel Charlton, on Aughwick; 100 a. on top of Sideling Hill.
Steel, Rev. John, 289 a. on Sideling Hill Creek.
Smith, William, 200 a.
Trent, Capt. William, 300 a. adjoining Chestnut Ridge; 300 a. Black Log Fork; 500 a. near mouth of Black Log; 300 a., 5 a. cl., Black Run.
Tea, Richard, 500 a. Clark's Bottom.
Warder, Jeremiah, 300 a. near Aughwick, called Johnston's improvement; 300 a. at Minskey's Spring; 570 a. in Clark's Cove; 570 a. near mouth of Three Springs; 300 a. adjoining Oldtown.
Ward, Maj. Edward, 3000 a. Black Log Valley; 500 a. Turkey Hill, Shade Valley.
Wallace, William, 1500 a. Black Log Valley.
Walton, James, 50 a., 10 a. cl., 1 h , 1 c.
Watson, James, 300 a., 20 a. cl., 2 h., 1 c., 1 sheep.
Winston, William, 100 a., 10 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c., 4 sheep.

Freemen.

George Cluggage, Robert Cluggage, Robert Barnet, James McAnally, Thomas Shannon, Henry Hackney, Hugh Colhoon, James Watson, Heathcoat Picket, William Smith, Isaac Newtown, James Porter.

BARREE RATES, 1768.[3]

Allan, George, 600 a. on Shaver's Creek.
Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, 16,500 a. on the heads of Little Juniata;[4] 600 a. adjoining John Gammil; 2000 a. Woodcock Valley; 8000 a. on Frankstown waters; 600 a. on Shaver's Creek.
Benstead, Alexander, 360 a. on Little Juniata.
Brady, Capt., & Company, 1500 a. on Little Juniata and Shaver's Creek.
Boquet, Col., or heirs,[5] 300 a. in Woodcock Valley; 1500 a. in Trough Creek Valley.
Brady, John,[6] 2 h., 2 c.
Clark, Daniel, 200 a., joined Wharton & Pollock, Frankstown waters.
Calwell, Charles,[7] 200 a., 20 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Duffield, Edward & Co., 1600 a. on Canoe Run Valley.
Dunn, William, 100 a., 10 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Elliott, James & Co., 6000 a. in Point Valley.
Finlay, Samuel, 300 a. on Frankstown waters; 300 a. on Shaver's Creek.[8]
Joshua, John, 100 a., 10 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Gamble, John, 600 a. at Clover Lick; 400 a.,[9] 20 a. cl., 1 negro, 2 h., 2 c.
Hunter, James, 50 a. at Canoe Place; 300 a. adj. Capt. Finlay, on Frankstown waters.
Kore, Jacob, 100 a., 10 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Johnston, James, or heirs, 50 a. Frankstown waters.
Irwin, Robert, Jr., 200 a., Shaver's Creek.
Lukens & Little, 400 a. below Frankstown; 800 a. on Canoe Run; 500 a., 40 a. cl., on Shaver's Creek.
Lowry or Starret, 200 a. on Canoe Place.
Means, Hugh, 200 a. Water Street Valley.
McNitt, Alexander, 200 a., 10 a. cl., on Shaver's Creek.
Mifflin, Samuel, 2000 a., Standing Stone Creek.[10]
Mitchel, John, wagoner, 200 a. Woodcock Valley; 40 a. Totman's Island.[11]
Peters, Rev. Richard, 1400 a.[12]
Pollock, James, tavern-keeper, 100 a. on Frankstown Branch.
Physick, Edmond, 400 a. Woodcock Valley.
Proprietaries, 1500 a. above Water Street; 11,000 a. on Sinkhole Valley;[13] 3000 a. Woodcock Valley;[14] 3000 on Shaver's Creek.[15]
Renkin, James, 200 a. above Frankstown.
Sterrat, James, 200 a. at the Beaver dams.
Sparks, William, 100 a., 8 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.[16]
Smith, Rev. Dr., 600 a. above Water Street; 1400 a. Standing Stone;[17] 1500 a. heads of Crooked Creek.[18]
Shippin, Edward, Jr., 1500 a. head of Juniata.[19]
Simpson, John,[20] Paxton, 300 a. on Little Juniata.
Totman, Joseph, 100 a., 6 a. cl.[21]
Trent, William, capt., 300 a. adj. Starret; 1000 a. adj. Duffield, Canoe Run.
Wallace & Co., 600 a. adj. Gamble, up Frankstown Creek; 5000 a. east branch of Juniata;[22] 1500 a., and 6000 a. recovered of Mr. Elliot, east branch of the waters of Juniata,[23] surveyed by Robert McKinny; 1500 a. adj. Capt. Brady.
Ward, Maj. Edward, 300 a. Ward's Cain; 1500 a. Trough Creek, Juniata.[24]

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[1] Owned the Fort Shirley tract.

[2] Resided on Big Trough Creek, near Cook's mill, Tod township.

[3] This township then included all of Huntingdon and Blair and parts of Bedford and Centre Counties lying northwest of Dublin township.

[4] In Logan's, Warrior's Mark, and Spruce Creek Valleys.

[5] Col. Henry Boquet.

[6] Brady was from the Cumberland Valley, and settled in Woodcock Valley, north of McConnellstown. He sold his land there, and moved to Standing Stone (Huntingdon), where his son, Gen. Hugh Brady, was born in 1768. He afterwards removed to Northumberland County.

[7] Resided on south side of Juniata, above Alexandria, now Porter township.

[8] On the Globe Run, West township.

[9] Hart's Log tract.

[10] This land extended from the Standing Stone tract up the creek for several miles, and included the Kyper, Neal, Shoemaker, Warm Springs, and other farms.

[11] Tatman's Island in the Raystown Branch, above the mouth of Coffee Run.

[12] The tract upon which Hollidaysburg is located.

[13] The Sinking Valley Manor, in Tyrone and Morris townships.

[14] The Woodcock Valley Manor, Penn township.

[15] The Shaver's Creek Manor, Barree township.

[16] He lived on Raystown Branch.

[17] The tract upon which Huntingdon is located.

[18] In Woodcock Valley, north of McConnellstown, Walker township.

[19] The borough of Tyrone occupies a part of this land.

[20] The grandfather of the editor. The land is on the south side of the Little Juniata, above Petersburg.

[21] This man, whose name was "Tatman," lived on the east side of the Raystown Branch of Juniata, above the mouth of Coffee Run. From his residence there is derived the name of "Tatman's Gap," in Terrace Mountain.

[22] Head-waters of Spruce Creek.

[23] Warrior's Mark Valley.

[24] Plank Cabin Valley, Tod township.

Willson, John, 150 a., 15 cl., 2 h., 2 c.
Woods, George, 200 a. Woodcock Valley.[1]

In the Barree list for 1769 the following additional names appear:

Allison, Patrick & Co., 1000 a.[2]
Allison, Rev. Dr., 200 a.[3]
Allison, Samuel, 2000 a.
Allison, John, 200 a.
Anderson, Samuel, 100 a., 8 a. cl.[4]
Agnew, John, 150 a.[5]
Bond, Phineas, 200 a.
Boggs, Andrew, 600 a.
Beaver, William, 300 a.
Brady, John, 2 h., 2 c. (He is also rated for one house and lot supposed to be in the town of Huntingdon.)
Brady, Samuel, 1 house and lot, 1 h., 1 c.
Brady & Henderson, 2000 a. back of Tussey Mountain.
Clark & Peters, 1000 a.
Cox, Dr. John, 600 a.
Chew, Benjamin, Esq., 500 a.[6]
Couts, Benjamin, 200 a.
Caldwell, Robert,[7] 100 a., 10 a. cl., 300 a., 2 h., 2 c., 2 sheep.
Carnahan, John, 1 house and lot, 2 h., 1 c.
Campble, Cleary, 20 a., 5 a. cl., 2 h., 1 c.
Dunn, William, 100 a., 15 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c., 6 sheep.[8]
Dewitt, Paul, 100 a., 3 a. cl., 1 h.[9]
Deane, William, 50 a., 6 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.[10]
Eygo, Daniel, 80 a., 1 a. cl., 1 negro, 3 servants, 3 h.[11]
Flora, James, 2 h., 2 c.[12]
Friggs, Robert, 100 a., 4 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.[13]
Founder, Frederick, 100 a., 10 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.[14]
Gamble, William, 400 a.
Haynes, Reuben, 2000 a.; 1200 a. on Shaver's Creek.
Hillegas, Michael, 800 a.
Hartles, ——, Mr., 200 a.
Hampson, James,[15] 40 a., 5 a. cl., 2 h., 3 c., 5 sheep.
Hair, Jacob,[16] 150 a., 24 a. cl., 4 h., 4 c., 2 sheep.
Jacobs, Joseph & Co., 1500 a.
Johnston, Edward, 200 a.
Irwin, Christian, 300 a.
Jackson, George, 50 a., 6 a. cl., 1 h., 2 c., 4 sheep.[17]
Johnston, William, 100 a., some improved, 1 h., 1 c.[18]
Kidd, Benjamin, 300 a.[19]

Lowry, James,[20] deceased, 1000 a.
Little, John, 400 a.[21]
McNutt, William, 250 a.[22]
McClay, William, 300 a.[22]
Murtrey, David, 300 a.[22]
Melchar, ——, 400 a.
Mould, Anthony, 50 a.[23]
McBride, James, 150 a.
McGaw, David, 100 a.
Moore, Zebulon, 100 a., 20 a. cl.; 2 h., 2 c., 3 sheep.[24]
Nilson, William, 300 a.[25]
Patterson, James & Co., 1550 a., 200 a.
Patterson, William, Esq., 18,000 a., 1400 a.[26]
Potter, James & Co., 1000 a.
Patterson, James, and Clayton, 1000 a.
Porter, Thomas, 150 a.
Perry, Samuel, Esq., 100 a.
Pridmor, Joseph, 100 a., 1 a. cl., 3 h., 3 c., 3 sheep.[27]
Poltney, Joseph, 1900 a., East Branch of Bald Eagle.
Rippey, William, 300 a.[28]
Roberts, Joseph, 300 a., 4 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.[29]
Shea, John, 600 a.
Shirley, William, 20 a., 13 a. cl., 2 h., 1 c.[30]
Saunders, Benjamin, 250 a., 10 a. cl., 4 h., 2 c.[31]
Troy, Michael, 600 a.
Thompson, Samuel, 150 a., 12 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.[32]
Wallace, John, deceased, 1000 a.
Wallace, William, 600 a.
Wolf, George, 200 a.
Wetherton, William, 100 a.
Weston, John, Sr., 150 a., 8 a. cl.[33]

Freemen.

Mordecai Gosnel, William Risle, John Parker, John Montgomery, John Weston, John Long, and Anthony White.

Additional names are found in the list for 1770, as follows:

Anderson, Samuel, 100 a., 20 a. cl., 25 a., 2 a. cl., 3 h., 5 c., 4 s.
Anderson, Daniel, 100 a.
Bowers, John, 2 h., 2 c.
Boquet, Col., 1300 a.
Beckbough, Jacob, 100 a., 3 a. cl., 1 h.
Caswell, Robert, 184 a.[34]
Hutchison, George, 300 a. Shaver's Creek.
Heather, George, 70 a.
Leamy, Daniel, 2 h., 1 c.
Little, James, 3 h., 2 c.
Morgan, Richard, 300 a., 6 a. cl., 150 a., 2 h., 2 c.
McIlleaver, William, 300 a.[35]
Ralph, David, 100 a., 2 a. cl., 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.
Shirley, William (increased to), 200 a., 13 a. cl., 2 h., 4 c.
Smart, William, 100 a., 4 a. cl., 2 h., 3 c.[36]
Stoner, Philip, 100 a., 15 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c.[37]

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[1] Liberty township, Bedford County.

[2] Head of Standing Stone Creek, Jackson township.

[3] Woodcock Valley, Penn township.

[4] Mouth of Shaver's Creek, Logan township.

[5] Shaver's Creek, Logan township.

[6] In Hart's Log Valley, Porter township.

[7] Ancestor of the Caldwells of Huntingdon and Blair Counties. His land was on the southwest side of the Little Juniata, opposite Barree Iron-Works.

[8] Resided in the bend of Raystown Branch, at the south end of Haun's Bridge, Juniata township, Huntingdon Co.

[9] Supposed to have lived near the head-waters of Shaver's Creek.

[10] Supposed to have lived on Raystown Branch, Penn township.

[11] Owned and resided on the "Igo farm," immediately above Jackstown, in Brady township. The designation "Igo's Hill," over which the turnpike passes between Jackstown and Bridgeport, was derived from this settler.

[12] Lived on Raystown Branch.

[13] Lived on Raystown Branch.

[14] Called in some of the old land titles "Frederick, the Dutchman," lived on Raystown Branch.

[15] Ancestor of the Hampsons of Mill Creek. He is supposed to have lived at this date on the Irwin farm in Union township.

[16] Owned the land at the mouth of Hare's Valley, and resided there. During the Revolution he became a Tory, and his land was confiscated and sold by the government.

[17] Ancestor of the Jacksons of the borough of Huntingdon, Jackson township, Huntingdon Co., and of Graysport, Blair Co. (See Logan township, Huntingdon Co., where the farm is situated.)

[18] Situated at Stewart's Mill, on Shaver's Creek, Logan township.

[19] A part of the Norris estate, Penn township, on Raystown Branch.

[20] He owned the "Old Town tract" at Frankstown.

[21] Little Valley, Penn township.

[22] Shaver's Creek Valley.

[23] Raystown Branch.

[24] Lived on Raystown Branch.

[25] Supposed to be "Nelson," Shaver's Creek Valley.

[26] At the Falling Spring and other places in Standing Stone Valley.

[27] Pridmore owned and lived on the Mill Creek tract, Brady township, and built the first mill there about 1770 or 1771.

[28] On Raystown Branch, Lincoln township.

[29] On Raystown Branch, Penn township.

[30] Lived in Trough Creek valley, near Cassville. "Shirley's Knob" was named after him.

[31] Lived on Raystown Branch, Lincoln township.

[32] Lived on the Yocum farm, Juniata township, Huntingdon Co.

[33] Lived on Raystown Branch, above the mouth of the Rippling Run, Juniata township.

[34] Shaver's Creek Valley.

[35] Probably intended for McAlevy.

[36] Lived on Raystown Branch, in Lincoln township.

[37] Lived on Raystown Branch.

Shoaf, Boston, 150 a., 10 a. cl., 50 a.[1]
Teaburn, Philip, 100 a.
Willson, William, 100 a., 6 a. cl.[2]
Weston, John, Jr., 100 a.
Whetstone, Michael.
Woolery, ——, 180 a., 5 a. cl., 100 a.

Additional Freemen.

John Shaver, John Forsythe, Daniel Anderson, Hugh Guthrie, Jacob Kelly, John Kelly, Solomon Foreshear,[3] Kilgore.

Additional names and changes occur in 1771, as follows:

Blythe, Benjamin, 200 a.
Boshar, Samuel, 300 a., 6 a. cl., 1 h., 2 c., 5 s.
Bebout, Jacob,[4] 10 a., 5 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Bowers, John, and James Little, 700 a., 13 a. and 10 a. cl. on the proprietary tract,[5] 2 h., 2 c. to Bowers, 2 h., 2 c., 3 s. to Little.
Beech, Walderen, 100 a., 2 a. cl., 1 h., 2 c.
Chestnut, William, 700 a.
Cross, Cornelius, 50 a., 2 a. cl., 1 h., 3 s.
Clark, Walter,[6] 100 a., 7 a. cl., 2 h., 3 c.
China, Robert.
Croghan, George, 200 a. adjoining Raystown Branch, 170 a. adjoining Philip Stoner.
Dunlop, James, 160 a.
Flower, James, 50 a., 3 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Denneston, James, mill-carpenter, 222 a. bought of William Patterson.
Heather, George, 200 a., 10 a. cl., 3 h., 5 c.
Hartsock, Peter, 2 h., 2 c.
Hicks, Lewis, 400 a., 6 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Igo, Peter,[7] 1 h., 2 c.
Kleygar, Anthony, 40 a., 2 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Leane, Daniel, renter, 1 h., 1 c.
Lukens, John, Esq., 360 a. at the mouth of Little Juniata.
Lowry, James, and Daniel's heirs, 1000 a.
Minor, Thomas, Poor, 60 a., 1 a. cl.
Moor, Levy,[8] 100 a., 9 a. cl., 2 h., 2 c., 5 s.
Murray, William,[9] 2 h.
Maclay, Samuel, 139 a. bought of William Patterson, on Standing Stone Creek.
McKnight, John, deceased, estate, three 300-a. tracts, all on Shaver's Creek.
McKnight, William, 250 a. on Shaver's Creek.
McLeavey, William, 300 a.
McKnight, Alexander, 150 a.
Neave & Co., 300 a., 4 a. cl.; 300 a., 10 a. cl.; 900 a. in Woodcock Valley;[10] 7000 a. on Little Juniata, called the Warrior's Mark;[11] 500 a. at upper crossing of Frankstown Branch;[12] 1300 a. at the Globe.[13]
Oulery, David, 20 a., 2 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Patterson, James, 180 a. opposite the mouth of the Juniata.
Poage, James, 180 a. upper crossing of Frankstown Branch.
Patterson, William, Esq., 574 a. Standing Stone Creek.
Prigmore, Joseph,[14] 150 a., 5 a. cl., 1 grist-mill, 2 h., 3 c.
Petticoat, Dorsey.
Robb, James, 160 a. on Crook Creek.[15]
Reapher, Chris[r], 100 a., 5 a. cl.
Rickets, Edward, 300 a., 10 a. cl., 2 h., 2c., 2 sheep.[16]
Rannels, George, 1 h., 1 c.[17]
Smith, Rev. Dr. William, 1500 a. Crooked Creek; 100 a. on James Creek; 400 a. on Standing Stone Creek; 200 a. at Big Spring.
Shilling, Christopher, 2 h.
Sullivan, Rev. Cornelius.
Shope, Bostian, 100 a., 6 a. cl., 2 h., 1 c.[18]
Shope, Jacob, 100 a., 2 a. cl.
Stevenson, George, 300 a. on Standing Stone Creek.
Tipton, Edward, renter, 1 h.
Vaunce, Thomas, 2 h., 1 c.
Wilson, James, 100 a., 5 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
White, Anthony,[19] 100 a., 20 a. cl., 1 h., 2 c., 2 s.
Whiston, Michl., 100 a., 2 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Wallace, Samuel,[20] 300 a. on Robinson's Run; 300 a. on Shaver's Creek; 300 a. on Shaver's Creek; 300 a. on the mouth of Trough Run; 100 a. on Bedford Branch.
Wallace, John (dec'd) & Co., 1000 a.
Willroy, ——, 100 a.

Additional Freemen.

Joseph China, Mathias Beebout.

The act erecting Bedford County (March 9, 1771) fixed the Juniata River as the line from a point below Newton Hamilton up to Shaver's Creek, hence that part of the territory now embraced in Huntingdon County which lies north of the river and east of Shaver's Creek, remained in Barree township, Cumberland Co., until annexed to Bedford by the acts of 1772 and 1779. The assessment of this fragmentary township, taken by the Cumberland authorities, for 1773 was as follows:

Boran, William, 200 a., 5 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Bond, Dr., 200 a. on the head of Kishacoquillas Valley.
Chandley, Benjamin, 300 a.[21]
Dickson, James, 300 a. on Beaver Creek.[22]
Drake, Benjamin, 100 a. on Juniata River.[23]
Mifflin & Dean, 500 a.
Hare, Jacob, 100 a., 5 a. cl. on Juniata River.[24]
Igo, Daniel, 100 a., 10 a. cl., 1 servant, 2 h., 2 c.
Igo, Peter, 100 a., 10 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Murray, William, 100 a., 6 a., c. 1 h., 1 c.
Montgomery, John, 600 a., Kishacoquillas Valley.
Maclay, John, 300 a. Kishacoquillas Valley.
Kyle, James, 100 a., 7 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Nailer, Ralph, 300 a., Kishacoquillas Valley.
Prigmore, Joseph, 200 a., 15 a. cl., 1 grist-mill, 1 h., 1 c.
Perkins, John, 100 a., 3 a. cl., 1 h., 1 c.
Petticoat, Dorsey, 1 h., 1 c.
Vandevander, Peter, 100 a., 3 a. cl.[25]

[1] Sebastian Shoup, who built a mill on the run that bears his name, in Hopewell township.

[2] Shaver's Creek Valley.

[3] Solomon Forshey, who resided in Penn township, and from whose family Forshey's Gap, in Terrace Mountain, derived its name.

[4] One of the builders of the mill at the mouth of Spruce Creek.

[5] The Manor of Hart's Log, Porter township.

[6] Lived on the waters of Big Trough Creek, Broad Top, Carbon township.

[7] Lived in Brady township.

[8] Lived on Raystown Branch, in Lincoln township.

[9] Settled upon the Gorsuch farm, Centre Union, Oneida township, and gave the name to Murray's Run.

[10] The upper and lower mill tracts, McConnellstown.

[11] The lands on the eastern side of Bald Eagle Ridge, extending from the Little Juniata to near the Centre County line.

[12] Below Alexandria.

[13] On Shaver's Creek, West township.

[14] See list for 1769.

[15] A part of the Whitaker lands, Hart's Log Valley, Porter township.

[16] Lived at one time on Standing Stone Creek. The Ricketses were early settlers. Some resided in Hill, Spruce Creek, and Warrior's Mark valleys.

[17] Lived in Huntingdon, and afterwards became owner of lands in Woodcock Valley and on Piney Ridge. His son David (Reynolds) moved to Armstrong County, where many of his descendants now reside.

[18] Same as Boston Shoaf, on list of 1770.

[19] Ancestor of a branch of the White family at Huntingdon and vicinity, resided on a part of the Shenefelt farm, Juniata township, Huntingdon Co.

[20] Properly written Wallis. He was an extensive dealer in lands.

[21] In Kishacoquillas Valley, Brady township.

[22] The old name of a branch of Mill Creek.

[23] The lower end of the "Mill Creek" farm.

[24] The old Plowman farm.

[25] Peter Van Devander, from Virginia, settled upon the Robley farm, in Brady township, and there reared a large family. Among the sons were Peter, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and John. Daughters married respectively —— Armitage, Peter Swoope, —— Shaver, and Samuel Hampson.

CHAPTER X.

Huntingdon—The Warm Springs—Jack's Narrows—Fort Shirley—Black Log Valley—The Clugage Family, and the Shades of Death in 1775.

THE following is copied from a manuscript diary of Rev. Philip Fithian, who left his home at Greenwich, N. J., May 9, 1775, for a tour through Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and at a Presbytery held at West Conococheague Church (near Mercersburg, Pa.) was commissioned to visit Central Pennsylvania as a supply to the scattered Presbyterian Churches. On his return from Kishacoquillas Valley he passed through the territory of Huntingdon County.[1]

Under date Monday, Aug. 21, 1775, he draws near the town of Huntingdon, and the diary continues,—

"I met two men on horseback. As they passed me I smelled their breaths; it was strong of whiskey. By this token, which in thicker settled places you would scruple, I grew certain that I was near the town. My conjecture was right: I soon after entered Huntingdon.

"As I drew near I could not help thinking myself on the borders of some large town. There was a drum beating, several antic loud singers, every now and then a most vociferous laugh, and candles, thinly scattered, shining here and there from the houses. I expected to find a few of our American bedlams. These small towns, especially when they are growing fast and a new thing, go before every other place in most sort of vice, but especially drinking and a few of its nearest allied attendants. I had cautiously put on my riding-coat to disguise the clerical cloth, for I was not certain that I should escape some blackguard embarrassment, for too much liquor makes many 'over wicked;' but it makes some 'over good,' and sets them in a tune to ask more questions in divinity, especially explanation of parts of Scripture, than unexperienced I or any other Dr. of Divinity in America could have the patience, if he had the ability, to resolve. Fearing all this, and knowing in such a case I should escape no better myself, before I arrived within a mile of town I put on my surtout and cocked up my hat in the best manner.

"'You seem to be a stranger,' said a tall youngster to me as I put my first foot on the porch.

"'Is the hostler here?' I asked.

"'Are you from below, stranger?'

"'Bring in the saddle-bags, and let the horse cool before you give him a gallon of oats.'

"'Are you a stranger, sir?'

"'Yes, sir, a stranger.'

"I could hear one another whispering about me on the porch. Some thought I was one of the delegates appointed to the treaty with the Indians which is soon to be held at Fort Pitt. Some thought I was a land-jobber, some that I was a broken, absconded merchant, some that I was a Tory flying from knobstick vengeance. I supped, however, and soon retired.

"*Tuesday, August 22d.*—I spent the night, quite contrary to my expectations, in peace. Squire Hall, a store-keeper, came in late, found me a stranger, and took me in with another young man, Mr. Clugage, of Shirley, to his house. Here was a late paper; it said His Excellency Gage has resigned his commission to Gen. Howe, etc. Squire Hall told me that he is now selling salt by the bushel at fourteen shillings current. He told me further that many in this town and neighborhood are under present alarming apprehensions of danger from the Indians. It is certain the Indians now show temptation; the Governor of Canada with all his agents are employed and bribed to set them on us.

"I rose from my bed early in order to be at the 'Warm Springs,' for I came about by the village wholly to see them. I rode through the wet bushes five miles quite alone. The path is single and not over stony, but all the way bushy. These springs rise in what is called Standing Stone Valley, a little west of the mountain, and five miles north of Juniata River. The water rises boiling up with sand and much air in bubbles in a piece of land which is almost level. There is a small descent of a few feet from the highest part of the neighboring land to the place of the water rising; and below is a watery flat covered with marsh flowers, flags, touch-me-nots, water-lilies, etc. The water rises up in nearly equal quantities in two places at about three perches distance. One is used by the invalids for drinking; the other for bathing. They both stand as great nature formed them, edged with moss and overhung with boughs; only delicacy has the present year's inhabitants urged to assist nature a little by adding a few more boughs to the bathing part, which are laid in the form of an arch, and wholly conceal such as choose to bathe alone. They have also scooped out the bath into a kind of hollow basin, about six feet long and four feet wide. The water is quite clear, without any floating scum whatever. The bottom is covered by a white sand and small gravel, which makes the place in bare appearance desirable. I could not but wonder at the rising *wind*. In both springs it ascends continually and at times in large quantities, bubbling up through the sand and breaking with a small noise when it comes to the surface of the water, which is two or three feet deep. I am not qualified by reading or experience to judge for myself or inform others of these springs from any information I can get by being present and seeing and tasting them. I have said the water is quite clear. It has no unusual or unpleasant taste. It is not indeed cold. I think it like some springs which I have seen running without a shade in summer.

"The water is sensibly soft to the mouth, and those who are trying it tell me it may be drunk without injury in great quantities. I drank out of curiosity near a pint, but it was to me in taste and effect like other common water, and I feared that a pint would be as much as I would choose to swallow at once. The water must be used some days before the perspiration fully begins. On this account it cannot be used at first in so large a measure as it may be after used. As to the virtue of these waters, the people say it is chiefly in rheumatic cures, violent pains in the limbs and different parts of the body, and some that have been long fixed, the steady use of these springs has entirely recovered. Weakness and debility of the system have been much assisted, and in some few cases quite restored. I heard one person say—I will not vouch for the credit of his assertion—that it was an effectual asylum for all barren women, etc. There are now twenty-two persons professedly indisposed. Seven I took from their afraid appearance to be unmarried virgins, two with their husbands, and one of them is very old. A young lad said of this venerable silver-haired matron that she came filled with the hope of finding these springs possessed with the quality to heal old age. The remaining thirteen were men of different ages.

"It looks indeed like an infirmary hospital. Many of them are by no means in health. The most in strong belief at least are indisposed, or they could not submit to the inconveniences for any length of time which the situation of the place makes necessary. It is quite in the woods, not a single house or any cleared land between it and town. They must carry all their provisions and supply themselves; they live in low cabins built with slabs and boughs, and cook their dinners all at one great common fire; the men for exercise play at quoits, hunt deer, turkeys, and pheasants; with their hardships, however, they live in friendship, and are steadily cheerful, conquering by society the uneasiness of infirmity and labor, and making them almost constantly pleasant.

"In a brook at some distance from the springs are many remarkably smooth blue stones; their shape chiefly I admire; every size of these stones is an oblate spheroid, and they are very dense in contexture; some not larger than an ordinary tea-kettle was nearly a load for a common man. On the smooth surface of several of these which people had brought to their cabins and used as seats are inscribed the names, in large and initial letters, of great numbers who have been here before. Partaking of the general desire deeply fixed in all the human race for every method of passing down notice of our existence, I also with my spur wrote at full length in italic letters my three names. Having at last, with as much accuracy as possible, viewed and reviewed the whole, I mounted and rode back to town. In this town I parted not without reluctance with an able, steady, useful friend,—I mean my horse. Bob Orr, of Kishacoquillas, gave me a small neat black horse of four years old and a half for my old companion 'Jack.'

"Having adjusted matters, I left town in company with Mr. Clugage, and rode down the river, a stony path, through Jack's Narrows, where the high mountains on each side of the water came down to its very bank, so that in places we were forced to go down on the water's edge. We crossed over the water. 'This is one end of Hell Valley,' said Mr. Clugage to me, as we were jogging along in silence, about ten miles onward in a gap between the hills which is called the Shades of Death. What! are the shadows of death and hell here? Death and hell so easily passed through! Vain man, how daring to make these tremendous subjects so common. We crossed Ofwick (Aughwick) Creek, and

[1] Furnished by Hon. John Blair Linn, of Bellefonte.

arrived about eight in the evening at Mr. Fowley's, who lives within the walls of old Fort Shirley. Distance from town twenty miles.

"*Wednesday, August 23d.*—I had almost forgotten to tell the person who shall read these papers a couple of hundred years hence that there is now standing in a garden at Huntingdon a tall stone column or pillar nearly square, which has given to the town and valley the name of Standing Stone Valley.' The column is seven feet above the ground.

"After breakfast with Mrs. Fowley, a smart, neat woman (her pewter in the dresser glistened, her wooden dishes, pails, and the like were white and sweet), and after appointing sermon to be here Sunday we rode up Ofwick six miles to Mr. Clugage's. The good little woman received me with great kindness She looked to be an old woman, very healthy, and indeed florid in her appearance, yet she wears neither shoes nor stockings. It is the custom in these backwoods almost universal for the women to go barefooted. Men in common, I observe, wear moccasins, or Indian shoes. When I had seated myself for a few hours, impatient of confinement, I rambled out. Here are two fine brooks; near the N. and S. are two high mountains; from them the streams came trickling down. As I was strolling along the water I found two sorts of plums; the one is a red or streaked plum not yet quite ripe and very tart. The other is by far the best; is a yellow, and when rubbed is a bright orange-colored plum, now nearly ripe, and very juicy and sweet. Both kinds are nearly of a size, and grow upon a low, scrubby, thorny bush. We received intelligence that Gen. Gage, in some fit of surprise, has burned down the town of Boston, and, with all his army, gone off. This in my opinion wants confirmation it came by an unprinted letter.

"*Thursday, August 24th.*—The weather is wet and very muggy. All the inhabitants in these back settlements are remarkably strong, fresh, and cheerful. I have seen only one, the young man in Northumberland, at all indisposed with any kind of fever. With Mr. Clugage, I rode after dinner three miles to the Shades of Death to fish. Ofwick Creek runs between two high mountains. These narrows are overhung with high spruce, elm, ash, and interspread with ivy, laurel, etc., which make a dismal gloom.

"*Friday, August 25th.*—As I was with eagerness looking through Mr. Dunlap's paper of the 7th, impatient to hear from oppressed Boston, in my hurry of reading I passed over the astonishing sentence, 'On Friday, the 20th of July, died at his home, in Cohansie, New Jersey, the Rev. Andrew Hunter, A.M., etc.'

"I am aided in averting grief by Mrs. Clugage's pathetic sorrow. One of her sons has gone captain of a company of riflemen to Boston, just now gone. Her tears are not yet dried since his departure. She seems to be a woman of sedate, philosophical temper; carries a kind of dignity that is persuasive in her presence. The young gentleman that has gone was a magistrate here and in high reputation. Since his departure another of the good, kind woman's sons has been chosen by company of militia for captain. There are five brothers, all grown, and appear to be young men of prudence and understanding.

"*Sunday, August 27th.*—Shirley. We held sermon in Mr. Fowley's barn. A rainy, stormy day. Many, however, were present,—fifty or more. On my way to sermon I was met by a message from a poor, dying man, urging me on that I might converse with him a little before his departure,—a stranger, and here dying. He came to Mr. Fowley's last Thursday, on his way to Virginia. He appeared ill when he came in; he was exceeding ill. He begged the liberty of a bed to rest awhile. But, poor youth, it was the bed of death. His disorder was a consumption. When I came in he was too far wasted to converse. His body, even his head, was cold; his legs were much swollen; he was in a deep sweat; his breath, too, was cool and short. He had his understanding in full, and I asked some questions, which he answered with calmness and great judgment. He told me he was near his end, and begged that I would remember him in public assembly and recommend him to God's mercy. I summed up to him in the plainest manner a few of the greatest necessary evidences of union to God by Christ, and assured him of the ability and willingness of our great Redeemer 'to save to the uttermost.' Before the last sermon was finished, poor youth, he expired. This settlement is broken with religious divisions. There is a Baptist Society, now under the direction of Mr. Lane. There is also a Methodist Society, but no stated minister. These, when the whole settlement is not large, makes every society quite inconsiderable in number and power. Good Mrs. Clugage stayed with Mrs. Fowley, to assist in directing the funeral. After sermon I stopped at young Mr. Clugage's and stayed overnight. For my supply one of the hearers, I know not who, gave me twenty shillings.

"*Monday, August 28th.*—A damp, muddy, sickly morning. I set out over the rocky path to Loudon."

CHAPTER XI.

CONFISCATION OF THE ESTATES OF TRAITORS.

AMONG the early enactments of the General Assembly under the Constitution of 1776, was one "declaring what shall be treason, and what other crimes and practices against the state shall be misprision of treason," passed Feb. 11, 1777. In each county there were inhabitants who still adhered to the crown and directly or covertly assisted the enemies of American independence. That the line between friend and foe might be distinctly drawn, the General Assembly, by act passed June 13th of the year named, required all the white male inhabitants of the State to take and subscribe an oath renouncing all allegiance to George the Third, king of Great Britain, and pledging themselves to be faithful and bear true allegiance to the commonwealth as a free and independent State. The justices before whom the oaths were made and subscribed, were required to keep registers of them, and to transmit annually a list of the names of the persons sworn to the recorder of deeds of the proper county, who was enjoined to record the same. The justices were also required to give a certificate to every person who had taken the prescribed oath. On the opposite page is a copy of a certificate transcribed from the original.

The General Assembly, by act passed March 6, 1778, after naming a number of prominent citizens of the commonwealth as having "most traitorously and wickedly, and contrary to the allegiance they owe to the said State, joined and adhered to, and still do adhere to, and knowingly and willingly aid and assist the army of the king of Great Britain," and commanding them to appear for their trial for such treason on or before a day named, or by neglect to appear be convicted and attainted of high treason, authorized the Supreme Executive Council to command, by public proclamation, all persons, subjects or inhabitants of the State, or those owning real estate therein, aiding or assisting the enemies of this State or of the United States, to render themselves on or before a day to be named, to abide their trial for treason, or after that day to stand and be attainted of high treason, and suffer such penalties and forfeitures as persons attainted of high treason ought to do.

By a proclamation of the Council issued Oct. 30, 1778, among others, John Campbell, William Campbell, James Little, Edward Gibbons, and James Delong, of Amberson's Valley; Andrew Smith and Robert Nixon, of the township of Lack; Joseph King and William Wright, of Path Valley; Dominick McNeal and John Stillwell, of the township of Tuscarora, all of the county of Cumberland; Richard Weston, of the township of Frankstown, and Jacob Hare, Michael Hare, and Samuel Barrow, of the township of Barree and county of Bedford, with others, were charged with having adhered to and

knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State and of the United States, by having joined their armies within this State, and were required to render themselves for trial on or before the 15th day of December following, or thereafter suffer the penalties and forfeitures prescribed by law.

In Council, May 29, 1778, agents for the confiscated estates were appointed for the several counties and instructions to them adopted. Those for Bedford County were Robert Galbraith, Thomas Urie, and John Piper. On the 29th day of January, 1781, John Canan and Gideon Richey were appointed, and on the 15th day of November in the same year, Michael Cryder was named in the room of Mr. Canan. By proclamation of the 20th day of March of this year, "Henry Gordon, now or late a military officer in the British service, now or late of the township of Kennett," in the county of Chester, was commanded to render himself on or before the first day of November following.

Messrs. Richey and Cryder, after giving due public notice, sold at the court-house in Bedford, on the 18th day of April, 1782, a tract of land containing about three hundred acres, situated in Hopewell township, "a little above Jack's Narrows, the late property of Jacob Hare," to Michael Huffnagle, Esq., "for and in trust for James R. Reed, a major, and Capt. Samuel Brady, for the sum of six hundred and fifty ." They also made return of the sale of a tract in Frankstown township, "containing about eighteen hundred acres, divided into two tracts, the one, containing about fourteen hundred and ninety-five acres, sold to James Woods, of the county of Cumberland, for the sum of two thousand and five pounds; the other, containing three hundred and twenty-five acres, sold to the said James Woods for the sum of one hundred and seventy pounds." "The Council (June 11, 1782), recurring to the proclamation dated March the twentieth, 1781, on which the attaint of Harry Gordon and the seizure of said tract of land is said to be founded, observes that Henry Gordon is there called upon to render himself and abide his trial, etc., and that the said lands have been sold as late the property of Harry Gordon, were unanimously of opinion that the seizure and sale of the said tract of land is void and of none effect."

In an act passed the 31st day of January, 1783,[1] after reciting the misnomer, provided that if *Harry* Gordon should not render himself for trial on or before the 24th day of July then next ensuing, that the seizure and sale already made should be confirmed. Gordon did not appear, and on the 2d day of October deeds were executed by the Council to James Woods for the two tracts for the consideration named.[2] Woods and the persons holding under him retained possession until 1805.

Seven hundred and fifty acres of the larger tract had become vested in the devisees of Adam Holliday; four hundred and sixty-two and three-fourths acres had become vested in David Hayfield Conyngham, of Philadelphia, the possession of the remainder not having been obtained by him, and the smaller tract of three hundred and twenty-five acres became the property of Daniel Martin. These persons were by judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States, rendered at April sessions, 1805, evicted from the parcels mentioned, by Harry Gordon, an heir-at-law of the attainted Harry, on the ground of his misnomer in the early proceedings of the Council.

I DO *hereby* CERTIFY, *That*
JOHN SIMPSON
hath voluntarily taken and fubfcribed the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 13th day of June, A.D. 1777. Witneſs my hand and ſeal, the 14th day of October A.D. 1777.
(L.S.) JOSHUA ELDER.

Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

[1] Laws, p. 131. [2] Arch., vol. xiii. p. 701.

The Legislature, at the session of 1806–7,[1] appropriated ten thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars to Conyngham and the executors of Holliday, to be apportioned by David Stewart, Andrew Henderson, and John Canan, according to the value of the lands at the time of Holliday's purchase, and one thousand two hundred dollars to Martin as compensation for his eviction from the three hundred and twenty-five acre tract.

Hare's real estate consisted of four adjoining tracts of land, situated on the south side of the Juniata River, including the borough of Mapleton, and extending therefrom up the river and up Hare's Valley. These tracts, containing over four hundred acres, were confirmed to Frances Reed by patents issued in June, 1794.

CHAPTER XII.

FORMATION OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY—ERECTION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

STANDING STONE, afterwards known as Huntingdon, on the Juniata and on the traders' road, became in a few years a point of considerable importance. Settlements were made along the river and in the adjacent valleys. Population in the northern half of Bedford County had so increased as to warrant the inhabitants in demanding from the Assembly the setting off of a new county, and a bill for that purpose was introduced into the Assembly in 1787. When under consideration, on the 19th of September, it was opposed by Messrs. Whitehill, of Cumberland, and Findlay, of Westmoreland, and advocated by Messrs. D. Clymer, Fitzsimmons, Canan (of Bedford), and G. Clymer. Mr. Findlay failed in an effort to have the measure postponed, and on a test vote, reached that day, it was passed by a decided majority. It appeared in the discussions that twelve hundred and fifty of the inhabitants of the proposed new county prayed for its erection, and sixty-nine remonstrated against it. On the next day, September 20th, the bill was compared and finally enacted. A part of the text of the bill is as follows:

"SEC. I. *Whereas*, It hath been represented to the General Assembly of this State, by the inhabitants of that part of Bedford County which lies on the waters of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata, the lower part of the Raystown Branch of the same, the Standing Stone Valley, part of Woodcock Valley, the waters of the Aughwick Creek, and other the northeasterly parts of the said county of Bedford, that they labor under great hardships from their distance from the present seat of justice, and the public offices for the said county, now in the town of Bedford: for remedy whereof,

"SEC. II. *Be it enacted*, etc., That all and singular the lands lying within the bounds and limits, hereinafter described and following, shall be, and are hereby, erected into a separate county, by the name of Huntingdon County; namely, beginning in the line of Bedford and Franklin Counties, where the new State road, (by some called Skinner's road) leading from Shippensburg to Littleton, crosses the Tuscarora Mountain; thence in a straight course or line, to the gap in the Shade-Mountain, where the road formerly called Potts' road crosses the same, about two miles north of Littleton; thence by a straight line to the Old Gap, in Sideling Hill, where Sideling Hill Creek crosses the mountain; thence in a straight line by the northerly side of Sebastian Shoub's mill, on the Raystown Branch of Juniata; thence on a straight to the Elk Gap, in Tussey's Mountain, computed to be about nineteen miles above or southwesterly of the town of Huntingdon, (formerly called the Standing Stone), and from the Elk Gap, in a straight line, to the gap at Jacob Stevens' mill, a little below where Woolery's mill formerly stood, in Morrison's Cove; thence in a straight line by the southerly side of Blair's mill, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain; thence across the said mountain, in a straight line, to and along the ridges dividing the waters of Conemaugh from the waters of Clearfield and Chest Creeks, to the line of Westmoreland County; thence by the same to the old purchase line, which was run from Kittanning to the West Branch of Susquehanna River; and along the said line to the said West Branch, and down the same to the mouth of Moshannon Creek, and along the remaining lines or boundaries which now divide the county of Bedford from the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Franklin, to the place of beginning."

The town of Huntingdon, on the river Juniata, was fixed upon as the seat of justice for the new county, and Benjamin Elliott, Thomas Duncan Smith, Ludwig Sell, George Ashman, and William McElevy[2] appointed trustees, who, or any three of whom, were authorized to take assurance and conveyance of and for the land and grounds proposed to be appropriated in said town for the site of a court-house and jail. Courts were to be held on the first Tuesday in the months of December, March, June, and September. The voters of the county were authorized to choose one representative to serve in the General Assembly.

It becomes a matter of some interest at this day, nearly a century after the passage of the bill to create this new county, the eighteenth of the commonwealth, to note the views thereon expressed by contemporaneous writers. In *The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, a leading paper of Philadelphia, in the issue of Sept. 21, 1787, under the heading, "General Assembly, Wednesday, Sept. 19th," the measure was thus treated:

"The bill for erecting part of Bedford County into a new county, which was under consideration yesterday, was resumed, when it was argued that it was too late at this time to pass the bill into a law, as it would be impracticable to warn the county against the approaching election. Upon general principles, indeed, the bill was thought to be inexpedient and premature. It would be the means of encreasing the burthens of government by erecting an additional number of representatives, a member for the executive council, and two members for the council of censors; and it would encrease the expences of the county, by introducing the necessity of a double pannel of jurors, and all other officers incidental to county establishments, when it was evident that the charges were already as great as could be well borne by the people. It is true twelve hundred and fifty petitioners have solicited the division of this county, but if we could even be assured that these were all taxable inhabitants, it would be a number too small to bear the weight of a separate establishment, and smaller than have ever yet prevailed upon the Legislature in so important a measure. We know, however, that petitions are easily obtained, and when the views of a particular district are to be accomplished, we are sure to find a greater number of inhabitants than are ever to be found when a tax is to be levied. Upon the whole, we conceive that we are not bound to comply with every petition that is presented to us, but are to judge upon the propriety of the measure proposed as it respects the general interests of the commonwealth. If we acquiesce upon this occasion, we must be prepared to acquiesce with every similar request, and experience will teach us to anticipate an infinite train of divisions and subdivisions in every county.

[1] Act of Feb. 10, 1807.

[2] By act of April 2, 1790, Andrew Henderson and Richard Smith were added to the trustees to supply vacancies caused by death and removal.

To the Inhabitants of Huntington County in Pennsylvania

Gentlemen

The day you selected to express to me, your Sentiments, on the afflictive, and hazardous situation, in which the United States are placed, gives them a peculiar Solemnity—

When on that serious day you declared, that you discovered in the conduct of Government after an attentive consideration, the most sincere and ardent desire to preserve a strict and honorable Neutrality, and to cultivate in an especial manner Peace and Harmony with the French Nation the world will entertain no doubt of your Sincerity

Although with you I deprecate ~~yet~~ War, yet I cannot but think that there are, many other Mischiefs Still greater— a depravation of general principle, Submission to a restless, insidious, perfidious, foreign influence, National dishonor and disgrace are calamities more deplorable—

Philadelphia May 24th 1798— John Adams

"The friends of the bill observed that it had originated in the first sessions of this house, and if it has been at all disagreeable to the citizens who were to be affected by it, counter petitions would certainly have been presented. But, in truth, it was a measure highly favoured by the people, and would be equally advantageous to the State at large and to the particular district comprised within the proposed boundaries,—to the State, by improving our internal commerce and facilitating our trade with the western *countries;* to the people (who in some instances were obliged to travel eighty miles to the county town), by bringing the courts of justice nearer to their homes. With respect to the expence incurred by the State upon the division of *countries*, that was an evil engendered by the Constitution, which ought not to counteract the rights and conveniences of the citizens, and the expence incurred by the county would be counterbalanced by the advantages. It was surely sufficient upon that head that those who were to defray the cost did not object to it, and in the present instance the burthen would be considerably diminished, as Dr. Smith presented a lot of ground for the scite of a court-house and gaol, and the greater part of the money necessary to erect these buildings would be furnished by a voluntary subscription.

"The question being put, the bill was taken up by paragraphs, and, after a few amendments in describing the boundaries of the new county, called HUNTINGDON, it was ordered to be engrossed."

Early Election Districts.—At the time of the separation from Bedford County, the territory of Huntingdon was embraced in three districts, to wit: the third, fifth, and sixth. The fifth and sixth were divided in the formation of the new county, but the voting-place for each fell within its limits.

The fourth district was formed in 1794, and consisted of the townships of Woodberry and Frankstown and that part of Allegheny township that lies west of the Widow Edington's. The elections were to be held at the store-house of Alexander McDowell, in Frankstown township.[1] The third district was to comprise Franklin, Tyrone, and Morris townships and that part of Allegheny that lies east of the Widow Edington's, and the elections were to be held at the house of Capt. Alexander Ramsey, in Franklin township.[2] The fifth and sixth districts were formed in 1797.[3] The former embraced Woodberry and Morris townships, and the place of elections fixed at the house of Robert Smith, in Williamsburg; the latter included all the territory of the county lying between Sideling Hill and Tussey's Mountain and south of the following bounds, to wit: from the path on the summit of said mountain leading from Hartsock's fort, by a straight line to and including John Freate's house; thence by a straight line to Forshey's Gap in Terrace Mountain; thence northward along the summit of said mountain to the wagon-road leading from Little Trough Creek to Huntingdon; thence by a straight line, so as to include the inhabitants of Little Trough Creek, to the summit of Sideling Hill. Isaac Crum's house, on the Raystown Branch, was appointed as the place for holding elections.

Barree and West townships in 1798[4] were made the seventh district, and the elections directed to be held at the house of William Murray. That portion of Morris township lying northeast of the Fox Tavern Run was taken from the fifth and added to the third district. The eighth district, formed in 1799,[5] was to consist of Shirley township and that part of Springfield lying west of the Black Log Mountain. John Palmer's house in Shirleysburg was named as the voting-place. Dublin township and the remaining part of Springfield was thereafter to form the second district, and the right of suffrage was to be exercised at the house of George Hudson. The ninth district, erected in 1800,[6] consisted of that part of the township of Allegheny lying west of the summit of the Allegheny Mountain. Cornelius McGuire's house was named as the voting-place. At the same time that portion of the sixth district lying northeastward of the following lines, to wit: Beginning in Forshey's Gap in Terrace Mountain, thence by a straight line to the mouth of Little Trough Creek; thence up Big Trough Creek to Philip Curfman's saw-mill; thence by a straight line to the line of the eighth district so as to include the house of Joshua Chilcoat, Jr., was added to the first district, and the elections ordered to be held in the court-house in the borough of Huntingdon. A part of West township was also added to the first district, being the part lying south and west of the following bounds, to wit: beginning at Tussey's Mountain opposite the head of Nelson's Run, thence down said run to Shaver's Creek; thence up said creek to the road leading from McCormick's mill to the borough of Huntingdon; thence along said road to the line of Huntingdon township.

Court-Houses.—The first courts of the county were held in the public-house of Ludwig Sell, a long two-story log house that stood on the northern side of Allegheny Street, on lot No. 7, west of the Pennsylvania Railroad freight station. The property afterwards passed into the possession of Abraham Haines, and the lot is now owned by Thomas Fisher. It is probable that after the completion of the jail and temporary court-house on Second Street, the sessions of the court were held there until the building was burned. The first permanent structure for the accommodation of the courts and county officers, a substantial brick edifice, was built on Third Street, south of Penn, fronting northward. Third, then called Smith Street, was originally ninety feet wide. To afford a sufficient passage-way at each end of the structure, seven feet was taken from the lots adjoining Third Street, making the entire width one hundred and four feet, and leaving the passage-ways about thirty feet each. A yard in the rear, extending towards Allegheny Street, was set with trees and inclosed by a fence. A hall ran half-way through the basement story from an entrance on the southern side. From this hallway a door led to the office of the register and recorder on the east, and one to the

[1] Changed in 1799 to the house of Frederick Crissman, in Hollidaysburg.

[2] Act of Sept. 22, 1794.

[3] Act of March 21, 1797.

[4] Act of April 4, 1798.

[5] Act of June 16, 1799.

[6] Act of Dec. 17, 1800.

office of the prothonotary on the west side. The court-room occupied the whole of the second story, and was reached by a flight of a dozen or more steps from the Penn Street side. The "bench" was formed by a wooden annex supported by two stout wooden pillars, one standing on each side of the hallway leading to the offices on the lower story. About one-half of the floor area was fenced off for the accommodation of the judges, lawyers, jurors, and suitors. In the space allotted to the bar were semicircular tables, used lately in the prothonotary's and recorder's offices. The room was heated by two immense six-plate stoves, cast at the Bedford Furnace at Orbisonia. These were long enough to easily admit a four-foot stick of wood. At the western side of the door a flight of stairs running westward reached the third story. On the southern side of the hallway were three jury-rooms; on the north side and at the end of the hallway were two rooms occupied by the county commissioners. The building was surmounted with a dome, in the ceiling of which was placed the bell used in calling the courts and other assemblages in the house below, and it was rung by means of a rope attached to a lever on the bell-shaft. This bell weighed two hundred and fifty-four pounds, and bore the following inscription: "Cast by Samuel Parker, Phila., 1798. William Smith, D.D., to the Borough of Huntingdon, Juniata."[1] After the completion of a new court-house in 1842 the old building fell into the possession of the borough authorities, who permitted it to be used for religious and public meetings until it was demolished in May, 1848, when the street it so long obstructed was again opened to its full width.

By 1839, the population and wealth of the county had so increased as to justify the erection of a new building better proportioned to the business of the courts and the necessities of the public offices. A location on Penn Street near Fifth was proposed, but the county authorities finally decided to locate upon a plot two hundred feet square, being lots 31, 32, 33, and 34, extending from Penn to Washington Street, east of Third Street.

John Cadwallader, an early settler and prominent member of the bar, owned and resided on the last three lots. Stephen Drury, a clock and mathematical instrument maker, owned lot No. 31. On the 6th of August, 1793, in the days of the State loan-office, Cadwallader executed a mortgage to the commissioners of the county for the use of the commonwealth on his lots for three hundred dollars, and on the 31st of the same month, Drury executed a similar mortgage for one hundred dollars. In 1839 the Legislature passed a resolution, which was approved by Governor Porter on the 25th day of June in that year, transferring the "lien, right, title, and claim of the commonwealth of, in, and to" the lots, under the mortgages to the "county of Huntingdon, for the use and purpose of building by said county of a court-house and other necessary buildings for the said county, therewith and thereon, and for such other uses as the commissioners of said county shall hereafter determine." A writ of *scire facias* had been issued on the Cadwallader mortgage in 1810, and judgment obtained, which had been revived at various times before the transfer to the county. It was again revived in 1839, when the debt amounted to one thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-five cents. The lots were then sold at sheriff's sale, and bought by the county commissioners for one thousand dollars. A *scire facias* was issued on the Drury mortgage in the same year, and judgment obtained for three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, on which the lot was sold, and bought by the commissioners.[2] A court-house was erected upon these lots, the front line being in the rear of the Cadwallader mansion, which was used by the carpenters during the progress of the new building as a work-shop. The old well, from which water has been drawn for more than fourscore years, is yet in use. This building, two stories in height, completed and occupied in August, 1842, was constructed in the shape of a T, and had a court-room and offices for the prothonotary and register and recorder on the lower floor, the offices being in the wings. The commissioner's office was on the second floor, immediately over the recorder's office, and the grand jury room over the prothonotary's office. Other rooms on the second floor were appropriated to the use of the treasurer, sheriff, county surveyor, and traverse juries. James and Robert Stitt were the contractors. Most of the bricks used in the construction of the building were made and burned on the grounds.

The subject of enlarging and modernizing the court-house and providing greater security for the county records had been discussed for several years, and several times was included in the recommendations of the grand inquest. At November sessions, 1881, on a petition presented to the court and referred to the grand jury, the following presentment was made:

"The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the county of Huntingdon, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present: That the building now used as a court-house is deficient in the following particulars:

"1st. The court-room is entirely too small to properly accommodate suitors, witnesses, jurymen, and the public, and is poorly lighted and ventilated.

"2d. The arrangement of the bench, witness stand, the bar, and jury boxes is very inconvenient.

"3d. The offices of the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, and the vaults connected therewith, are too small and deemed insecure.

"4th. The offices of the Sheriff, Treasurer, and Commissioners are not properly arranged for the use of the officers and the public.

[1] This bell, claimed, as the inscription shows, as a donation to the "borough of Huntingdon," was removed on the demolition of the court-house in May, 1848, to the public school house, and was there used for many years. It was cracked in ringing on a frosty morning, Dec. 12, 1861.

[2] Lytle, p. 07.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE AT HUNTINGDON, PA.

"5th. Witness-rooms, jury-rooms, and convenient out-buildings are deemed a public necessity.

"It is believed, in view of the above facts, and to secure the speedy and proper administration of justice and the preservation of the public records, that such changes, by repair, enlargement, and building of additions, be made as may be deemed necessary to relieve the above-stated objections, and they do so recommend.

"D. CLARKSON, *Foreman.*"

This report was indorsed by the grand jury at January sessions, 1882, and concurred in by the court. Of the several plans submitted, the commissioners adopted one prepared by M. E. Beebe, of Buffalo, N. Y. At the letting six bids were received, ranging from $71,300 to $93,140.50. The contract was awarded to Henry Snare & Co. at the first-mentioned sum. Temporary quarters for the public offices were provided in the Morrison House, northeast corner of Third and Allegheny Streets, in the month of June, and the work of removing the old building commenced. At present writing (November 24th) the brick-work of the new court-house has been carried almost to the top of the second story.

County Buildings.—THE JAILS.—The act erecting Huntingdon County authorized the commissioners to raise by taxation a sum of money not exceeding £200 ($533.33), to be put into the hands of the trustees named in the law, for the purpose of building and finishing a court-house and jail. This sum, together with about £200 more, chiefly subscribed by the inhabitants of the town, making an aggregate sum of $1066.66, was expended by the trustees in building a substantial house as a permanent jail, with provision for a temporary court-house over the same. It was erected on lot No. 41, donated for the purpose by William Smith, D.D., located on the eastern side of Second Street, being the ground now occupied by the eastern extension of Penn Street. Before it was fully completed, it took fire and was destroyed. A prisoner, confined therein, was with some difficulty rescued from the flames. The trustees representing to the General Assembly that they were under the necessity of contracting a considerable debt for erecting a new stone jail, capable of further enlargement as occasion may require, by an act passed April 19, 1794, the Governor was authorized to loan to the trustees the sum of £800 ($2133.33) for that purpose, and the commissioners were empowered and required to levy and collect by taxation a sufficient amount annually so as to repay the loan and interest in seven yearly installments. The act of March 9, 1796, authorized the commissioners to levy the further sum of £600 ($1600) for "erecting and completing the public buildings."

A second prison, constructed of stone, was erected in Third Street, near the southern line of Church Street. This building served its purpose for over thirty years. Some years thereafter, the erection of a new and third jail was agitated, and the centre of Third at the northern line of Mifflin was preferred by the county authorities as a site, by reason of its being in full view of the court-house, which then stood in the same street below Penn, fronting northward. Although some kind of consent had been obtained from the citizens of the borough for the occupancy of a part of the public street by the old structure, the commissioners were unwilling to commence the erection of a new building on the ground proposed, without the formal approval of the citizens and authorities of the borough, and accordingly presented their request to the Burgesses and Town Council. At a meeting of that body held Feb. 20, 1827, it was "moved by Mr. Miles, seconded by Mr. McCahan, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of granting the privilege to the county commissioners of building a jail on Smith (now Third) Street. Whereupon, Messrs. Jackson, Vantries, and Whittaker were appointed for that purpose, and make report at next meeting." At the next meeting, held March 3, 1827, the committee reported that the citizens had almost unanimously testified their approbation of granting the desired privilege, as is proved by a paper signed by the said citizens and filed with the report, and presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, By the Burgesses and Town Council aforesaid, that the consent and approbation of the said Burgesses and Town Council are hereby given to the said commissioners to build a county jail at the place and on the ground above described, so far as the corporation is concerned or is enabled to do by the powers vested in them."

The petition bears the names of eighty-eight citizens.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF 1776, 1790, 1838, AND 1873.

CONGRESS having by resolution adopted on the 15th of May, 1776, recommended to the Assemblies and Conventions of the several United Colonies where no government sufficient for the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general, the Committee of Safety of the city and liberties of Philadelphia issued a circular letter to the people of the several counties, inclosing a copy of the resolution, and requesting the appointment of deputies to meet in Philadelphia on the 18th of June. On the day appointed, ten of the eleven counties then formed were represented, Cols. David Espy and John Piper and Samuel Davidson appearing for Bedford County. An organization being effected, Col. Thomas McKean was chosen president. In the deliberations of this conference, which continued its sessions until the 25th, inclusive, the resolutions of Congress were approved, the existing government of the province declared insufficient for the exigencies

of the times, and the calling of a provincial convention, for the express purpose of forming a new government on the authority of the people only, determined upon. The representation for each county was fixed at eight; Monday, July 8th, named as the time for the election, the qualification of voters prescribed, judges appointed, and Monday, July 15th, the date ordered for members chosen to meet in convention in the city of Philadelphia. A patriotic address to the associators of the province, to whom the right of suffrage was confined, received unanimous approval. Want of space forbids its entire reproduction, and a single paragraph must be taken as an index of the whole: "It is now in your power to immortalize your names by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776, . . . a year which, we hope, will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one-quarter of the globe."

At the election held in Bedford County, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Elliott, Joseph Powell, John Bard, John Wilkins, Thomas Coulter, Henry Rhoads, and John Cessna were chosen delegates. One only of this number, Benjamin Elliott, resided in Huntingdon County. Mr. Smith never resided in this county, but, being a half-brother of Dr. Smith, proprietor of the town of Huntingdon, and having made when deputy surveyor a number of surveys in the county, as well subsequently sat as president judge of the courts therein, he is identified with its history. A brief sketch of both these gentlemen will be found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar.

The convention concluded its labors on the 28th day of September, and the Constitution adopted was signed by the members present. The signatures of all the representatives from Bedford County are appended with the exception of that of Henry Rhoads. The change from a proprietary government, to one based upon popular suffrage, was such a marked departure from the old order of things as to provoke much criticism and some dissatisfaction. The legislative power was lodged in a single house of representatives called the "General Assembly of the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania," the members of which were to be chosen annually on the second Tuesday of October, and meet on the fourth Monday. The supreme executive power was conferred on a President and Council, the latter consisting of one member from each county, to be chosen triennially by the freemen thereof. The President and a Vice-President were to be chosen annually by a joint ballot of the Assembly and Council. The President and Council were authorized to appoint and commission judges of the courts, attorney-generals, and all other officers, civil and military, except such as were authorized to be chosen by the Assembly or the people. The terms of judges and justices of the peace were seven years, sheriffs one year, but they might be re-elected three years in succession. The people elected two persons in each ward, township, or district for justices, and two in each county for sheriff and for coroner, and one for each office was commissioned by the President in Council. Another body was authorized, called the Council of Censors, to be composed of two members from each city and county, and chosen at the general election in 1783, and in every seventh year thereafter. The duties enjoined on this Council were to inquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate, and whether the several branches of government have performed their duties as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution; to ascertain if taxes have been justly laid, revenues properly expended, and the laws duly executed. This body was also empowered to call a convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution when necessary.

Constitution of 1790.—In the Assembly, March 24, 1789, resolutions declaring that amendments to the Constitution were necessary, were adopted by the decided vote of forty-one ayes to seventeen noes. These resolutions, which contained a request to the Supreme Executive Council to promulgate the recommendations to the people of the commonwealth were considered by that body on the 28th, and the request declined. In September following, the Assembly passed resolutions calling for the election of delegates to a convention. Representatives were accordingly chosen, and the convention met in Philadelphia on the fourth Monday of November, choosing Thomas Mifflin president. After a protracted sitting, an adjournment until the next year, and reassembling, a new Constitution was adopted, Sept. 2, 1790. In this convention Huntingdon County was represented by Andrew Henderson.

Sweeping changes were made in governmental machinery. A second legislative branch, the Senate, was created, the Supreme Executive Council and Council of Censors abolished, and the chief executive authority conferred upon a Governor to be chosen by the electors, who could exercise a negative upon bills passed by the General Assembly; the tenure of the judges extended during "good behavior," and the Legislature required to meet annually on the first Tuesday of December, and directed to provide for the education of the poor. The Senate was to consist of eighteen members, elected for four years. Northumberland, Luzerne, and Huntingdon constituted one district. Thomas Mifflin, who had served his fellow-citizens as member of the Assembly for Philadelphia, delegate to the first Continental Congress, major-general in the Revolution, delegate to and President of Congress, member and Speaker of the Assembly, member of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787, president of the Supreme Executive Council and of the Constitutional Convention of 1790, was in the year last named chosen the first Governor, and was twice re-elected.

Constitution of 1838.—On the 14th of April, 1834,

the Legislature passed an act authorizing a popular vote on the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution. Eighty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy votes were cast in favor, and seventy-three thousand one hundred and sixty-six against the proposition. The next year a law was approved directing the people to choose delegates to a convention which began its sessions at Harrisburg, May 2, 1837, and, after adjournments, completed its labors Feb. 22, 1838. Samuel Royer and Cornelius Crum represented Huntingdon County. The amendments proposed were adopted by popular vote at the October election. Among the important changes were reducing the senatorial term to three years; making the Governor ineligible for election more than two terms in succession; fixing the time for the assembling of the Legislature on the first Tuesday of January; the appointment of prothonotaries, recorders, registers, and justices of the peace taken from the executive and authority to elect these officers conferred upon the qualified voters, and life tenure in office abolished.

At the election at which the amendments were adopted, David R. Porter, of Huntingdon County, was chosen Governor, and, in conformity with the altered Constitution, was inaugurated on the third Tuesday of January, 1839.

The new Constitution contained a provision authorizing its amendment if the proposed change should receive the approval of two Legislatures in succession, followed by an affirmative vote of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth. By the method thus prescribed the organic law was three times amended, in 1850, 1855, and 1864. The first amendment, adopted in 1850, authorized the election of the judges by the people for the terms as prescribed in the Constitution, to wit: of the Supreme Court, fifteen years; president of the Court of Common Pleas, and all other judges learned in the law, ten years; associate judges of the Common Pleas, five years. The first election for judges was in October, 1851. In 1857 four amendments were added. The first limited the power of the Legislature to contract debts; required the creation of a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the State debt; prohibited the loaning of the credit of the commonwealth to any individual, company, corporation, or association, and the Legislature from authorizing any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district from becoming a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation, or loaning its credit thereto; the second restricted the power to erect new counties; the third provided for a septennial apportionment of the State into representative and senatorial districts; and the fourth conferred upon the Legislature power to change or revoke any charter of incorporation thereafter granted whenever it may be injurious to the people. The amendments of 1864 authorized any of the voters of the commonwealth in actual military service to exercise the right of suffrage; prohibited the passage by the Legislature of any bills containing more than one subject, except appropriation bills, or granting any powers or privileges in any case where such authority has been conferred upon the courts.

The policy of choosing the judges by popular vote was warmly discussed, and many good men held opposite views. Public sentiment demanded the change, and at the election of 1850 the amendment was adopted by the decided vote of 144,594 to 71,995. The disposition to scatter the public revenues instead of husbanding them for the payment of the public obligations met a wholesome restraint in the amendments of 1857, while under those of 1864 the practice of passing bills embracing a variety of subjects in a single enactment was terminated, and the Legislature relieved to a very great extent from the consideration of "special bills."

Constitution of 1873.—While these changes in the organic law of the commonwealth restrained to a great degree vicious and unnecessary legislation, the rapid increase of wealth and population created new interests, and the ingenuity of man devised new methods of perverting the law-making power to personal ends and private or corporation aggrandizement. The people demanded a remodeling of the Constitution and the engrafting upon the fundamental law, such additional changes as the experience of nearly a third of a century had demonstrated would contribute to the public good. The General Assembly, June 2, 1871, acting in accord with the sentiment of the people, passed a resolution submitting the question of calling a convention to the voters at the following general election. The feelings of the citizens were expressed with great emphasis by casting 328,354 votes in favor of a convention, to 70,205 against. Huntingdon County contributed 5453 ballots for the proposition, while only 5 were recorded against it, and in Blair County the vote stood: for, 6214, and 16 against. Backed by such an expression of the popular will, the Legislature passed an act, approved by the Governor, April 11, 1872, making provisions for the election of "delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State" at the following October election. For the Twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Blair, and Somerset, Samuel L. Russell, of Bedford, and James W. Curry and Augustus S. Landis, of Blair, were chosen delegates; and the Twenty-second District, composed of Centre, Juniata, Mifflin, and Huntingdon Counties, was represented by John M. Bailey and John McCulloch, of Huntingdon, and Andrew Reed, of Mifflin. The convention began its sessions at Harrisburg, November 12th; adjourned, November 27th, to meet in Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1873, and completed its labors in that city on the 3d day of November following. The Constitution adopted by the convention was submitted to a vote of the people at a special election held on

the 16th day of December. It was ratified by 253,744 votes being cast in its favor, while only 108,954 were polled against it. In Huntingdon County the poll stood: for the adoption, 2468; against, 494; and in Blair: for, 1782; against, 2248.

The new Constitution went into effect Jan. 1, 1874. Among the changes provided for by this instrument were increasing the number of representatives to two hundred, and the senators to fifty; biennial sessions of the Legislature after 1878; extension of representatives' term to two, and senators to four years; method of enacting laws prescribed, and legislative authority still further restricted; gubernatorial term extended to four years and incumbent declared ineligible for the succeeding term; a Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs to be chosen by the people for four years; the pardoning power of the Governor limited to such cases as may be recommended by a board of pardons; term of supreme judges extended to twenty-one years; municipal debts limited; prohibition of special legislation, etc.

CHAPTER XIV.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

Bedford Furnace.—At an early day in the history of this region its iron ores began to attract attention, and projects for their utilization were discussed. Few of the inhabitants possessed sufficient capital to embark in the erection of establishments for the manufacture of iron, and those who had surplus money were inclined to use it in other directions. It became necessary to enlist capital from outside, which in due time was secured. In the fall of 1785, George Ashman and Thomas Cromwell began to take warrants for vacant lands in the valleys in the vicinity of Orbisonia, and, associating with themselves Edward Ridgely, about the same time commenced the erection of "Bedford Furnace," the first iron-smelting establishment west of the Susquehanna. Its location was shown to the writer some years ago by one of the old residents of Orbisonia, on the bank of the run a short distance southeast of the eastern end of Ashman Street of that borough. Its size is said to have been: bosh five feet, with a stack either fifteen or seventeen feet high.[1] The capacity in production was from eight to ten tons of pig metal per week. It was run by either an overshot or undershot wheel, or both, for there were two races, one coming from Black Log Creek, near Orbison's mill-race, which would in any event be undershot, and the other starting at almost the head of Camp-Meeting Run, and twisting and winding through twenty hills, passing in its course under two bridges, and reaching the furnace grounds at such a point and in such a manner as would call forth the admiration of modern engineers.[2]

The main room of the court-house that stood in Third Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, was heated by two large-sized six-plate stoves that bore the inscription "Bedford Furnace." At the Centennial Exposition a stove-plate cast at this furnace in 1792 was among the relics of the past. The Bedford Company, a few years after the erection of the furnace, built a forge on the Aughwick Creek above Orbisonia. The product of the furnace was run into stoves and other castings, or converted at the forge into bar-iron of shapes suitable for blacksmiths' use. The surplus was at first carried overland to Pittsburgh, and it has been claimed that the first bar-iron made in this country that found its way to the market of that city was produced at this forge. On the 10th of September, 1798, Thomas Cromwell, for the company, advertised in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* that castings and bar-iron were for sale at the Bedford Furnace. There now remains scarcely a trace of the location of this pioneer furnace.

Barree Forge.—The next establishment erected was Barree Forge, on the north side of the Little Juniata, about nine miles northwest of Huntingdon, then in Barree, now Porter township, Huntingdon Co. In the spring of 1794, Edward Bartholomew, of Chester County, purchased from Lazarus Brown McLane several tracts of land on the Little Juniata, and with his son-in-law, Greenberry Dorsey, commenced the erection of Barree Forge. Its supply of pig metal was drawn from Centre Furnace for many years. This establishment was carried on with great success. A forge is still at work, and a few years ago a furnace was added. Both are yet run on charcoal. These are near the site of the ancient Minors' mill.

Huntingdon Furnace.—About the year 1796 a company was formed by Mordecai Massey, Judge John Gloninger, of Lebanon, and George Anshutz to erect a furnace called "Huntingdon," on the Warrior's Mark Run, in Franklin township, Huntingdon Co. The first named was the owner of the land, the second contributed money, and the third skill, acquired in the manufacture of iron in Europe. It has been said that the company commenced with one horse and a pair of oxen at the "old seat." The location was not favorable, and after some time was abandoned, and another furnace was built about a mile farther down the run. Besides the persons named, Martin Dubbs and George Shoenberger were subsequently members of the company, which was known as "John Gloninger & Co.," and as "Gloninger, Anshutz & Co." This establishment, run on charcoal until the scarcity of wood led to its abandonment in 1870, was conducted with great prudence, and enriched its owners. In its early days many stoves were cast, and the familiar legend "Hunting-

[1] Lytle's Huntingdon County, p. 304.

[2] Lytle, p. 304.

don Furnace" may yet be seen in localities where wood is still used as fuel. Out of the necessities and profits of this establishment there grew, from time to time, a forge on Spruce Creek, built about 1800, the upper and lower Tyrone Forges, rolling-mill, slitting-mill, nail-factories, saw- and grist-mill, and Bald Eagle Furnace. As early as 1819 the furnace estate had spread over an area exceeding forty thousand acres.

Other Early Iron-Works.—*Juniata Forge*, on the Juniata below Petersburg, was built about 1804 by Samuel Fahnestock and George Shoenberger. It was in operation during the last year (1882). *Coleraine Forge*, on Spruce Creek, was commenced by Samuel Marshall in 1805. Subsequently the group of three was designated Coleraine Forges. *Cove Forge* was built in 1810 by John Royer. *Etna Furnace and Forge* were begun in 1805 by Canan, Stewart & Moore. They were located near the Juniata, in Catharine township, Blair Co. This furnace was the first erected within the limits of that county. *Knoblough's bloomery*, near the site of Paradise Furnace, on Trough Creek, Tod township, Huntingdon Co., was in operation early in the present century. About 1810 or 1811, *Union Furnace*, on the Little Juniata, Morris township, was built by Edward B. Dorsey (grandson of the projector of Barree Forge) and Caleb Evans. *Allegheny Furnace*, near Altoona, the second in age in Blair County, was built in 1811 by Allison & Henderson. In 1813, *Pennsylvania*, on Spruce Creek, Franklin township, was erected by John Lyon, Jacob Haldeman, and William Wallace. *Springfield* was built in 1815 by John and Daniel Royer, and *Rebecca* in 1817 by Dr. Peter Shoenberger. Both these are in Blair County. By this date the reputation of "Juniata iron" had become so well established in the markets of the country, that its manufacture became and continued for many years a leading industry, and many additional works were built.

The following schedule of prices of nails at the Tyrone Works in June, 1819, is interesting in these days of improved machinery: Per hundred-weight, three-penny, $25; four-penny, $20; six-penny, $15; eight-, ten-, twelve-, sixteen-, and twenty-penny, $12.

The production of these works was estimated in February, 1826, as follows:

Furnaces.

	Annual Production, in Tons.
Huntingdon	1300
Pennsylvania	1200
Springfield	1100
Rebecca	900
Etna	600
Total	5100

Forges.

	Annual Production of Bar-Iron, in Tons.
Tyrone	500
Juniata	300
Barree	300
Sligo and Coleraine	450
Cove	280 to 300
Etna	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Maria Forge was then in operation, but did not make bar-iron.

At *Millington* Forge, on Spruce Creek, the manufacture of steel was commenced by William McDermott, a Scotchman, some time between 1810 and 1820, and carried on with success until his death, which occurred about the last-named year. Here David R. Porter, afterwards Governor of the commonwealth, then engaged in the iron business, married Josephine, daughter of Mr. McDermott.

Harris' "Pittsburgh Directory" for 1837 contains a list of iron-works in Huntingdon County, as follows: *On the Little Juniata.*—Elizabeth Furnace and Mary Ann Forge, owned by Edward Bell; Antes Forge, by Graham & McCamant; Cold Spring Forge, by John Crotzer; forge by A. R. Crane (not finished in 1837); Union Furnace, owned by Michael Wallace, occupied by Dorsey, Green & Co.; Barree Forge, owned by Dorsey, Green & Co.; Tyrone Forges (two), by William Lyon & Co.; Juniata Forge, by G. & J. H. Shoenberger.[1] On the *Frankstown Branch.*—Allegheny Furnace, by E. Baker & Co.; Etna Furnace and Forge, by H. S. Spang; rolling-mill and forge, by G. Hatfield & Co. (not completed in 1837); furnace by H. S. Spang (not completed in 1837); Cove Forge, by Royer & Schmucker. *On the Raystown Branch.*—Frankstown Furnace, by Daniel Hileman;[2] Clinton Forge, by William Hopkins & Beightel. *On Stone Creek.*—Greenwood Furnace, owned by Rawle & Hall; forge owned by W. & A. Couch, leased to Rawle & Hall. *On Spruce Creek.*—Elizabeth Forge, by G. & J. H. Shoenberger: Pennsylvania Furnace and three Coleraine Forges, by Shorb, Stewart & Co.; Elizabeth Forge, by Robert Moore; Franklin Forge, by C. Wigton; Millington Forge, by, William Hopkins; Stockdale Forge, by John S. Isett. *On Shade Creek.*—Rockhill Furnace, by J. M. Bell; Winchester Furnace, owned by T. T. Cromwell, occupied by J. M. Allen. *On Aughwick Creek.*—Chester Furnace and Aughwick (Forge), erected in 1837. *On Warrior's Mark Run.*—Huntingdon Furnace, by G. & J. H. Shoenberger. *On Little Bald Eagle Creek.*—Bald Eagle Furnace, by William Lyon & Co. *On Big Trough Creek.*—Mary Ann Furnace and Forge, owned by John Savage, conducted by George Thompson. *On Piney Creek.*—Springfield Furnace and Franklin Forge, by Samuel Royer & Co. *On Clover Creek.*—Rebecca Furnace, owned by Dr. Peter Shoenberger. In all, 16 furnaces, 24 forges, and 1 rolling-mill, making 13,750 tons of pig metal and 9309 tons of blooms annually.

In 1855 the iron establishments of the two counties were as follows:

Huntingdon County.

Name.	Location.	Owners or Lessees.
Huntingdon Furnace	Franklin	G. & J. H. Shoenberger.
Paradise "	Tod	Trexler & Co.
Rockhill "	Cromwell	Isett, Wigton & Co.
Greenwood (2) "	Jackson	A. & J. Wright.

[1] On the *Juniata* River. [illegible]

Name.	Location.	Owners or Lessees.
Edward Furnace	Shirley	Beltzhoover & Co.
Mill Creek "	Brady	Irvin, Green & Co.
Monroe "	Barree	George W. Johnston & Co.
Rough and Ready Furnace	Hopewell	Wood, Watson & Co.
Melinda Furnace and Forge	Springfield	Sheffler & Son.
Barree Forge	Porter	Joseph Green & Co.
Coleraine Forges (3)	Franklin	Lyon, Shorb & Co.
Stockdale Forge.	"	John S. Isett.
	"	G. & J. H. Shoenberger.
Elizabeth "	"	Martin Gates' heirs.
Rolling-Mill and Puddling Forge	Porter	S. Hatfield & Son.
Juniata Rolling-Mill and Forge	West	B. Lorenz.
Alexandria Foundry		Israel Grafius.
Eagle "	Tod tw'p	John & David Hamilton.
Huntingdon "		J. M. Cunningham & Co.
Petersburg "		Henry Orlady.
Shirleysburg "		John Lutz.
Spruce Creek "		Henry L. Harvey.
Water Street "		Job Plympton.

Blair County.

Name.	Location.	Owners or Lessees.
Allegheny Furnace	Logan	Elias Baker.
Springfield "	Woodberry	D. Good & Co.
Etna Furnace and Forge	Catharine	Isett, Keller & Co.
Rebecca Furnace	Huston	E. H. Lytle.
Bald Eagle Furnace	Snyder	Lyon, Shorb & Co.
Blair "	Logan	H. N. Burroughs.
Elizabeth "	Antes	Martin Bell.
Sarah "	Greenfield	D. McCormick.
Gap "	Juniata	E. F. Shoenberger.
Frankstown "	Frankstown	A. & D. Moore.
Harriet "	Allegheny	Blair Coal and Iron Co.
Hollidaysburg "	Gaysport	Watson, White & Co.
Chimney Rock "	Hollidaysb'g	Gardner, Osterloh & Co.
Gaysport "	Gaysport	Smith & Caldwell.
Portage Works (rolling-mill, etc.)	Duncansville	J. Higgens & Co.
Maria Forges (2)	Juniata	J. W. Duncan.
Lower Maria Forge	"	D. McCormick.
Gap "	"	Musselman & Co.
Elizabeth "	Antes	John Bell.
Tyrone Forges (2)	Snyder	Lyon, Shorb & Co.
Cove Forge	Woodberry	J. Royer.
Franklin Forge	"	D. H. Royer.
Cold Spring Forge	Antes	Isett & Co.
Allegheny "	Allegheny	E. H. Lytle.
Hollidaysburg Foundry and Machine-Shop	Hollidaysb'g	J. R. McFarlane & Co.
Gaysport Foundry and Machine-Shop	Gaysport	McLanahan, Watson & Co.
Tyrone Foundry	Tyrone	J. W. Mattern & Co.
Williamsburg Foundry	Williamsb'g	Loncer & Hileman.
Martinsburg "	Martinsburg	Crawford & Morrow.
Pennsylvania Railroad Foundry	Altoona	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Duncansville Foundry	Duncansville	J. M. Gibboney.
Axe and Pick Factory	Allegheny	J. Colclesser.

These establishments, chiefly run on charcoal, made such rapid inroads upon the forests, that each succeeding year it became more difficult and expensive to provide the necessary supply, and from time to time such as proved unprofitable were abandoned, and others were run on coke. Many of the stacks enumerated in the above lists are cold, and will never again be put to the uses for which they were built. A few, more favorably located, continue the manufacture of the celebrated brand of "Juniata Charcoal Iron."

CHAPTER XV.

List of Marriages by Rev. John Johnston, 1787 to 1823, 349 Couples.[1]

REV. JOHN JOHNSTON was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1750, and came to America about 1784. He was installed pastor of the Hart's Log and Shaver's Creek Presbyterian congregations in November, 1787, and of Huntingdon soon thereafter. He married Jane McBeth, of Cumberland County, and for a short time resided in Shaver's Creek Valley. Soon thereafter he moved to Huntingdon, and resided at the southeastern corner of Second and Penn Streets, where he died Dec. 16, 1823.

1787. Sept. 11, John Ewing and Elizabeth McCormick.
" 18, John Barton and Susan Ferguson.
" 27, James Parks and Jane Entrican.
Oct. 4, John Shepherd and Elizabeth Bell.
Nov. 20, George Montgomery and Rebecca Johnston.
" 20, James Hustan and Katharine Ewing.
Dec. 18, William Nielson and Elizabeth Rickets.
1789. Jan. 1, James Dermont and Esther Long.
" 13, David Caldwell and Rebecca Dean.
" 15, Walter Carswell and Margaret McClure.
Feb. 17, Thomas Crownover and Rachel Rickets.
Aug. 11, Thomas Henderson and Sarah Porter.
Dec. 22, James Dermont and Rebecca Finley.
1790. March 9, Robert Moffat and Ann Ferguson.
" 16, James Jones and Eleanor Morton.
June 15, James Alexander and Nancy Armitage.
Dec. 19, John Campbel and Jean Ralston.
1791. July 12, Thomas Parks and Ann Kerr.
Dec. 22, Hugh McKaleb and Mary Stewart.
" 29, Nathaniel Gossage and Tempe Kelly.
1792. Jan. 26, Thomas Rickets and Jane Whetzel.
May 1, James Hunter and Margaret Montgomery.
" 8, Hugh Means and Margaret Dean.
Nov. 27, David Hunter and Catharine Gray.
1793. April 2, William Starr and Mary Armitage.
Sept. 17, Robert Glenn and Mary Cunningham.
1794. Feb. 25, James Stewart and Jane Johnston.
March 3, James Drury and Mary Reynolds.
April 24, Robert Dean and Abigail McCune.
May 29, Jacob Armitage and —— Maxwell.
June 12, William McCoy and Drusilla Browning.
Oct. 28, Andrew Porter and Ann Lowry.
Dec 22, William Millar and Elizabeth Law.
1795. Feb. 19, John Palmer and Elizabeth Ashman.
March 10, William Eacons and Phebe Perry.
April 2, —— Brown and —— Weakley.
" 7, Joseph Cox and Jean Law.
June 9, Charles Caldwell and Isabella Stitt.
" 16, Patrick Gwin and Margaret Foley.
" 23, Jonathan Johnston and Margaret Finley.
July 28, Patrick Coulter and Nancy Findley.
Oct. 2, David McMurtrie and Martha Elliot.
1796. Jan. 29, John Davis and Rebecca Browning.
March 8, Samuel Galbraith and Ann Morrison.
April 27, Nathaniel Bryan and Jane Taylor.
May 3, Samuel Ewing and Nancy Cotton.
June 27, Andrew Bell and Margaret Martin.
July 2, Daniel Baloo and Poll Murray.
Aug. 2, John Dean and Elizabeth Smith.
Oct. 16, Thomas Porter and Jane Montgomery.
Nov. 1, John Forrest and Martha Wilson.
" 8, Joseph Oburn and Elizabeth Logan.
Dec. 29, Benjamin Patton and Phebe Dwyer.
1797. Jan. 13, John Davis and Elizabeth Wilson.
" 31, John Rosenburg and Elizabeth Dickson.
March 2, David Stewart and Margaret Hunter.
April 6, Robert Young and Margaret Dean.
May 16, James Smith and Margaret Hartford.
Aug. 15, Joseph Potter and Rachel Jackson.
Sept. 11, John Hewit and Elizabeth Grove.
" 12, Christian Musselman and Mary Shultz.
Nov. 28, Samuel Caldwell and Margaret Dean.
Dec. 5, John McConnell and Jane Armitage.
1798. January, George Cunningham and Jane Moore.
March 6, Thomas Chapman and Mary Moore.
April 3, Robert Simpson and Nancy Moore.
" 5, Joseph Moore and Hannah Davis.
" 24, Robert Campbell and Rebecca Robinson.
" 30, Bartholomew Davis and Margaret Cluggage.

[1] Copied, March 15, 1879, from entries in the handwriting of Rev. Johnston, now in the possession of his grandson, A. P. W. Johnston.

May 18, Robert Ried and Elizabeth Allison.
" 24, Alexander Lynn and Rosanna Warnock.
Aug. 7, John Ross and Agnes McKittrock.
" 23, Joseph Henderson and Jane Elliot.
Sept. 17, William Eastep and Emelia Wright.
Oct. 1, Caleb Armitage and Catharine McCabe.
" 2, Samuel Stewart and Ann Wilson.
Nov. 15, David Moore and Elizabeth Davis.
Aug. 31, James McMurtrie and Elizabeth Elliot.

1799. Jan. 3, Andrew Boyer and Susannah Heistan.
" 8, William Laird and Ann Drennan.
Feb. 7, Robert Johnston and Mary Johnston.
" 7, Edward Bell and Mary Ann Martin.
June 25, William Corbet and Sarah Roberts.
" 26, Samuel Postlethwait and Nancy Corbet.
Dec. 5, Samuel McClelland and Jane McDonald.

1800. Sept. 16, Thomas Lloyd and Nancy Moore.
Oct. 1, Robert Orr and Ann Huston.
" 7, Rev. Alexander McIlwaine and Catharine Canan.
Nov 13, James Robinson and Margaret McLaughlin.
" 25, John Hennen and Elizabeth Johnston.
Dec. 11, David Newingham and Susan Kurtz.
" 16, Samuel Linn and Margaret Warnock.
" 23, John Gahahan and Elizabeth Watson.

1801. Jan. 13, Adam Corry and Margaret Eakin.
" 20, John Spencer and Elizabeth Caldwell.
March 10, George Barnet and Dolly Davis.
April 16, John Patton and Rebecca Simpson.
" 23, Samuel Fisher and Rebecca Dorland.
July 7, Samuel King and Ann Marshal.
Sept. 11, Griffith Evans and Jane Maxwell.
" 11, Abraham Sharron and Isabella McLaughlin.
" 11, James McLaughlin and Nelly McCall.
Oct. 20, John Stewart and Margaret Wilson.
" 22, Hugh McConnaughy and Margaret McCune.

1802. Jan. 4, Peter Igow and Sarah McLene.
Feb. 9, J. P. McKnight and Polly Adams.
" 16, James Watson and Sarah Grey.
" 23, Charles Moore and Mary Reed.
" 25, Jacob Brenniman and Eleanor Johnston.
April 1, Thomas Postlethwait and Mary Drake.
" 19, John Eagle and Catharine Spencer.
" 22, Thomas Beatty and Rachel Fee.
June 1, William Ward and Elizabeth Moore.
" 3, John McCabe and Polly Kurtz.
Sept. 13, William Hains and Sarah Dorland.
" 21, Robert Allison, Esq., and Polly Elliott.

1803. Feb. 16, Robert Connor and Elizabeth Scott.
March 10, Thomas King and Martha Norris.
May 10, John McCahan and Martha Anderson.
" 19, Peter Hughes and Rachel Davis.
" 21, James Orbison, Esq., and Mrs. Patterson.
" 24, John Crawford and Grace Cadwallader.
June 23, William Jackson and Fanny Simonton.
Aug. 4, Thomas Laird and Mary Ann Lapsley.
Sept. 15, Henry Coy and Christena Kerns.
Dec. 1, Alexander Powers and Sarah Armitage.
" 6, —— Stirk and —— Duncan.
" 8, Joseph Gilmore and Polly Chambers.
" 29, Alexander Wylie and ——Grady.

1804. March 20, Samuel Hemphill and Sally Laird.
" 22, Samuel Fisher and Polly Lyon.
April 3, Abraham Robison and Margaret McCune.
May 17, —— Humphrey and Margaret Wright.
June 7, John Postlethwait and Martha Campbell.
" 21, Robert Trotter and Elizabeth Brindle.
Oct. 29, William McCulloch and Jane Calhoon.
Nov. 20, William Moore and Elizabeth Barber.

1805. Jan. 10, Caleb Armitage and Jane Simpson.
Feb. 26, Isaac Cambell and Mary F. Thompson.
March 12, Maxwell Kinkead and Deborah Cadwallader.
" 28, Benjamin Elliot and Susan Hains.
April 30, Dutton Lane and Elizabeth Parkinson.
May 9, Robert Morrow and Polly Brenniman.
" 16, John Patterson and Nelly Hays.
June 12, David Laird and Ann Law.
July 4, William Flemming and Sarah Saggett.
Aug. 29, Patrick Coulter and Sarah Jones.
Oct. 1, James Stewart and Jane Gray.
" 1, Rev. Mr. Haas and Elizabeth Miller.
Nov. 14, James Simonton and Sarah Johnston.
" 26, Peter Link and Catharine Lamont.
" 27, John Yocum and Sarah Dowler.
Dec. 12, William Stewart and Catharine Spier.
" 19, John Carothers and Jane Bole.
" 27, Hezekiah Patterson and Mary Taylor.

1806. Jan. 28, Samuel Fulton and Margaret Gahagan.
Feb. 13, William Robb and Polly Livingston.
" 27, John Cunning and Martha Fergus.
" 27, John Sloan and Widow Canan.
April 3, Jonathan Wall and Eleanor Hutchinson.
" 8, Peter Hughes and Mary Stevens.
" 23, Samuel Vance and Rosanna Brown.
" 23, William Alexander and Nancy Davis.
" 24, James Armstrong and Elizabeth Drake.
May 6, George Anshutz and Martha Simpson.
" 21, George Dowler and Miriam Carter.
June 3, John Thompson and Sophia Davis.
" 12, Dr. George Fisher and Sally Chambers.
" 26, Robert Adams and Margaret Crawford.
" 27, Joseph Dorland and Elizabeth Woodburn.
July 1, John Wright and Mary Fee.
Oct. 16, Joseph Scott and Sarah Davis.
Dec. 16, John McCarty and Emelia Roberts.
" 16, Philip Shultz and Catharine Grafus.

1807. Jan. 8, Samuel Lowry and Matty Frost.
" 27, William States and Catharine Lloyd.
April 7, John Thomas (Parber) and Lucy Brindle.
" 9, Samuel McGlathery and Elizabeth McDowell.
June 16, Patrick Hays and Elizabeth Dorland.
July 7, Jeremiah Cunningham and Eleanor Bowers.
Sept. 3, Henry Hanawalt and Mary Caughey.
" 8, Moses Canan and Mary Henderson.
" 30, John Dunlap and Nelly Davis.
Oct. 15, Thomas Rees and Nancy Roller.
Dec. 1, Abraham Shockey and Polly Steel.

1808. Feb. 2, Jacob Hewit and Margaret Gray.
April 25, Thomas Martin and Mary Johnston.
May 12, David Tussey and Elizabeth Means.
" 24, Thomas Hemphill and Ann Laird.
June 9, David Lloyd and Mary Moore.
Aug. 11, James Maguire and Deborah Scott.
Oct. 6, William Orbison, Esq., and Eleanor Elliott.
Nov. 3, Matthew Buchanan and Susan Moore.
Dec. 1, William Spencer and Elizabeth Jackson.

1809. April 18, James Drake and Elizabeth Postlethwait.
" 25, Leonard Cochlin and Rachel Steel.
" 27, Abraham Crafus and Fanny Gray.
May 12, Charles Trepier and Peggy Hammil.
" 16, Harry Miller and Margaret Hoover.
" 23, James Stewart and Rachel Roberts.
Aug. 31, Peter Cornelius and Elizabeth Armstrong.
Nov. 14, Daniel Huyett and Polly Swope.
" 21, John Henderson and Margaret Brennan.
" 23, Samuel Anderson and Mary Tussey.

1810. Jan. 11, Robert Boyd and Hannah Fay.
" 23, Joseph Fay and Mrs. Fluke (widow).
" 23, George Moritz and Eve Prough.
Feb. 20, William Moore and Mary Ann Stewart.
May 1, William Simpson and Jean Dean.
" 15, Shipley Priestley and Jean Magee.
June 12, James Elliott and Eleanor Macartney.
" 26, Michael Moratz and Elizabeth Prough.
Sept. 27, John Campble and Mary Macdonald.

1811. Jan. 26, William Spier and Jane Lindsay.
Feb. 26, David Lindsay and Rose Startzman.
" 26, Isaac Dorland and Jane McNamara.
March 12, John Roberts and Margaret Caughey.
" 19, Diemar Burd and Fanny Lowrey.
April 11, Robert Hazlet and Mary Forster.
" 18, Dr. John Henderson and Elizabeth Allison.
" 30, John Miller, Esq., and Patty Armitage.
July 26, Brice Stephens and Elizabeth Tanner.
Aug. 20, Jacob Miller and Harriet Elliott.

Oct. 15, Joseph Williams and Rachel Beatty.
" 29, Joseph Adams and Mary Crumm.
1812. Jan. 9, Thomas Kerr and Widow Hill.
" 21, William Brown and Elizabeth Mytinger.
" 30, Thomas Jackson and Catharine McIlwaine.
April 16, James Robinson and Elizabeth Allen.
June 9, Aaron Allen and Hannah Thomas.
Sept. 10, Samuel Flemming and Polly Henry.
" 29, David Leonard and Sarah Kyle.
Oct. 29, William McElroy and Abigail Spencer.
Nov. 12, Christian Hewit and Polly Roller.
" 26, David Allen and Elizabeth Caldwell.
1813. Jan. 12, Thomas Lloyd and Catharine Moor.
Feb. 4, Josiah Clawson and Margaret Scott.
" 18, George Brenizer and Elizabeth Burrell.
March 9, David Davies and Mary Alexander.
May 11, Frederick Brooks and Hannah Mickle.
" 13, Thomas Owen and Margaret Means.
" 27, Matthew Glasco and Sarah Drake.
Nov. 2, James McClellan and Elizabeth Wilson.
" 16, Jacob Vandevender and Lydia Fee.
" 25, James Cherry and Actias Musgrove.
1814. March 3, William Johnston and Elizabeth Caldwell.
" 8, Samuel Brisbane and Catharine Mytinger.
" 8, Samuel Bard and Margaret McCarter.
" 10, Jonathan Doyle and Elizabeth Postlethwait.
" 17, William P. Elliott and Emily H. Smith.
" 24, Jacob Igow and Agnes Scott.
April 12, —— Hazlett and Jane Wright.
" 19, John Canan and Mary Walker.
" 29, John Mitchell and Mrs. Nancy Miles.
June 28, Francis Smith and Ann Brennan.
July 28, John Lower and Isabella Leney.
Sept. 22, Robert McNamara and Jane Hollingshead.
" 29, John Dorland and Jane Postlethwait.
Nov. 1, John Crum and Mary McAlevy.
Dec. 13, William McAlevy, Jr., and Jane Wilson.
" 22, Edward Patton and Anna McMurtrie.
" 22, James Porter and Sarah Ray.
1815. Jan. 5, James Robinson and Nancy Lang.
" 19, George Mahood and Margaret Simonton.
" 26, John Wilson and Susan Grafius.
March 2, Thomas Wallace and Eleanor Crawford.
" 16, James Barbour and Polly Ramsey.
" 28, Henry Henyet and Margaret Cresswell.
" 28, Joseph Michael and Eleanor Wilson.
April 20, Philip Silknitter and Mary Ann Dowler.
May 11, Thomas Postlethwait and Ann Dorland.
" 16, Andrew Neff and Elizabeth Grove.
" 18, William Patton and Henrietta Anthony.
" 25, William Stewart and Anna Gray.
June 15, Henry Irwin and Elizabeth Cromwel.
" 20, Samuel Batton and Polly Macauley.
Aug. 3, John Sexton and Margaret Laird.
Nov. 2, William Donaldson and Elizabeth Nesbit.
Dec. 21, Alexander A. Anderson, Esq., and Jane Patton.
1816. Jan. 18, John Parks and Jane Parkinson.
Feb. 1. John Walker, junior, and Susanna Blair.
" 6, Thomas M. Galbraith and Nancy Scott.
" 15, Alexander Ramsey and Elizabeth Ridenour.
March 13, Benjamin R. Stevens and Margaret Moor.
" 14, John Brotherline and Margaret Macnamara.
" 21, Samuel Duncan and Margaret Kyle.
" 21, Robert Elder and Elizabeth Reed.
" 28, Dr. James Stewart and Matilda Elliott.
April 24, Lazarus Lowry and Sidney Holliday.
June 27, George Armitage and Sarah Vandevender.
Sept. 24, John Barry and Mary Anshutz.
Oct. 3, Samuel Miller and Charlotte Grafius.
Nov. 5, Samuel Woods and Lily Ker.
Dec. 5, Jonathan Hartsock and Elizabeth Sell.
1817. Jan. 21, John McCabe and Mary Glazier.
March 20, William Ingram and Mary Nicholson.
April 17, Hugh Hazlett and Jane Star.
" 24, George Marshall and Jane McDermot.
May 15, Vincent Robison and Susanna Hess.
June 5, Andrew Couch and Rebecca Green.
Sept. 18, William Wilson and Jane Eynghart.
" 18, John Johnston and Catharine Johnston.
Oct. 23, John Stitt and Martha Galbraith.
Nov. 20, William Dorris and Nancy Stitt.
1818. Jan. 15, John Jacobs and Dorcas Vandevender.
Feb. 12, Gilbert Cheney and Ann Dearmont.
March 12, Andrew Newell and Margaret Doris.
" 12, Andrew Armstrong and Jane Nielson.
April 2, John Martin and Jane Maxwell.
June 11, Robert Canan and Jane Reigart.
July 16, John Port and Polly Fox.
Aug. 13, John Dunn and Elizabeth Montgomery.
Dec. 3, Benjamin Warrick and Amy Bye.
" 31, John Henderson and Jane Kyle.
1819. Jan. 7, John Leffard and Margaret Jones.
" 26, Charles Raymond and Mary Gwin.
Feb. 18, John Anderson[1] and Grace Reighart.[2]
March 11, John Yocum[3] and Margaret White.
May 27, James Dysart and Elizabeth Roller.[4]
1820. Feb. 17, George Fee and Jane Porter.
Oct. 31, Joel Isenberg and Margery Canan.
Dec. 12, John Crawford, Esq., and Mary Patterson.
" 28, Rev. David Blair and Margaret Steel.
1821. March 1, Alexander Ennis and Rebecca McIlwaine.
" 8, James Simpson and Lydia Simpson.
May 17, Joseph Dowler and Elizabeth Simpson.
" 17, Tobiah Lang and Elizabeth Hawn.
June 28, Henry Swope and Nancy Neff.
Sept. 6, Hugh H. Brady and Sarah Smith Evans.
Oct. 30, John Scott, Esq., and Nancy Irvine.
Nov. 22, Harry Miller and Ann Miller.
1822. March 19, Evan Crane and Sarah Means.
" 21, David Hazard and Sarah Miller.
" 26, William Copeland and Mary Simpson.
May 28, David Stewart and Sarah Walker.
June 20, James Ferguson and Margaret Bratton.
" 27, Moses Canan and Polly Moore.
Aug. 22, Robert Simpson and Sarah Jackson.
July 11, John Williamson, Esq., and Elizabeth Steel.
Oct. 8, Samuel Eckberger and Ann Vandevender.
Nov. 25, John Swan Blair and Sarah Lambert.
Dec. 12, William Galbraith and Nancy Gahagan.
" 31, David Thompson and Martha Porter.
1823. Jan. 2, George Wilson and Nancy Cunningham.
" 14, George Householder and Mrs. Ridenour.
" 16, Peter Nail and Mary Africa.
May 1, Joseph Stewart and Judith Lloyd.
" 20, Rodman Wilcox and Rosanna Gwin.
" 29, Peter Swope and Martha Vandevender.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

THE first newspaper enterprise in the county, if not in the valley of the Juniata, was *The Huntingdon Courier and Weekly Advertiser*, "Printed and published by Michael Duffey, at the corner of Allegany Street & the Public Square; Where Advertisements, articles of useful intelligence, and Essays having the Public wellfare for their objects, will be thankfully received and carefully inserted." The initial number was issued July 4, 1797, from the house then owned

[1] *Gazette* says of Spruce Creek and [2] of Woodcock Valley. 18th February was *Thursday*.
[3] Both of the borough of Huntingdon.
[4] Daughter of Philip Roller, Esq. All of Sinking Valley. 27th was Thursday.

by John Cadwallader, that stood at Nos. 305 and 307 Allegheny Street, and afterwards by David Snyder and his son-in-law, John W. Mattern. The only copy of the paper known to be in existence is one of No. 6, dated Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1797, in the possession of the writer hereof. It contains foreign intelligence from Londonderry of May 6th; Dublin, May 19th; Cork, May 6th; London, May 10th; and Vienna, May 26th; and domestic items from Philadelphia, Lexington, Ky., Cincinnati, and other places. The solitary item of local news is as follows:

"HUNTINGDON, August 9.

"The publication of this Paper was unavoidably protracted till this day, by which delay we are enabled to notice; that this morning about 1 O'clock, the Borough of Huntingdon was alarmed with the Cry of Fire! which, broke out in a back building, the property of Mr. George Householder; and threatened destruction to the adjacent buildings, but by the generous exertion of our fellow Citizens that devouring element was conquered without doing any other damage, except the tearing down of the building in which the fire originated."

Among the advertisements is a notice from Johonus Tob, complaining that people from the borough of Huntingdon and elsewhere have made a practice of passing through his fields and throwing down the fences, and warning trespassers that they may depend they will be dealt with as the law directs. Arthur and William Moore request all persons indebted to their store in Alexandria to settle off their respective accounts. John Cryder offers himself as a candidate for sheriff at the following election. Jacob Weaver gives notice that the lottery for the lots in his town of Georgetown, in Hopewell township, Woodcock Valley, took place on the 7th of July. John Hughes, United States excise officer, publishes regulations relative to the entry of stills. John Keller offers a reward of ten pounds for the capture of the thief and recovery of a horse stolen from his pasture-field in Canoe Valley, on the night of the 2d of August. Robert Hubbell forewarns persons against trusting his absconding wife Jane. John Cadwallader informs subscribers to the fund of the public grammar school, incorporated for the town and county of Huntingdon, that they are required to make payment to him as treasurer without delay, and that proposals in writing will be received for erecting a school building of brick, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, two stories in height. The printer publishes his prospectus, and informs the public that he has a valuable collection of books for sale. The price of the paper was two dollars per annum. It was well printed for the times, and contained four columns on a page. The form measures nine and one-half by sixteen inches on each page. Among the patrons of this paper residing out of town whose names have been preserved are: James Champion, Philip Lauman, William McKillip, William Mulhallin, Samuel Marshall (Spruce Creek), William Moore (Woodcock Valley), John Gloninger, Joshua Lewis, Mr. Gahagin, of Hart's Log, Benjamin Laughead, Jacob Van Gilder, William Holliday, Francis Smith, Henry Caldwell, Joseph Galbraith, Samuel Galbraith, Samuel Kerr, Thomas Durbin, Thomas Phillips, John Storm, John Byrnes, Capt. Richard McGuire, John Burgoon, John McCoy, Thomas Scott (Shaver's Creek), Lawrence Dempsey, John Culbertson, Daniel McConnaughy, Michael Skelly, Andrew Bell, Angus Sinclair, Robert McCartney, Joseph Cadwallader, Hugh Dalrymple, Alexander McGeehan, James Ross, Robert Riddle, Thomas McMillan. Duffey continued the publication of the paper for about seven months, until February, 1798, when from insufficient patronage, owing doubtless to the difficulties attending the delivery of his issues in the absence of mail facilities, he was compelled to quit.

The next venture was *The Guardian of Liberty and Huntingdon Chronicle*, by John R. Parrington, commenced in the fall of 1799, and continued about a year. The size and price was the same as the *Courier*. In No. 38, of the date Aug. 14, 1800, George Guthrie, jailer, offers a reward of eight dollars for an escaped prisoner committed for forgery. Apprentices are wanted by Stephen Drury to the clock- and watch-making business, by William Hannegan to the tailoring, by John Yocum to the blacksmithing, by Archibald Thompson to the saddling, and by Christopher Steel to the cut- and hammer-nailing business. David Newingham offers a reward for the recovery of a watch lost between "this borough and Patrick Leonard's farm." The editor, in a standing advertisement dated Jan. 30, 1800, informs his readers that a paper-mill is building about twenty miles distant from the borough that will keep in the county thousands of dollars that would otherwise go elsewhere, and that will consume large quantities of rags. He urges the people to save these otherwise useless articles for sale to the paper-mill and thus assist the enterprise.

On the 12th of February, 1801, John McCahan commenced the publication of *The Huntingdon Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*. The size and price was the same as its predecessors. It was "printed by John McCahan, Washington Street, opposite to Gwinn's Alley." In 1802 the office was on Hill Street, "second door to Mr. Samuel Steel's tavern." Mr. McCahan was born in a small village called Drumnahaigh, in the north of Ireland, in November, 1780, and landed in the United States in August, 1792. He commenced his career as a printer with the firm of Steel & McClain, of Carlisle, as an apprentice, in 1795. The establishment failed the next year, and in 1797 he worked as a journeyman on the *Courier*, in Huntingdon, for Michael Duffey. After that paper died he followed Mr. Duffey to Baltimore, and in 1799 worked for William Pechin on a "Digest of the Laws of the United States." He conducted the *Gazette* from its establishment in 1801 until July 9, 1828, over twenty-seven years, when he transferred the control and management of it to his son, John Kinney McCahan. Mr. McCahan was identified with many of the improvements and insti-

tutions of his time, and acquired a large estate in lands situated in various parts of Huntingdon and Blair Counties. He remained a resident of the borough of Huntingdon until about 1843, when he removed to the "Log Cabin Farm," in Walker township, opposite the borough of Huntingdon, on which he had just completed the brick residence now owned and occupied by a grandson bearing his name. He was a man of great industry, energy, and tact, and manifested remarkable firmness and decision in all his business affairs. While he led an active life, always taking an interest in matters of public concern, and participating in the political contests of the times, he never sought nor held any official positions other than those connected with the borough government. He died Sunday morning, March 22, 1857, in his seventy-seventh year, and his remains rest in the Huntingdon Cemetery. One son, James A. McCahan, who resides near Hollidaysburg, is the only one of his children now living. John Kinney McCahan conducted the *Gazette* until April 23, 1834, when he disposed of the establishment to Alexander Gwin, and removed to the Laurel Springs Mills, a short distance above Birmingham. Some time after the death of his father he returned to Huntingdon, and for many years resided in the house on the northeast corner of Washington and Fifth Streets, where he died Jan. 16, 1883, aged seventy-nine years.

While the *Gazette* when under the direction of its founder and his son advocated the election of Jackson and other Democratic candidates, it was not as distinctively Democratic as it became under the management of Alexander Gwin. In the Democratic split of 1835, when George Wolf and Henry A. Muhlenberg were nominated by opposing factions of the then dominant party in Pennsylvania, and which resulted in Joseph Ritner, the Anti-Masonic candidate, receiving a plurality of votes, and being inaugurated Governor, the *Gazette* warmly advocated the election of Muhlenberg, the candidate of the "Young Democracy." In the spirited gubernatorial contest of 1838 it earnestly supported David R. Porter. On the 6th of February, 1839, Mr. Gwin retired from the editorial chair, and was succeeded by P. S. Joslyn. A short time thereafter the material was removed to Hollidaysburg, and the *Gazette*, long a weekly visitor to many households in the county, ceased to exist. One of the incidents connected with this newspaper worth recording is the fact that for many years it was printed on paper manufactured at the "Laurel Springs" paper-mill, near Birmingham, the establishment referred to in the *Guardian of Liberty*.

The *American Eagle* was in existence in 1811, but the dates of its birth and death have been lost to history. In September, 1813, James Barbour commenced the publication of *The Huntingdon Intelligencer*, a Democratic-Republican weekly. In October, 1814, the name was changed to *The Huntingdon Republican*. Barbour continued to publish the paper until August, 1819, when the last number was issued, and the establishment became the property of James S. Patton, who had been one of the editors of the *Lewistown Mercury*. Another newspaper effort called the *Village Monitor* was not successful. From its material the publication of the *Republican Advocate* was commenced in the summer of 1820 by —— Underwood and John Mullay. Underwood subsequently retired from the firm, and John W. Shugert became the junior partner. Sept. 8, 1827, Mullay disposed of his interest to Shugert, who conducted the paper alone until Feb. 7, 1829, when he sold out to Robert Wallace. The size of the pages, four columns in width, was ten by seventeen and one-half inches until July 30, 1828, when it was enlarged to five columns in width. Augustus Banks became joint editor and proprietor with Mr. Wallace, June 15, 1831. The latter disposed of his interest to Thomas P. Campbell, and on the 28th of March, 1832, the firm became Banks & Campbell, and continued one year. Mr. Banks conducted the paper alone until May, 1835, when he transferred it to George Taylor and Mr. Campbell. With the number issued Dec. 30, 1835, the *Republican Advocate* expired. The material was united with that of the late *Hollidaysburg Sentinel*, published by William R. McCay, and a new paper called the *Advocate and Sentinel* issued by Mr. McCay, who continued its issue under the new title until about the middle of the year 1841, when the establishment changed hands, and a new candidate for public favor was issued by E. V. Everhart, under the name of the *Democratic Watchman*, and continued by him and Robert Woods for about two years, and then finally abandoned. The material was stored in a house on Allegheny Street, and a few years later was used in the publication of the *Messenger*.

The *Huntingdon Courier and Anti-Masonic Republican* was commenced by Henry L. McConnell, June 2, 1830. Before the close of the first volume the firm-name became McConnell & McCrea. In February, 1833, W. A. Kinsloe succeeded as publisher; a month later the firm was changed to N. Sargent and W. A. Kinsloe; July 3d, Mr. Sargent retired and Dr. Jacob Hoffman and W. A. Kinsloe became publishers. About the close of the year J. Hoffman & Co. were announced as publishers, who continued until September, 1834, and were succeeded by William Yeager. Hamilton Semple soon after mounted the editorial tripod, and on the 20th of May, 1835, he published his valedictory and announced that he had united the subscription list with that of the *Hollidaysburg Aurora*, which would thereafter be called the *Aurora and Courier*.

The *Huntingdon Bote*, a German Anti-Masonic paper, was commenced about 1854 by Dr. Jacob Hoffman and continued for a short time.

The material of the *Courier* was purchased by A. W. Benedict & Co., and the publication of a six-column Anti-Masonic paper, called the *Huntingdon*

Journal, commenced Sept. 25, 1835. In April, 1836, Mr. Benedict became sole proprietor, and continued as such until Feb. 2, 1842, when he sold to Theodore H. Cremer. Under the management of the latter the typographical appearance of the paper was much improved by the use of new type and a new heading, June 7, 1843. Up to this time its motto was, "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny." The Anti-Masonic party having, some years before, become merged into the Whig organization, the *Journal* became the Whig organ. Mr. Cremer sold out to James Clark, of Harrisburg, who assumed editorial control Aug. 13, 1845. The appearance of the paper was again improved in September, 1846, and in June, 1848. Mr. Clark died March 23, 1851, and the vacant editorial chair was assumed by William H. Peightal on the 10th of April. J. Sewell Stewart became editor and proprietor Aug. 1, 1851. May 20, 1852, J. A. Hall became a partner, and on the 30th of September following Mr. Hall became sole owner, and, securing the services of Adin W. Benedict, the founder of the paper, as political editor, he continued the publication until March 23, 1853, when Samuel L. Glasgow purchased the establishment. On the 11th of May an enlargement to seven columns was made. On the first day of March, 1854, William Brewster succeeded to the editorial control as well as proprietorship of the establishment, and on the 2d of May, 1855, Samuel G. Whittaker became associated with him. Mr. Whittaker retired Dec. 23, 1857. Nearly two years later, Dr. Brewster sold out to John Lutz, of Shirleysburg, and in the issue of Nov. 30, 1859, announced the severance of his connection with the paper. With the material of the *Journal*, Lutz recommenced the *Shirleysburg Herald;* the subscription list he disposed of to Mr. Whittaker, who, uniting with John A. Nash, the founder of the *Huntingdon American*, commenced May 9, 1855, the firm of Nash & Whittaker continued the publication of a six-column paper under the united names of the *Huntingdon Journal and American* until Dec. 6, 1865, when Mr. Whittaker retired, and Mr. Nash and Robert McDivitt, under the firm-name of John A. Nash & Co., became publishers. In the beginning of 1867 an enlargement to seven columns was made. On the 29th of May following, Mr. Nash became sole proprietor, but Mr. McDivitt remained as one of the editors until the close of 1870, when he retired and was succeeded by J. R. Durborrow, of Bedford, who had purchased and added to the establishment the material and subscription list of the *Republican*. At the beginning of the new year the paper was enlarged to eight columns, the old name *The Huntingdon Journal* restored, and the typographical appearance greatly improved. The style of the firm was J. R. Durborrow and John A. Nash, publishers and proprietors, until May 24, 1878, when Mr. Nash became sole proprietor and editor, and yet continues in that relation. The *Journal*, one of the old-established newspapers of the Juniata Valley, has now (January, 1883) entered upon its forty-sixth volume.

After the death of the *Watchman*, the *Journal* remained for a time the only paper printed at Huntingdon. In the fall of 1843 new material was purchased, and the *Huntingdon Globe* commenced by Lewis G. Mytinger and G. L. Gentzel on the 24th of November. Mytinger owned the office, and after a few months Gentzel's name was dropped. About 1st of June, 1845, he sold to Thomas P. Campbell, under whom the paper was issued for some time by J. Welsh Brewer, and then by Lyons Mussina as editor and publisher. In the spring of 1846, William Lewis purchased the establishment and issued the paper as editor and publisher. After the retirement of Mr. Mytinger a new series was begun. On the 25th of June, 1858, the *Globe*, which was always clearly and distinctly printed, appeared in an entirely new and attractive dress. The word "Huntingdon" was omitted from the heading. Up to the close of 1860 it was continued as a six-column sheet, but with the first issue of 1861 an enlargement to seven columns was made and new type used. In the following April semi-weekly issues of half a sheet were begun and continued until June, 1862. The rise and progress of the great Rebellion excited a desire on the part of the people for the latest news from the seat of war, and to supply this popular demand many weekly newspapers throughout the State adopted the policy of the enterprising publisher of the *Globe*. On the 5th of November, 1861, Alfred Tyhurst became associate editor, and continued until the semi-weekly issues were abandoned. Hugh Lindsay became associate editor Jan. 4, 1865, and on the 3d of April, 1867, in addition to editorial duties, shared with Mr. Lewis the responsibilities of publisher. This arrangement continued until April 1, 1872. On the 1st of January, 1871, the paper was enlarged to eight columns. Alfred Tyhurst became, April 1st, a member of the firm, which was known as The Globe Printing Association, with William Lewis, A. Tyhurst, and Hugh Lindsay as editors and business managers. Four months afterwards Mr. Tyhurst retired, and Messrs. Lewis and Lindsay remained, the former as publisher, proprietor, and political editor, and the latter as business manager.

On the 10th of December, 1872, in the twenty-seventh year of his ownership of the *Globe*, during which the paper had become one of the permanent and prosperous ones of the valley, Mr. Lewis sold out to Professor A. L. Guss, who, as publisher and proprietor, immediately assumed possession of the establishment, and continued to conduct the paper until July 24, 1877, when he was succeeded by Alfred Tyhurst as editor and proprietor. Five years later Mr. Tyhurst was compelled by ill health to rest from editorial labor. After his death the establishment was sold by his executors to Howard E. Butz on the 9th of January, 1883, the gentleman who had editorial

charge during several preceding months. On the 15th of August, 1877, the original name, *The Huntingdon Globe*, was restored to the head of the paper and has properly remained there since.

The Messenger.—George W. Whittaker and George Raymond purchased the press and type of the defunct *Advocate and Sentinel* and *Watchman*, and with them on the 15th of April, 1846, commenced the publication of a five-column paper called *The Messenger*, neutral in politics. One year later an enlargement to the extent of one column per page was made, and the name amended to *Huntingdon Messenger*. At the end of the second year the partnership was dissolved with the view of discontinuing the publication of the paper; but a few weeks later Mr. Whittaker reconsidered the idea of abandoning the profession, and on the 17th of May commenced the third volume, reducing the sheet to the original width, five columns, and continued to issue the paper until the spring of 1849, when he sold the material to Samuel McElhose, who removed it to Brookville, Jefferson Co., and there commenced the *Jefferson Star*.

The Standing Stone.—In the summer of 1853, J. Simpson Africa and Samuel G. Whittaker purchased a new press, type, and material, and commenced the publication of a six-column weekly independent paper called *The Standing Stone Banner*. The initial number was issued June 11th, and the title was subsequently abridged to *The Standing Stone*. The enterprise met a fair measure of financial success, and it would doubtless have become one of the permanent establishments of the borough, but circumstances directed the material interests of the proprietors into other channels. The senior having been elected county surveyor, the duties of that office engrossed his attention, and the junior desired to gratify an inclination to seek a home in the West, which, however, was not accomplished until some years later. Failing in the effort to dispose of the establishment to a party who would continue to publish the paper, it was sold to a company of gentlemen in Altoona, under whose patronage a paper was commenced, out of which has grown the *Altoona Tribune*.

The Union.—The material of the *Shirleysburg Herald* was purchased, and on the 3d of August, 1859, a new Democratic six-column weekly was commenced, with R. Milton Speer as editor and proprietor. In the Presidential contest of 1860 it supported Breckinridge, while the *Globe* adhered to Douglas. The editor, Jan. 15, 1861, in announcing that thereafter the issue of the paper would cease, remarked, "*The Union* has been self-sustaining, but the time required to conduct it properly is more than I can spare from a profession the practice of which I like, and to excel in which is my ambition."

The People's Defender, commenced in September, 1860, by William Summers, proprietor, and William F. Shaw, editor, was continued a few months.

From the *Union* establishment William F. Shaw and Benjamin F. Miller commenced, March 20, 1861, to issue *The Workingmen's Advocate*, which was continued a few months.

The Local News was begun by Hugh Lindsay, March 10, 1874. The pages, eight and three-quarters by eleven and one-half inches, were four columns wide. For the first six months it was issued weekly and afterwards semi-weekly. Frank Willoughby became associated with the founder of the paper Feb. 15, 1875, as one of the publishers. With the first number of the fifth volume, March 11, 1878, an enlargement was made and "the patent inside" introduced and used until June 11, 1879, when by the introduction of an improved press the publishers were enabled to have all the work on the paper performed at home.

Mr. Willoughby retired June 14, 1880, leaving Mr. Lindsay sole publisher.

The Monitor.—The *Globe*, the old Democratic paper, having allied itself with the Republican party, a press and type were purchased by a number of the citizens of the county, and the publication of a six-column weekly called *The Monitor* was commenced in the borough of Huntingdon, Aug. 30, 1862. Rumors were circulated that members of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers from this county, then in actual service, had held a meeting and resolved upon the destruction of the establishment on their return, in retaliation for some alleged grievance. Letters were written to members of different companies of the regiment before its return to Harrisburg, and on its reaching there they were interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of these rumors, and assurances were invariably given that no such meeting had been held, and that the preparations making for the defense of the property were unnecessary. The thirty-eighth number of the first volume was issued May 14, 1863. Six days later the press, type, and all other property that could be destroyed was broken up or scattered by a mob. The next day the following circular was issued and distributed:

"MONITOR EXTRA.

"HUNTINGDON, PA., May 21, 1863.

"*To the Democracy of Huntingdon County:*

"An important hour in the history of our country is upon us. The question which presses itself home to every freeman now is, Shall the rights and the liberty of the citizen be preserved, or shall the violence of a bloody mob override the majesty of the law and destroy both property and life? In a crisis like this we appeal to the sovereign people,—they are alike the source of virtue and of power, and their will to be obeyed needs but to be known. True to the sublime cause of constitutional liberty in the early struggles, they will not desert it now when the fires of persecution light its grand march to victory!

"Feeling deeply, as all citizens who love law and order must feel, the outrage committed on the office of *The Monitor* on Wednesday, the 20th inst., we hereby unite in a call for a mass-meeting of the Democrats of Huntingdon County, to be held in the court-house on Friday, the 29th of May, at one o'clock P.M., to give expression to our utter abhorrence of such violence and brutality, and to renew our allegiance to the rights of the citizen and the Constitution of the Union.

"Freemen of Huntingdon County, shall your voice be hushed by the mob? Shall your property be destroyed, and your persons endangered, and that, too, in the name of liberty? Never! By the sacred altars of our fathers, we swear, never!

"Then come in numbers and in power to the mass-meeting, and in obedience to the law of the land, let us both assert and maintain our rights. *The Monitor* must be re-established, and every moment of delay broods peril to our cause. Let there be a thousand Democrats in council. There is no man who loves liberty that cannot devote one day to its holy cause.

"John S. Miller, R. Bruce Petrikin, W. P. McNite, A. Johnston, J. Simpson Africa, E. L. Everhart, F. Hefright. F. B. Wallace, William Colon, A. P. Wilson, G. Ashman Miller, John H. Lightner, George Mears, R. Milton Speer, Joseph Reigger, Daniel Africa, Valentine Hoover, A. Owen."

Pursuant to this call a large meeting assembled at the court-house on the day appointed. Gen. George W. Speer presided, assisted by fifty vice-presidents and twenty-two secretaries, representing each township and borough in the county. From the lengthy report of the committee on resolutions the following extract was taken:

"WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States declares 'That Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances;' and

"WHEREAS, The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania declares 'That the printing-presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.'

"AND WHEREAS, *The Monitor* newspaper, the organ of the Democratic party of Huntingdon County, in and for the exercise of these rights, was, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., entirely destroyed by a lawless mob, excited by partisan prejudices; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this flagrant outrage upon the dearest rights of the American citizen merits and receives our fullest condemnation, and should receive the stern disapproval of every man who loves order or values liberty.

"*Resolved*, That, relying, as heretofore, on the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people, and believing that the thickening emergencies of the crisis and the perpetuation of the government requires the triumph of correct constitutional principles, we will immediately re-establish *The Monitor* upon a firm and permanent basis, and yield it a generous support as the organ of our political faith."

On the 2d of July *The Monitor* reappeared enlarged to seven columns, with J. Irvin Steel as editor and publisher. It contained the following account of the "Destruction of the Monitor:"

"On the 20th of last May, as our readers will remember, the office of the *Monitor* was entered by a band of lawless men, and the press, materials, etc., were thrown into the street and entirely destroyed. No cause for this outrage was given, and the ruffians who committed it have no shadow of palliation to offer. An attempt has been made to create the impression that the soldiers of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, indignant at the course of the *Monitor*, sought to appease their patriotism in the destruction of the office. But the parties who have studiously circulated this story know, or ought to know, that it is a base falsehood. The soldiers of this regiment, the men who had won immortal honor upon many a bloody field, and who, on their return, received the warm welcome of glad hearts, had no part in this cowardly outrage, and condemned its perpetrators in the severest terms. The *Monitor* has always been the friend of the soldier and the soldiers' cause, and the scarred veterans of Antietam and Chancellorsville, resting upon the laurels of their own valor, don't seek glory by destroying the property of private citizens at home. They leave this species of bravery to the men who ran whenever a foe appeared, and who are loudest in their professions of heroism when danger is farther from them.

"We will do our citizens the justice to say that we believe there are very few respectable men in this community who do not denounce the mob violence committed upon the *Monitor*. A small number—and that number composed of persons who have neither property nor character—instigated, and now, of course, approve the outrage. We pass them by in silence and contempt, and leave them to their merited disgrace."

Criminal proceedings were commenced against a number of the participants and abettors of the outrage. The grand jury at August sessions found a true bill against seventeen of the rioters. Six had not been taken, and the recognizance of another was forfeited. The trial proceeded against six soldiers and four civilians. Four of the soldiers were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each, and to undergo an imprisonment of six months. On the evening before the October election a pardon was received from the Governor for the persons convicted. About three o'clock on Saturday morning, July 25th, a panel of one of the front doors was broken out, through which some persons entered the office and destroyed three cases of type, and *pied* seven columns of matter. The noise aroused some of the neighbors, and the rioters fled.

With the first number issued in 1865 a reduction in the size of the paper was made. At the beginning of the fourth volume, October 4th, Mr. Steel retired, and the editorial management was assumed by S. A. McKenzie, who was succeeded by Joseph S. Cornman, December 13th. One year later the old size of seven columns was resumed. On the 16th of July, 1872, the typographical appearance of the paper was improved, the sheet enlarged to eight columns, and the heading changed to *Huntingdon Monitor*. Sept. 22, 1874, Mr. Cornman retired and was succeeded by Samuel E. Fleming and M. M. McNeil as editors and proprietors. The latter withdrew June 12, 1876, when the name of the publishing firm was changed to S. E. Fleming & Co., and such it yet remains.

The Republican was established by Theo. H. Cremer, Sept. 15, 1869. With the eighth issue the title was changed to *Huntingdon County Republican*. The material having been sold to J. R. Durborrow, who had become one of the owners of the *Journal*, the last number was issued Dec. 3, 1870.

The material of the *People's Defender*, of Huntingdon, was purchased by Alfred Tyhurst, who moved it to Coalmont, and there, in February, 1861, commenced a weekly called *The Broad Top Miner*, and continued its publication until the 14th of June, when, owing to the then disturbed condition of the country, work was suspended thereon and never resumed. Its material subsequently became a part of the first *Monitor* establishment.

The *Orbisonia Leader* was commenced about November, 1876, by R. J. Coons, and continued a few years. The vacant place is now ably filled by the *Orbisonia Dispatch*.

The *Pilgrim*, a religious paper issued in the interest of the German Baptists or "Brethren," by some called "Dunkards," was begun at Marklesburg in January, 1870, by Henry B. and J. B. Brumbaugh. In the fall of 1874 the establishment was moved to Huntingdon. Two years later the *Primitive Christian*, a paper of the same denomination that had up to that time been published at Berlin, Somerset Co., was

united with it, and thenceforward the paper was issued under the latter name by Quinter & Brumbaugh Bros. It has a very large circulation over many of the States of the Union. The establishment, located at the northwest corner of Washington and Fourteenth Streets, runs its presses by steam, and has a book-bindery attached.

A monthly called *The Huntingdon Literary Museum and Monthly Miscellany* became a candidate for public support early in 1810. It was conducted by William R. Smith and Moses Canan, and printed in a creditable manner at the *Gazette* office. It expired after the issue of the twelfth number.

Young America, *Business Journal*, *Home Monthly*, and several other papers were started at different times in the borough of Huntingdon, continued for a while, and then suspended.

The Herald, a weekly independent paper, was started at Shirleysburg, Feb. 1, 1855, by John Lutz. At the end of the first year it passed into the hands of John G. Long, and subsequently to Benjamin F. Miller. Under the management of the latter its publication was suspended for a short time, until on the 7th of January, 1858, Mr. Lutz again assumed the editorial management, with his son Benjamin as assistant editor and printer. Until the 25th of March the size was five columns, when it was increased to six. On the 28th of July, 1859, the establishment having been sold to R. Milton Speer for removal to Huntingdon, and *The Union* started, Mr. Lutz bade adieu to his readers. A few months later, in the arrangements that resulted in the consolidation of the *Huntingdon Journal* and *American* papers, Mr. Lutz obtained the material of the *Journal* office, with which, on the 4th of January, 1860, he resumed the publication of *The Herald*. From the 30th of April until the 5th of November, 1861, the paper was issued twice a week.

Mount Union Times.—The first paper published in Mount Union was called the *Mount Union Times*, and was issued weekly by Adam Harshberger and John S. Bare, about 1867, with Benjamin Lutz as foreman. The press was the one previously used at Shirleysburg in the publication of the *Shirleysburg Herald*. The *Mount Union Times* was a six- or seven-column paper, with a "patent" inside, printed in Chicago, and was the first paper with a "patent" inside published in this part of the State. Before the *Times* had been published a year, Lutz, who by some means retained an ownership in the press and materials, sold out the office to W. P. McLaughlin, who started a weekly, the *Mount Union Herald*, with Lutz as compositor and foreman. Messrs. Harshberger and Bare completed the year by getting their papers printed at the *Altoona Tribune* office, and at the end of the year the paper suspended. Mr. McLaughlin ran the *Herald* for a short time and sold it to Rev. Howard B. Jeffries, now of Denver, Col. Jeffries was a son of Rev. Cyrus Jeffries, a noted Spiritualist and the founder of a denomination known as the "Resurrectionists," of which the son Howard was a minister. (This is the same Howard B. Jeffries who married a couple in a balloon at Cincinnati some years ago, an account of which was published in all the papers.)

Some time after, probably in the latter part of the year 1868, John Dougherty bought the *Herald* from Jeffries and imported an editor named Seaman from Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa. Mr. Seaman and Mr. Dougherty not agreeing, the latter took editorial charge of the paper himself, and continued its publication until September, 1869, when Theodore H. Cremer, of Huntingdon, bought out the establishment, and taking it to Huntingdon started the *Huntingdon Republican*.

No paper was published in Mount Union from the last issue of the *Herald*, in August, 1869, until February, 1873, when H. E. Shaffer started the *Mount Union Times*, a seven-column weekly, with new material and imported outside. Mr. Shaffer continued the *Times* successfully until the summer of 1875, when Dr. G. W. Thompson, Rev. Cyrus Jeffries, Joseph Bardine, B. F. Douglas, and John H. Miller formed a company under the firm-name of Dr. G. W. Thompson & Co., and bought the office and paper for fourteen hundred dollars. They changed the name of the paper to *The People's Era*, and continued it as a weekly for some months with Rev. Cyrus Jeffries as editor, and John H. Miller as local editor. In a few weeks Joseph Bardine took the place of the latter as local editor, but the paper was far from being a success, and in the fall of the same year John M. Bowman, of Johnstown, bought the paper, and rechristened it the *Mount Union Times*, and printing both sides at home, ran it until August, 1877, when the paper was sold to W. T. Bair, of the *Shirleysburg Herald*. (W. T. Bair had started the *Mount Union Herald*, a three-column weekly folio, in September, 1875, and after a year moved it to Shirleysburg.) Mr. Bair published the *Times* (part of the time printing both sides and then the inside only) until August, 1879, when it was bought by Dr. A. R. McCarthy, who, after a cessation of seven weeks, revived it as a weekly, Sept. 25, 1879, with John S. Bare as local editor, and afterwards in succession, W. E. McCarthy, Millard T. Whittaker, and V. B. McCarthy. Except from January to April, 1882, when the paper was published as a semi-weekly, the *Times* has been issued regularly as a weekly since under the control of the present editor, who has kept it going longer than any previous owner.

The Mountain Voice, a four-page weekly, commenced by B. F. Gehrett, M.D., at Broad Top City, June 22, 1876, who was succeeded Jan. 27, 1877, by Joseph J. Morrow, was in existence some time over a year. The *Home Monthly*, an eight-page paper "for the family circle," commenced in January, 1879, by E. B. Swane, in the borough of Huntingdon, had reached several numbers, when, on the night of the 28th of

June, some persons entered the office, carried off the type, and threw them into the canal. As the paper was exempt from anything like personalities, no reason could be found for this outrage.

CHAPTER XVII.

BENCH AND BAR.

List of Attorneys admitted to the Bar from the Organization of the County to the present date, December, 1882.

	Term Admitted.
George Wharton,	prior to 1789.[1]
Charles Smith,	prior to 1789.
James Hamilton,	prior to 1789.
—— Bradford,	prior to 1789.
James Riddle,	prior to 1789.
George Fisher,	June, 1789.
W. M. Brown,	Dec. 1789.[2]
John Cadwallader,	Dec. 1789.
David McKeehan,	Dec. 1789.
Thomas Nesbit,	Dec. 1789.
Jacob Nagle,	June 1, 1790.
Galbraith Patterson,	June, 1791.
Samuel Riddle,	Dec. 1791.
Richard Smith,	Dec. 1791.
Jonathan Walker,	April, 1792.
Thomas Nesbit,	Aug. 1792.
John Clark,	Aug. 1792.
Robert Duncan,	Aug. 1792.
Jacob Carpenter,	April, 1793.
William Ross,	April, 1793.
Henry Wood,	April, 1793.
Jona. Henderson,	April, 1793.
Thomas Elder,	Nov. 1793.
Thomas Collins,	Aug. 1794.
Abrm. Morrison,	Aug. 1794.
James Morrison,	Jan. 1795.
John Lyon,	April, 1795.
George Duffield,	April, 1795.
Thomas Hadden,	Aug. 1795.
Thomas Anderson,	April, 1796.
Charles Huston,	Aug. 1796.
R. Duncan,	Aug. 1796.
William Reynolds,	Aug. 1796.
Jesse Moore,	Nov. 1796.
Evan Rice Evans,	April 17, 1797.
Robert McClure,	April 17, 1797.
Robert Allison,	April, 1798.
Thomas Duncan,	April, 1798.
David Watt,	April, 1798.
Elias White Hale,	Aug. 1798.
John Lyon,	Nov. 1798.
Wm. A. Patterson, of Mifflin County,	April, 1799.
Andrew Tulloh,	Nov. 1800.
John Rose,	Jan. 1801.
W. A. Thompson,	Aug. 1801.
L. W. Culbertson,	Aug. 1801.
William Orbison,	Aug. 1801.
W. Lee Hannum,	Aug. 1801.
James Kedie,	Nov. 1801.
David Irwin,	Nov. 1801.
John Miles,	Jan. 1802.
John Shippen,	Jan. 1802.
Thomas Gemmill,	Aug. 1802.
Josiah Espy,	Nov. 1803.
Thomas Burnside,	April, 1804.
Samuel Massey,	Aug. 1804.
Andrew Boggs,	Jan. 1805.
William Ward,	Jan. 1805.
Walker Reed,	Aug. 1805.
Moses Canan,	Jan. 1806.
Isaac B. Parker,	April, 1806.
James M. Riddle,	Aug. 1806.
William Norris,	Aug. 1806.
A. Henderson, Jr.,	Jan. 1807.
John Carpenter,	Nov. 1807.
James M. Russell,	Nov. 1808.
Wm. R. Smith,	Nov. 1808.
John Tod, of Bedford,	Aug. 1809.
William Dean,	Nov. 1809.
George Burd,	Aug. 1810.
John Johnston,	Aug. 12, 1811.
Alex. A. Anderson,	Aug. 15, 1811.
Thos. Montgomery,	Nov. 1811.
Dan. S. Houghton,	Aug. 1814.
Wm. W. Potter,	Aug. 1814.
John Blanchard,	April, 1815.
Thomas Blair,	Jan. 1816.
William W. Smith,	April, 1816.
Alex. Thompson,	Nov. 1816.
James M. Kelly,	Dec. 1816.
Duncan S. Walker,	April 14, 1817.
David Huling,	April 15, 1817.
James Steel,	Aug. 18, 1818.
James McDowell,	Nov. 1818.
Josiah E. Barkley,	Nov. 1818.
Gratz Etting,	Nov. 1818.
Charles B Seely,	April, 1820.
Hugh Brady,	Aug. 1820
William Patton,	Aug. 1820
John Williamson,	April, 1821.
John G. Miles,	Aug. 15, 1821.
William Swift,	Nov. 12, 1821.
Barton McMullen,	April 9, 1822.
Isaac Fisher,	April 11, 1822.
Abram S. Wilson,	Aug. 13, 1822.
Ephraim Banks,	Aug. 13, 1822.
Samuel M. Green,	Aug. 13, 1822.
William J. Christy,	Aug. 13, 1822.
John A. Blodget,	Aug. 17, 1822.
McClay Hall,	Aug. 11, 1823.
T. Nixon Vandyke,	Nov. 12, 1823.
Richard B. McCabe,	Jan. 12, 1824.
John J. Henderson,	Aug. 9, 1824.
Stewart Steel,	Aug. 9, 1824.
James M. Bell,	Aug. 10, 1824.
Andrew J. Cline,	April 11, 1825.
Jonathan Carlisle,	Aug. 8, 1825.
Robert Wallace,	Jan. 12, 1826.
Bond Valentine,	Nov. 15, 1826.
Moses Maclean,	April 10, 1827.
Andrew Parker,	April 10, 1827.
James P. Hepburn,	April 10, 1827.
Calvin Blythe,	May 30, 1827.
M. D. Mageehan,	Aug. 14, 1827.
Nath. P. Fetterman,	Aug. 14, 1827.
Matthew D. Gregg,	Nov. 12, 1827.
Andrew P. Wilson,	April 16, 1828.
Ezekiel S Dunbar,	Aug. 11, 1828.
James A. Petrikin,	Aug. 15, 1828.
Alexander King,	April 15, 1829.
Samuel M. Barklay,	April 15, 1829.
Alexander Gwin,	Nov. 9, 1830.
Charles W. Kelso,	Nov. 9, 1830.
Samuel S. Wharton,	April, 1831.
Hamilton Semple,	Aug. 9, 1831.
Benj. Patton, Jr.,	Nov. 4, 1831.
Nathan Sargent,	Aug. 16, 1832.
James T. Hale,	Nov. 13, 1832.
James Crawford,	Jan. 14, 1833.
Espy L. Anderson,	April 9, 1833.
John McGee,	Aug. 16, 1833.
James Burnside,	Jan. 14, 1834.
Reuben C. Hale,	Nov. 11, 1834.
A. B. Norris,	April 15, 1835.
Wm. P. Orbison,	Nov 12, 1835.
Samuel Calvin,	April 12, 1836.
George Taylor,	April 12, 1836.
David Blair,	Aug. 8, 1836.
Thos. P. Campbell,	Nov. 15, 1836.
David Candor,	April 11, 1837.
R. A. McMurtrie,	April 15, 1837.
John P. Anderson,	April 9, 1838.
Thos. C. McDowell,	June 19, 1838.
H. N. McAllister,	Aug. 13, 1838.
John Fenelon,	Aug. 12, 1839.
George W. Barton,	Aug. 12, 1839.
Thaddeus Banks,	Nov. 12, 1839.
Gen. J. B. Anthony,	Jan. 15, 1840.
Wm. M. Stewart,	Jan. 15, 1840.
Adolphus D. Wilson,	Jan. 15, 1840.
Jeremiah S. Black,	Aug. 17, 1840.
Joshua F. Cox,	Aug. 17, 1840.
Aug. K. Cornyn,	Nov. 9, 1840.
William C. Logan,	Jan. 12, 1841.
Robert L. Johnston,	April 13, 1841.
E. V. Everhart,	June 21, 1841.
P. Frazer Smith,	June 23, 1841.
Theo. H. Cremer,	Aug. 10, 1841
John W. Shaw,	Aug. 11, 1841.
William Ayres,	Jan. 10, 1842.
John Cresswell, Jr.,	April 12, 1842.
Daniel Gant,	Jan 17, 1843.
James S. Stewart,	April 17, 1843.
William Dorris,	Aug. 15, 1843.
John S. McVey,	Aug. 24, 1843.
Samuel M. Linn,	Jan. 19, 1844.
Adin W. Benedict,	April 9, 1844.
John Brotherline,	April 10, 1844.
Joseph Kemp,	Aug. 14, 1844.
David Duff,	Jan. 14, 1845.
Jedediah Jack,	M'ch 12, 1845.
Girart Hewit,	April 16, 1845.
Edward A. Leslie,	Aug. 12, 1845.
James K. Kelly,	Aug. 13, 1845.
A. P. Jacobs,	Aug. 13, 1845.
William H. Irvin,	Aug. 14, 1845.
William I. Jacobs,	Aug. 16, 1845.
R. G. Dunbar, of Bellefonte,	Aug. 21, 1845.
Titian J. Coffey,	Jan. 14, 1846.
Samuel Steel Blair,	Jan. 21, 1846.
John Scott,	Jan. 23, 1846.
David Cooper,	April 14, 1846.
J. Roberts Lowrie,	April 15, 1846.
John W. Thompson,	April 19, 1847.
John Reed,	April 17, 1848.
Gregg A. Madson,	Aug. 18, 1848.
Joseph Alexander,	Jan. 11, 1849.
R. Bruce Petrikin,	Aug. 13, 1849.
George W. Watson,	Aug. 14, 1849.
Edmund Blanchard,	Dec. 5, 1849.
Edmund S. Doty,	Jan. 13, 1850.
David H. Hofins,	Nov. 12, 1850.
George W. Elder,	Jan. 22, 1851.
Sam'l C. Wingard,	April 14, 1851.
Samuel L. Glasgow,	Jan. 13, 1852.
John N. Prowell,	April 12, 1852.
Samuel T. Brown,	April 12, 1852.
H. Bucher Swope,	April 14, 1853.
William P. Schell,	Aug. 11, 1853.
Thomas L. Fletcher,	Nov. 17, 1853.
John Armitage,	Nov. 21, 1853.
John W. Mattern,	April 14, 1854.
Daniel H. Huyett,	Aug. 15, 1854.
A. V. Parsons,	Aug. 15, 1854.
Daniel J. Neff,	Jan. 10, 1855.
Lewis M. Stewart,	Jan. 10, 1855.
Jonathan Duff,	April 14, 1855.
D. Walker Woods,	Jan. 12, 1856.
George M. Houtz,	April 13, 1857.
Erskine H. Miles,	Aug. 10, 1857.
John R. Edie, of Somerset,	Aug. 11, 1857.
Morde. McKinney	Nov. 12, 1857.
Henry G. Smith,	Nov. 13, 1857.
J. S. Robison,	Jan. 13, 1858.
John Cessna, of Bedford,	Jan. 15, 1858.
Wm. A. McGalliard,	Nov. 15, 1858.
Andrew Reed,	Nov. 19, 1858.
Wm. H. Woods,	Jan. 12, 1859.
M. H. Jolly,	April 11, 1859.
Henry T. White,	April 14, 1859.
James D. Campbell,	Nov. 14, 1859.
R. Milton Speer,	Nov. 14, 1859.
J. H. O. Corbin,	Nov. 14, 1859.
T. M. Cornpropst,	Aug. 16, 1860.
Samuel J. Murray,	Aug. 21, 1860.
E. Hammond,	Jan. 21, 1861.
John Dean,	Aug. 16, 1861.
Warren Raymond,	Jan. 15, 1862.
Rud'h. McMurtrie,	April 16, 1862.
Joseph Parker,	April 21, 1862.
Samuel L. Russell,	April 23, 1862.
John M. Bailey,	Aug. 11, 1862.
P. Marion Lytle,	Aug. 11, 1862.

[1] The first court was held on the second Tuesday in December, 1787. The dockets which contained the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas from that time to December term, 1788, inclusive, were, according to tradition, destroyed by Gen. McAlevy and his men, therefore the respective dates of the admission of members of the bar prior to 1789 cannot be given. The names, however, of all who appear to have been practicing are given at the head of this list.

[2] The earliest dockets extant are very meagre, scarcely amounting to respectable minutes of the proceedings of the courts. No account was taken of days in the entry of suits or judgments, nor in the admission of attorneys; everything appears to have been referred to the term, and the date of that is often obscure. Hence the term and not the day of the month is given in this list down to about the year 1817. From that time on more attention is given to dates, as will appear by reference to the list.

	Term Admitted.
Wm. A. Wallace,	Aug. 14, 1862.
Wm. A. Stephens,	Nov. 9, 1862.
S. M. Woodkok,	Nov. 11, 1862.
Jos. G. Isenberg,	April 12, 1864.
John A. McCanles,	Aug. 8, 1864.
Kenzie A. Lovell,	Aug. 10, 1864.
Mord. B. Massey,	Nov. 14, 1864.
Joshua M. Comley,	Nov. 21, 1864.
W. M. Williamson,	Jan. 17, 1865.
John F. Freauff,	April 11, 1865.
Jas. G. D. Findlay,	Aug. 14, 1865.
William A. Sipe,	Aug. 14, 1865.
G. B. Armitage,	Aug. 14, 1865.
Thomas M. Utley,	Aug. 14, 1865.
E. J. Osborne,	Aug. 15, 1865.
Milton S. Lytle,	Aug. 13, 1866.
E. S. McMurtrie,	Aug. 13, 1866.
J. Rand'h Simpson,	Aug. 15, 1866.
P. H. Sangree,	April 8, 1867.
John Williamson, of Carlisle,	April 15, 1867.
Henry E. Shafer,	April 13, 1868.
H. M. Baldridge,	June 15, 1868.
Samuel E. Fleming,	Aug. 10, 1868.
Miles M. McNeil,	Aug. 10, 1868.
Andrew J. Riley,	Aug. 10, 1868.
J. Sylvanus Blair,	Aug. 10, 1868.
Thomas W. Myton,	Aug. 12, 1868.
B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia,	Nov. 11, 1868.
J. Hall Musser,	April 12, 1869.
J. J. Cunningham,	Nov. 11, 1869.
David Caldwell,	Jan. 20, 1870.
Wilson C. Speck,	April 11, 1870.
W. H. Akers,	April 11, 1870.
B. Speer McIlduff,	Aug. 8, 1870.
Miles Zentmyer,	Aug. 8, 1870.
Frederick Jeakel,	Aug. 8, 1870.
H. C. Madden,	Nov. 14, 1870.
J. R. Durborow,	Jan. 10, 1871.
Wm. A. Fleming,	April 10, 1871.
Robert A. Orbison,	May 25, 1871.
W. H. H. Young,	Jan. 10, 1872.
J. F. Schock,	June 20, 1872.
J. C. Jackson,	Nov. 11, 1872.
L. S. Geissinger,	Jan. 15, 1873.
Robert Johnston,	Aug. 13, 1873.
David S. Krebs,	Feb. 20, 1874.
O. E. McNeil,	April 22, 1874.
John H. Fisher,	Aug. 10, 1874.
James B. Riddle,	Aug. 10, 1874.
Jas. S. Leissingring,	Jan. 20, 1875.
George B. Orlady,	M'ch 23, 1875.
W. S. Alexander,	M'ch 23, 1875.
W. D. Horning,	April 21, 1875.
Edward J. McCoy,	Aug. 18, 1875.
Herman H. North,	Aug. 19, 1875.
J. D. Hicks,	Nov. 8, 1875.
Thomas M. Pollock,	Nov. 15, 1875.
T. W. Jackson,	Dec. 21, 1875.
Ezra D. Parker,	Jan. 10, 1876.
Chas. A. Barnett,	Jan. 11, 1876.
Jas. J. Chamberlin,	April 10, 1876.
William W. Dorris,	April 12, 1876.
A. A. Anderson,	April 12, 1876.
Frank Love,	Aug. 21, 1876.
S. P. McDivitt,	Oct. 3, 1876.
F. B. Tierney,	Nov. 13, 1876.
John Cornman,	Jan. 15, 1877.
C. S. Marks,	June 14, 1877.
S. L. Glasgow,	June 16, 1877.
Davis J. Zeigler,	April 10, 1878.
J. Frank Corbin,	April 10, 1878.
John A. Hewitt,	April 10, 1878.
Jesse R. Smith,	Aug. 19, 1878.
John Berry,	Aug. 21, 1878.
George H. Spang,	Nov. 12, 1878.
J. B. McPherson,	Nov. 18, 1878.
B. J. Devor,	Nov. 26, 1878.
James A. Beaver,	Jan. 13, 1879.
D. M. De Vore,	Jan. 16, 1879.
J. M. A. Passmore,	Jan. 17, 1879.
Edward L. Cox,	April 7, 1879.
James A. Fleming,	Aug. 18, 1879.
A. Porter Huey,	Aug. 18, 1879.
Lemuel H. Beers,	Sept. 20, 1879.
John D. Dorris,	Sept. 27, 1880.
Charles G. Brown,	April 11, 1881.
Dan'l McLaughlin,	April 18, 1881.
Charles Hower, of Snyder Co.,	April 20, 1881.
W. H. Oram, of N'humberl'd Co.,	June 20, 1881.
J. L. Spangler,	July 11, 1881.
M. R. Shaffner,	Oct. 25, 1881.
Heber McHugh,	April 10, 1882.
Howard E. Butz,	April 10, 1882.
Clement Dale,	April 10, 1882.
John Y. Woods,	April 12, 1882.
William S. Taylor,	Oct. 1, 1882.

It is the purpose now to give a brief history of the bench and bar of Huntingdon County from the organization of the courts down to the present time. To this end the records of the courts have been searched and the preceding list of all persons who were admitted to become attorneys of the several courts of the county made out, with the date of their admission as they appear of record. This forms the basis upon which our history must necessarily be constructed. Of course this list contains a large number of names of persons who never were residents of the county; of persons who had pursued their legal studies here, but left soon after their admission to locate permanently at some other chosen place; of persons who merely studied law as an accomplishment, not intending to practice it as a profession; and many more who were already established in practice in other counties, who seldom or never appeared in our courts after the term at which they were admitted. And of those that were residents of the county many left no monument in court except the brief record of their admission; their deeds are forgotten, and all that can be done now is to save their names from oblivion. But there are a few names standing out as landmarks, historic names that have outlived their day and generation, names that have not fallen a prey to the tooth of Time and yet survive in the century that succeeded their own, and these shall form the subjects of sketches of such length as the prominence of each may demand.

The county was organized on the 20th of September, 1787, by an act of Assembly of that date, the organic law itself fixing Huntingdon as the seat of justice, and directing the terms of the courts to commence on the second Tuesdays in December, March, June, and September of each year. Lazarus B. McClean was commissioned prothonotary of the Court of the Common Pleas and clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphans' Court; and Andrew Henderson was commissioned register of wills and recorder of deeds in and for the county. McClean was from Franklin County, and was commissioned on the 25th of September, 1787; Henderson was from Chester County, and was commissioned on the 29th of the same month. A sheriff was furnished in the person of Benjamin Elliott, a citizen of the county, who was commissioned on the 22d of October, 1787. Robert Galbraith was commissioned president judge of the county courts on the 23d of November. At the same time the Supreme Executive Council commissioned Thomas Duncan Smith, justice-elect for the town of Huntingdon; John Williams, justice-elect for the district of Huntingdon township; Thomas McCune, justice-elect for the district of the township of Tyrone; and William Phillips, justice-elect for the district of the township of Woodberry, all by one commission. They combined the offices of justices of the peace and associate judges, and under the judicial system then existing they held the courts of the county. Thus we had all the machinery for holding courts,—county officers, a president judge and four associates,—and the people no doubt were happy in the contemplation of this important fact, and rejoiced at the prospect before them. All things were now ready, but there was no court-house. One Ludwig Sell, however, had a house,—a public-house,—and the act of Assembly which breathed the new county into being directed that the courts should be held at his house until a court-house could be built. The house of Mr. Sell stood on the north side of Allegheny Street, between Second and Third, on the lot now owned and occupied by Thomas Fisher, and it changed owners several times during the period which the courts were held in it. The first court-house proper, which stood on Third Street, between Penn and Allegheny, was not completed till about the year 1798.

The first court was held in the house of Ludwig Sell, on the second Tuesday in December, 1787, by the president and associate judges above named, nearly a century ago. At the present date but little is known of most of them, except that they were considered good men in their day, the associates being chosen by the voting portion of the people, and commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council for a term of seven years, not, as afterwards under the Constitution of 1790, for life or during good behavior. From the commission of Robert Galbraith it appears that he was a citizen of Huntingdon County at the date of his appointment. But little is known of him at this remote time. He was learned in the law, and was a justice of the peace, like his associates, also a surveyor. Of the latter fact ample evidence is found in old surveys. He held the position of president judge from Nov. 23, 1787, till Aug. 20, 1791, when he was superseded by Thomas Smith, a law judge, as will be seen farther on. He was also commissioned an associate judge afterwards under the Constitution of 1790, and sat with Judge Riddle on the bench as late as November term, 1802. His death occurred a few years later, as he was never on the bench after that date.[1]

THOMAS DUNCAN SMITH, one of the first justices and associate judges of the county, was a son of William Smith, D.D., the founder of the town of Huntingdon. He was a member of the medical profession, reared in Philadelphia, but had become a resident of Huntingdon, in and around which his father owned a large amount of real estate. He died in the twenty-ninth year of his age. He was born Nov. 18, 1760, and died July 9, 1789, aged twenty-eight years, seven months, and twenty-one days. He was buried in the Huntingdon Cemetery, where a huge marble slab marks his grave and that of his brother Richard.

Other justices and associate judges were afterwards commissioned before the tenure of office was changed by the adoption of the Constitution of 1790. In June, 1789, we had Thomas Wilson and John Little, in addition to the four who had been previously commissioned. The courts held by these gentlemen were called justices' courts. The associates sometimes held sessions in the absence of Galbraith, the president. The chief business of these courts was to examine and discharge insolvent debtors, with whom the prison was at times filled. Even the attorneys were not all free from imprisonment for debt, and some of them had to pass through the ordeal, quaintly termed the "flint-mill."

THOMAS SMITH was the first president judge learned in the law who presided in the courts of this county. On the 20th of August, 1791, he was commissioned by Thomas Mifflin, Governor, as president judge of the several courts in the district consisting of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Mifflin. He continued president judge of this district only for the short period of two years and five months. On the 31st of January, 1794, he was promoted by an appointment to a seat on the Supreme Bench, and he continued to be one of the justices of the Supreme Court until the time of his death, which occurred on the 31st day of March, 1809, fifteen years and two months after the date of his appointment as a justice of the Supreme Court. His brethren of the bench at different times were Chief Justices McKean, Shippen, and Tilghman, and Justices Yeates and Brackenridge. The opinions written by him compare well with those by his brethren, and are contained in 2d, 3d, and 4th Yeates' and 1st Binney's Reports.

At that time the State was divided into circuits, in which the judges of the Supreme Court, one or more by turns, held sessions of the Circuit Courts. Thomas Smith and Jasper Yeates held one of these courts at Huntingdon on the 29th of May, 1805. On the 27th of April, 1807, Judge Smith again held a Circuit Court at Huntingdon. He and his brethren of the Supreme Bench held Circuit Courts here annually for a number of years in April, May, and June of different years. From the decisions of these courts writs of error and appeals could be taken to the Supreme Court in Banc, at the hearing of which the judge who had tried the case on the circuit generally gave no opinion, but left the final decision to his brethren. No causes were originally instituted in the Circuit Courts, but were transferred to it from the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions by *certiorari* or *habeas corpus*, and appeals were also allowed to them from the Orphans' Courts and Registers' Courts. The first Circuit Courts were established in 1799, and continued ten years. They were abolished in 1809, and in this county all the then pending cases were transferred to the Common Pleas to November term, 1809. They are contained in Continuance Docket F, beginning at page 79.

Judge Smith was a half-brother of William Smith, D.D., the founder of the town of Huntingdon, and the only brother he had in America. He was an Englishman by birth and education, dignified in manner, and upheld the honor of courts and the dignity of the legal profession, and would not permit his most intimate friend to cast even a shadow of contempt upon the judicial ermine. This quality in him is fairly illustrated in the following:

Judge Smith had been a surveyor, and had made many of the early surveys in this part of the State prior to his appointment to a judgeship. In making these surveys he had with him among others one Pat Leonard, as chain-carrier or other assistant, and in camping out, eating, drinking, and sleeping together, an intimacy and familiarity grew up between them, especially on Pat's part, which Leonard could not drop when Smith assumed the dignity which is

[1] His will is dated Jan. 15, 1804, and was proven on the 3d of February following.

supposed to inhere inseparably in judicial robes. Leonard was not ashamed of his old associate in the field and at the camp-fire, but rather proud of him, and wished every one to know that he had a friend at court. At the time referred to the courts were held at the house designated in the act of Assembly, kept as a tavern by Mrs. Haines, where the court bar was separated from the other bar and the court-room by poles cut and adjusted for the purpose. Leonard obtained a large bowl from the landlady and a pint of whiskey, which he had made into *punch*, and thus prepared and presuming upon the familiarity acquired as stated, he approached the judge, and proffering the bowl to him, said, "Here, Tam, take a *bleer* of this before you charge the jury." The judge, however, would not come down from his dignity nor imbibe from the bowl, however dry he may have been, but looked upon Pat's familiarity as a contempt of court, and ordered him to to be imprisoned in the jail of the county; whereupon Leonard was taken to a little pen made of slabs or puncheons, which stood where Miller's tannery now is, and there imprisoned for a few hours. Thus he was put in "durance vile" for no other offense than his kindness and familiarity towards his former friend and companion the judge.

Thomas Smith went the way of all flesh more than seventy-three years ago, surviving the Circuit Court only four days, but, like his contemporary, Chief Justice Tilghman, who survived him sixteen years, he has left a record behind him more enduring than monumental marble. So long as Pennsylvania has a judicial history the name of Thomas Smith will occupy an enviable position upon its early pages.[1]

James Riddle.—Among the first attorneys who practiced in the courts of Huntingdon County was James Riddle, of Bedford. His name appears first upon the records in 1789, the earliest now extant. He was probably admitted at the first court held in the county, in December, 1787. There is no record of his admission. The dockets containing the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas prior to 1789 have been destroyed. He was the cotemporary of Hamilton, Charles Smith, Cadwallader, Duncan, Watts, Jonathan Henderson, and Richard Smith, etc. He practiced in our courts until April term, 1794, when he succeeded Thomas Smith on the bench. Governor Mifflin appointed and commissioned him president judge of the Fourth Judicial District, in which Huntingdon County was included. He presided until the year 1804, when he was succeeded by Thomas Cooper.

But little is known of the old judges with any degree of certainty. This is especially the case with Judge Riddle and others who were not residents of the county. He was a brother of Samuel Riddle, a member of the Huntingdon bar. Judge Riddle resided in Bedford, and is said to have lived to be an old and feeble man.

His associates on the bench were David Stewart, Hugh Davison, Benjamin Elliott, and afterwards William Steel.

Thomas Cooper.—Governor McKean appointed and commissioned Thomas Cooper president judge of the Fourth Judicial District, of which Huntingdon County formed a part. His commission is not recorded in this county, and its precise date cannot be given. He held his first court in Huntingdon in November, 1804, and his last in January, 1806, holding but five terms here. In 1806 the State was redistricted into ten districts. Huntingdon County continued in the Fourth District, and Judge Cooper became the president judge of the Eighth District.

Jonathan Walker.—This gentleman made his first appearance in the courts of Huntingdon County at April term, 1792, when he was admitted to practice. He was a resident of Northumberland County at the time of his appointment, but afterwards removed to Bedford. After the redistricting of the State in 1806, which increased the number of the judicial districts from five to ten, he was appointed president judge of the Fourth District, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Bedford. His commission is dated the 1st of March, 1806, issued by Governor McKean. He took the oath of office before Judge Cooper, of the Eighth District, on the 18th of March, 1806. He continued to preside here for a period of twelve years, from April, 1806, till August, 1818, when he was succeeded by Judge Huston.

Judge Walker is said to have been a learned and upright judge and a true patriot. He was the first judge in this district who doffed the wig and robe of the bench and dressed in plain citizen's clothes. Until the time when Judge Walker took a seat on the bench the powdered wig and robe were conspicuous paraphernalia of the judicial office.[2]

At one of Judge Walker's courts an intoxicated old soldier, who had made some disturbance in court, was brought up before him, and ordered to jail. On being led out by the officer, he turned round to the judge and said, "Yer honor, Anthony Wayne would not have said that." The judge not hearing anything but the name of Wayne, inquired what he said, and was told by one of the attorneys that he was one of Gen. Wayne's men, whereupon the judge at once changed his order, and the disorderly man was merely taken out and released.

[1] Thomas Smith died March 31, 1809, aged sixty-four years. His remains rest in the cemetery belonging to Christs Church Philadelphia. His only son, George Washington Smith, died April 22, 1876, and was buried near his father's grave.

[2] The writer was informed some years ago by an old citizen that it was the usual custom in the early days in this county for the sheriff, constables, and tipstaves—the latter with their insignia of office—to escort the judges from their lodgings to the place where the court was held at the appointed hour, and back after the adjournment. This official ceremony was repeated daily until the close of the term. Before a bell was obtained, the courts were called by the drum and fife.

The small salaries paid to the judges in those days did not place them above the annoying embarrassments common to other classes of the community. It appears that Judge Walker was not free from pecuniary embarrassments. The year after his appointment two judgments for considerable amounts were entered up against him, which do not appear to have been satisfied, and it is said that some of his paper, well seasoned by age, could be purchased at a discount similar to that which rules Continental scrip and Confederate currency.

Jonathan Walker was the father of Robert J. Walker, a politician and statesman of prominence, who was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and afterwards Governor of the Territory of Kansas, appointed by President Buchanan.

This is a brief record of four of the president judges of the county courts, covering a period of twenty-seven years, down to the commencement of the time of Charles Huston, 1818, a time within the memory of men now living. Next will be given sketches of a few of the associate judges, down to about the same period of time.

ANDREW HENDERSON.—One of the imperishable names in the history of Huntingdon County is that of the above-named gentleman, one of its early associate judges. He was appointed on the 29th of September, 1787, for a term of seven years. His commission as associate judge is recorded on the first and second pages of the first book opened in the recorder's office, Docket A, No. 1.

Mr. Henderson appears to have been one of those fortunate men who had office upon office and office after office thrust upon him. At the same time that he was appointed an associate judge, he was also appointed recorder of deeds in and for the county and register of wills, and on the same day he received a commission *Dedimus Potestatem*, and on the 15th of January, 1788, he received a commission as justice-elect for the town of Huntingdon. On the 13th of December, 1788, he was appointed prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1790. After the adoption of that Constitution, while these commissions were all in force, Governor Mifflin, on the 11th of July, 1791, reappointed him prothonotary, clerk of the Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and of the Orphans' Court, and on the 13th of January, 1800, Governor McKean reappointed and commissioned him to all these offices, and he continued to hold them until the 28th of February, 1809, when he was succeeded by William Steel in the offices of register and recorder, prothonotary and clerk of the several courts, the appointing power having changed from Governor McKean to Governor Snyder.

Mr. Henderson was on the bench as late as September term, 1790, but not later. His character as associate judge is not so conspicuous as that of a pioneer in the town and county of Huntingdon. He moulded the offices and shaped the practices in them. The offices of register and recorder he held for twenty-two consecutive years, first under the Supreme Executive Council, and afterwards under Governor Mifflin's and Governor McKean's administrations under the Constitution of 1790, and the offices of prothonotary and clerk of the several courts he held for the term of eighteen years.

Mr. Henderson was popular, not only with the appointing powers of the State, but also with the people among whom he lived and associated. He was five times elected chief burgess of the borough of Huntingdon in five successive years, from 1803 to 1807, both inclusive, and again in 1809 and in 1810, thus being the chief ruler of Huntingdon for seven years. Some of the laws of the borough signed by him are still upon the ordinance-book.

He erected the large brick house on the southeast corner of Allegheny and Third Streets, in Huntingdon, long known as the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, prior to its removal a square farther westward. He occupied that large and commodious house with his family down to the time of his death.

Nothing definite is known of the history of Mr. Henderson prior to his advent into Huntingdon. As stated elsewhere, he came from Chester County. It is probable that he had some experience in the offices connected with the courts previous to his appointment in this county, which was probably the reason why he was selected for the various offices which he filled.

In the southeast corner of the cemetery on the hill in Huntingdon is an inclosure surrounded by a massive brick wall, in which rest side by side the mortal remains of Andrew Henderson, who died on the 26th day of June, 1812, in the fifty-first year of his age, and of Mary Henderson, his wife, who died on the 21st of March, 1823, in the fifty-fourth year of her age; and also of John A. Henderson, their only son, who died on the 15th of September, 1824, in the thirty-second year of his age.

Mr. Henderson, like many of the first settlers of Huntingdon, was an Episcopalian.[1]

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT was appointed and commissioned an associate judge of the several courts of the county by the Supreme Executive Council in 1789, of which Council he was at that time a member. He had been sheriff of Bedford County prior to the formation of Huntingdon County, and also the first sheriff of Huntingdon County. He had been a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution of 1776, and a member of the State Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States. He served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1789 and 1790, until the 20th of December of the latter

[1] See notice of Mr. Henderson in the chapter relating to military affairs and in other places in this volume.

year, when Thomas Mifflin became Governor and the Council expired. He was lieutenant of the county during the troubles of its early years, and in the old records he is called Col. Elliott.

As an associate judge, he occupied a seat on the bench with the first three president judges of the county, and with Associate Judges David Stewart and Hugh Davison, and perhaps with others. He was also the first chief burgess of the borough of Huntingdon. In 1796, when the town was incorporated into a borough, he was elected to that office and served in it for three years. In the year 1800 he was elected county commissioner and served in that office a term of three years. Thus Associate Judge Elliott performed an important part in the management of the affairs of the county in its early days. Mr. Elliott was a man of considerable wealth and influence. He was one of the "borough fathers," as the burgesses and Council are called, in a double sense. He had a large family of daughters, who were married to some of the most prominent men of the town in those days, among whom were Robert Allison, David McMurtrie, Sr., William Orbison, and Jacob Miller, all of whom have passed to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns;" but the town contains many of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, who are proud of their ancestry. Mr. Elliott and his family were members of the Episcopal Church, but some, if not all, of his daughters afterwards became members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Elliott was a man of character and influence and lived to a ripe old age. He died on the 13th of March, 1835, aged eighty-three years. His remains rest in the Huntingdon cemetery.

David Stewart was appointed and commissioned associate judge by Governor Mifflin on the 20th of August, 1791, and served in that capacity till the time of his death, which occurred between the January and the April term in 1826. At the August term of that year he was succeeded by Joseph Adams. Thus it will be seen that Judge David Stewart was on the bench for thirty-five consecutive years, the longest term of service in the county. He was on the bench with Robert Galbraith, first president judge of the county, and with Thomas Smith, Thomas Cooper, James Riddle, Jonathan Walker, and Charles Huston, president judges, through the whole of their respective terms. The associate judges on the bench with him at different times were John Canan (appointed at the same time with Stewart), Hugh Davidson, Robert Galbraith, Benjamin Elliott, William Steel, and Joseph McCune, in the order in which they are here named.

Judge Stewart was a plain, energetic, and practical man. He had been a member of the first board of county commissioners, elected with John Dean and James Sommerville, and he was the head of the board and left his impress upon the office. The first records of that office were kept by him, and they show him to have been an excellent penman, and to have kept a full and satisfactory record or minute of the proceedings of the commissioners.

He was a resident of that portion of Morris township which is now in Blair County and called Catharine township.

In the absence of the president judge, this associate held Courts of Quarter Sessions with other associates on the bench, tried cases and charged juries with intelligence and plain common sense, which is synonymous with common law.

He was the father of John Stewart, who was also a county commissioner about half a century ago, and who was distinguished from other men of the same name as *lame* John Stewart; and he was also the father of Robert G. Stewart, of Water Street, and of Dr. James Stewart, of Indiana, Pa., all prominent and influential men who died many years ago.

We had two other associate judges of the name of Stewart, Capt. John and Thomas F., of whom we may say a word farther on.

John Canan was appointed an associate judge in 1791. He had been a prominent man in Bedford County prior to the erection of Huntingdon County, and was a member of the General Assembly at that time. He had also been a member of the Supreme Executive Council from Huntingdon County in 1787 and 1788. In 1791 and 1792 he was elected to the Assembly from Huntingdon County, and in 1794 he was chosen State senator for the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford. Among the old archives he also figures as Col. John Canan.

William Steel.—This gentleman was another of the prominent and fortunate men of the county. He was appointed an associate judge on the 2d of April, 1804, by Governor McKean. Of course he was not "learned in the law,"—few of the associate judges are, and Huntingdon County has never had any who were law judges. He was an Irish gentleman of the Covenanter faith. A great portion of his time he kept a public-house and a store, and withal did a considerable amount of surveying, and by reason of these various occupations and his social disposition he became extensively acquainted with the people of the county. His political aspirations did not begin or end with his appointment to a seat on the bench. In 1796 he was elected a county commissioner by three hundred and thirty-six votes, there being only four election districts in the county at that time. In 1800 he was a candidate for the lower branch of the Legislature, and made a respectable poll, but was defeated by James Kerr. In 1802 he was a candidate for the same office and elected, with John Blair, over Arthur Moore and Richard Smith, Mr. Steel having the highest vote of the four candidates. In 1824 he was a candidate for sheriff, and received eleven hundred and fifty-seven votes against eleven hundred and ninety-four cast for William Spear. In 1828 he was again a candidate, this time for State senator, and

carried the county by a handsome majority, but Thomas Jackson was elected in the district. Mr. Steel's popularity was continually increasing.

In 1809 (Feb. 28th) he was appointed prothonotary, register and recorder, and clerk of the courts by Governor Snyder, and continued to hold these offices until 1821, when he was succeeded by Richard Smith, a member of the bar.

Judge Steel also had a high military title, that of general, he having been chosen major-general of the militia. Certain it is, however, that while on the bench as an associate judge, and afterwards while acting as prothonotary, he often used a military term of definite meaning. When witnesses had been subpœnaed and did not attend court, he would say, with considerable emphasis, "Send a detachment for them," or "bring them in by a detachment." This was often related by his son, the late Maj. James Steel, as a joke upon his father, and the major would laugh heartily over it.

The writer became personally acquainted with Gen. Steel in 1836, but had no acquaintance with any of the associate judges who preceded him. He was then familiarly known by the name of Gen. Steel. The name of judge, if ever known by it, was entirely superseded and merged in his military title. As associate judge he was succeeded by Joseph McCune.

Mr. Steel was a man of medium height, heavy and erect frame, communicated freely and intelligently, was kind and courteous to all, and to young men in particular, and, like his immediate predecessor, Judge Elliott, he lived to an advanced age. He left surviving him two brothers, namely, Samuel Steel, who had been county treasurer several times and was well known in the county, and Alexander Steel, of West township, a farmer, and two sons, James, who became a prominent member of the bar, a sketch of whom will be given in turn, and William, and six or seven daughters, all of whom are now deceased. Gen. Steel lived in the house now owned and occupied by C. C. North, on the north side of Penn Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and died at his residence on the 12th of May, 1840, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Down to this point in the history of the bench and bar sketches of the president judges and their associates have been given. It now becomes necessary to give an account of the members of the bar down to about the same period of time.

Keeping in view the fact that the counties of Bedford, Franklin, and Huntingdon having then been recently made out of parts of Cumberland, and Cumberland itself out of part of Lancaster, it is readily understood why it was that the first practicing lawyers in Huntingdon were Charles Smith, of Lancaster, James Hamilton, Thomas Duncan, and David Watts, of Carlisle, and James Riddle, of Chambersburg, and others from still more remote counties. These attorneys of the older counties followed up the courts in the new county, and for a while monopolized its legal business. Besides these, William Bradford, Jr., Jared Ingersoll, and others, of Philadelphia, often appeared in official capacities, as United States district attorney and deputy attorney-general of the State, to prosecute cases that fell within their respective provinces as prosecuting officers. Isaac B. Parker, of Carlisle, was sworn in our court as deputy attorney-general as late as April term, 1806, and these deputies performed the same duties that now devolve upon the district attorney.

The first court was held in December, 1787, but the records, the dockets, and minute-books of the Court of Common Pleas between that date and March term, 1789, are missing, and there is a tradition that they were destroyed by Gen. William McAlevy, who ordered them to be burned, for what cause is now not known. But for this unfortunate event we could lay before our readers the names of the attorneys who attended and were sworn and admitted members of the bar at the first opening of the courts of the county. Thirty-six years ago the first court in Blair County was held at Hollidaysburg, and the attorneys from Huntingdon and Bedford flocked there, with smaller crowds from Cambria and other counties, "like doves to their windows," and were sworn in as attorneys of that court under Judge Black, of the Somerset and Bedford District, afterwards chief justice of the State. The opening of the courts in Huntingdon at the organization of the county, fifty-nine years earlier, no doubt presented a similar scene on a smaller scale, but the record of this is gone.

Messrs. Wharton, Bradford, and Ingersoll were Philadelphians, and came to our courts on official business of the State or of the United States. Riddle and Orbison were residents of Chambersburg, the latter an uncle of William Orbison, of Huntingdon. Riddle became president judge in 1794. Hamilton, Duncan, and Watts came from Carlisle, and Smith from Lancaster.

JOHN CADWALLADER was the first lawyer resident in Huntingdon. He was admitted at December term, 1789, on motion of James Hamilton, and seems to have had a good practice from the first down to 1807, the time of his death.

He was a man of business outside of his profession as well as in it. He was elected one of the county commissioners in 1790, and served for three years. He was again elected in 1799, and served a term of three years more. In the interim between 1790 and 1799 he served part of the time as clerk to the board of commissioners, and part of the time as auditor, appointed by the court with two other gentlemen, to settle the accounts of the commissioners and treasurer. He was also the first postmaster in Huntingdon. The precise time of his appointment or the length of time that he served as postmaster cannot be ascertained at this late date, as no official record of it remains, the records of the department at Washington being con-

sumed with the general post-office building in the fire of December, 1836. The most definite information that can now be obtained is that the post-office at Huntingdon, Pa., began to render quarterly returns on the 1st of January, 1798, and that John Cadwallader was the postmaster. He was a skillful penman, an excellent clerk, and appears to have been an active, energetic, and useful man.

Of his earlier history nothing is known to the writer. By industry and attention to business he acquired a large landed estate, much of which he disposed of in his lifetime, and his executors conveyed a portion of the residue after his death, in fulfillment of contracts made by him before his death. He owned the lots upon which the court-house was erected completed in 1842, and upon which the new one is now in process of erection, and down to a short time prior to 1842 his widow and his daughter occupied the old homestead, which was removed to give place to the court-house. By some means the family had become poor, and the title to the lots was vested in the commonwealth.

Some interesting facts in the early history of the county might be given in connection with Mr. Cadwallader's administration of its affairs, but two or three must suffice. In the year 1800 the taxables of the county numbered 2559; the slaves, 22; the expenses of the county for that year were estimated at $3600, including $800 to be paid on account of the public buildings (the court-house and jail); and down to the year 1795, or later, the commissioners' office was kept in a room rented from Peter Swoope for the sum of five pounds per annum. When serving as commissioner, Mr. Cadwallader made a trip to Philadelphia, and had the tax-list published for twenty-six weeks in a Philadelphia newspaper, for which the county paid sixty pounds and fifteen shillings to one Francis Bailey. The unseated land list occupied six columns of a daily newspaper. Such were the times in which Mr. Cadwallader lived.

Richard Smith was a son of William Smith, D.D., the founder of the town of Huntingdon. He was born on the 25th of January, 1769, and made his first appearance in the courts of the county in 1791, having been admitted as a member of the bar at the December term of that year. His residence was at the "Cypress Cottage," then in the outskirts of the town. The island and farm connected with the cottage were the property of Mr. Smith. West Huntingdon has since been built on the farm. He was a ripe scholar, had influential connections, was personally popular, and soon occupied a prominent position at the bar. He is described by those who knew him as a large, portly man, fine-looking, and possessing the most attractive social qualities and all the elegance of a gentleman of the old school. He married Letitia Nixon Coakley, a lady of Lancaster, who was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Mr. Smith was noted for his hospitality, and many of the villagers flocked to the cottage to enjoy the shady walks beside the river for recreation. It was a pleasant resort, where the "latch-string was never pulled in," and few would come away without partaking of the hospitality of his board. Such a man would have many friends.

But there is another side to this picture. While Mr. Smith was borne up by the wave of popularity, his property was gradually swept away from him by his creditors. He was elected to the Legislature, but while on his way to take his seat the sheriff served a summons on him to answer a plea of debt, and he was under the necessity of pleading his privilege, and the service was set aside. He became more and more embarrassed, and judgments were obtained against him, and court after court his real estate was under the sheriff's hammer; at one time lands amounting to eight thousand dollars, at another time eight tracts of valuable lands were sold at an enormous sacrifice. The majestic intended mansion, now the Exchange Hotel, erected by him, the rival of the house erected opposite to it by Andrew Henderson, was sold in an unfinished state, and purchased by the order of Freemasons for about ten per cent. of its original cost. His library, too, had been levied upon and sold.

Mr. Smith's mind was now pursued by a phantom,—is there a man who is not at some period haunted by some phantom or other? Mr. Smith's was the dread of poverty, perhaps the commonest spectre that haunts the human mind. Perhaps poverty was a reality staring him in the face. How few men who have had palmy days can bear up under adversity! He perceived that his property had imperceptibly wasted away, and to increase his terrors there was a lawsuit against him that had been pending many years, now to be tried at a special court. The claimant was a relative of Mr. Smith by marriage. He dreaded the final issue, though convinced that justice was on his side. At length the dreaded day arrived. The cause was called, the jury impaneled, and the trial proceeded. His adversary taunted him and charged him with dishonesty. Mr. Smith rose to repel the insult, while every limb shook, and charged his adversary with falsehood. All was confusion. The judges interfered to preserve order. The excited defendant heard them not. He was commanded to sit down, but he still persisted to vindicate his character. A second and a third time he was called upon to sit down and be silent, which awakened him to a sense of his position. He slowly sank into his seat, and, as if abashed, his head hung over his bosom, and gradually descended till it rested on the desk before him. Order was again restored, and the court proceeded to business. A few moments after, John Williamson, who was sitting near Mr. Smith, approached him, and on raising him he was found to be *dead*.

The consternation and dismay caused by this death may be imagined, but cannot be described.

Thus died Richard Smith, one of the most

prominent of the early members of the Huntingdon bar, a gentleman of learning and ability, of wealth and friends, whose sources of enjoyment were almost boundless, his home a little paradise.

The verdict in the case on trial at the time of the death of Mr. Smith was in his favor. The case was tried September 26th till Oct. 1, 1823; verdict for the defendant. Motion for a new trial overruled Oct. 3, 1823.

Richard Smith was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1803. In February, 1821, after he met with his financial embarrassment, he was appointed to the offices of register and recorder by Governor Heister, and served until the time of his death, which occurred on the 1st of October, 1823. His age was fifty-four years, eight months, and six days. He never had any children. He was the brother of Thomas Duncan Smith, M.D., one of the first associate judges, who was about eight years older than Richard, and died in July, 1789. One massive marble slab covers the graves of these two brothers, with this inscription upon it,—

"In life united in brotherly love,
In death they are not divided."

Robert Allison was one of the members of the bar of this county connecting the past with the present century in his career. He was a native of Franklin County, read law with Richard Smith, and was admitted a member of the Huntingdon bar, on motion of Mr. Smith, at April term, 1798. He took up his residence at Huntingdon, became prominent at the bar, and had a large and profitable practice for some thirty years or more.

As a gentleman and lawyer, Mr. Allison justly ranked high. He was a man of considerable wealth and influence, connected by marriage with several of the most influential families in the county. He was a man of good understanding, but he was not eloquent. Neither he nor his cotemporary members of the bar resident in Huntingdon at that period excelled in oratory. In almost all important cases lawyers from abroad were associated in the trial of them with the resident attorneys, and generally the arguments to the juries were made by the attorneys from abroad. Among these were Jonathan Walker and Charles Huston, who were afterwards judges, and Hamilton, Duncan, and Watts, of Carlisle, Elias W. Hale, of Lewistown, and, later, Alexander, of Carlisle, and Potter and Blanchard, of Bellefonte.

Mr. Allison was several times a candidate for Congress, and carried Huntingdon County against John Mitchell and John Brown, and in 1830 he was elected over John Scott. The district was composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield. The vote stood: For Allison, 4776; and for Scott, 3898. John Scott was the father of John Scott, United States senator from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875.

While Mr. Allison was filling a high office, assisting in making laws for the nation, he did not despise small things, but was also assisting in making laws for the borough of Huntingdon, and enforcing them in the capacity of chief burgess. He was first elected burgess in 1815, and again in 1817, 1819, and from 1821 to 1824, both inclusive, and again in 1826 and in 1830, thus serving for nine years, the longest period ever served by any man in that office, two years in excess of the service of his brother-in-law, Andrew Henderson.

Mr. Allison was a man of medium size, well proportioned, fair complexion, and fine presence. He married a daughter of Judge Elliott, of Huntingdon, and reared a large family of daughters. In his later years he was afflicted with apoplexy, which affected his speech to such an extent as to render it difficult to understand him. He died on the 2d of December, 1840, aged sixty-five years and eight months. His residence at the time of his death was at No. 523 Penn Street, which at the time of its erection was considered the best in the place.

William Orbison was the son of Thomas Orbison, who resided on a farm owned by him in York (now Adams) County, on the Maryland line, a part of his land extending into that State, and was during the Revolutionary war a captain of militia, and served until the end of the war. His grandfather was also named Thomas. He had emigrated from Ireland about the year 1740, and purchased land in Franklin County (then Lancaster), on which he resided till the time of his death. William Orbison was born in Adams County, Pa., on the 20th of June, 1777, and resided with his family and was engaged in farming until August, 1794, when he commenced to learn "the languages," as it was then called, with Rev. Alexander Dobbins, near Gettysburg; continued at school until January, 1797, having in that time read all the authors usually read at such institutions. The greater portion of 1797 and 1798 he spent in Virginia, teaching "the languages" to children in private families. After successively keeping a small store for Rev. John Breckenridge in Washington City and teaching school in Hanover, he became dissatisfied, and at the solicitation of his uncle, James Orbison, of Chambersburg, he commenced reading law with him in April, 1799; read till Aug. 6, 1801, when he was examined and admitted to the bar on the usual certificates of competency, etc. On the 25th of the same month he arrived at Huntingdon, and on the next day was admitted an attorney in the courts of Huntingdon County. After visiting friends in Chambersburg and in Adams County, he returned on the 19th of October, and from thenceforth he was a citizen of Huntingdon until the time of his death. On the 6th of October, 1808, he married Eleanor, daughter of Benjamin Elliott. Mr. Elliott was one of the associate judges of Huntingdon County.

Mr. Orbison was a good lawyer, entirely safe and trust-

worthy, and transacted a large share of business without much display in court. Down to the time when his son William P. was admitted to the bar, in November, 1835, the old gentleman kept his place on the list of attorneys, doing his own legal business and that of a few friends, but after that date his son took his place, and has filled it for many years. He was the president of the old Huntingdon Bank.

Mr. Orbison was a fine-looking man, about five feet six inches in stature, of elastic gait, fair and florid complexion, lively, agreeable, and instructive in conversation, an able and piquant writer, and a gentleman of the "old school," the last of our citizens to doff the *cue* fashionable in olden times. He never aspired to any political position, never was a candidate for the honors or emoluments of office, but he was nevertheless well informed as to all that was involved in party struggles, and took an active part in them, often furnishing the resolutions for political meetings of the Old-Line Whig party, and many a terse and pointed article for the press, both in prose and verse, emanated from his pen.

In 1815, Mr. Orbison commenced the building of the house on the northwest corner of Penn and Third Streets where his son William P. now resides, and in the fall of 1816 he moved into it, and continued to reside there till the day of his death.

In the more advanced years of his life Mr. Orbison was a very exemplary Christian, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a liberal contributor to the cause of religion. He died on the 23d of August, 1857, at the mature age of eighty years, two months, and three days. His widow died in February, 1865. Of course the loss of such a couple was much lamented.

WILLIAM R. SMITH.—Prominent among the members of the Huntingdon bar admitted in the first decade of the present century and resident in the county was William Rudolph Smith. He was the son of William Moore Smith, and grandson of William Smith, D.D. He studied law with James Milnor, of Philadelphia, who afterwards went to New York, and there became a well-known Episcopal clergyman. He was admitted to the bar at Huntingdon at November term, 1808. He was of a wealthy and influential family, possessed great natural ability, was highly educated, fluent of speech, and in every way well qualified for the transaction of business, and was not long in acquiring a large and lucrative practice. He was, however, but a few years at the bar till he turned his attention to politics, to the evident prejudice of his practice. In 1812, but four years after his admission, he became a candidate for the State Senate. In 1822 he was again a candidate for that office, and was elected in the room of Michael Wallace, resigned. In 1825, Mr. Smith was elected to the House of Representatives over Peter Cassidy at a special election, and at a general election the same year he was again a candidate, with John Ashman, but they were defeated by Matthew Wilson and Joseph Adams. At the special election he was elected by a majority of two votes only, the vote standing: For Smith, six hundred and thirty-three; and for Cassidy, six hundred and thirty-one. A friend of Cassidy, meeting Smith a day or two after the result was known, reproachfully cast it up to him that he had been elected by only two majority. Smith, with the most dignified wave of the hand, and in the blandest manner, replied, "My friend, one is as good as a thousand!" Mr. Smith ranked high as a legislator in both branches of the Legislature.

Although popular at home and abroad as a man and as a politician, he, like other prominent men, had his troubles and his quarrels, as such men have in the present age. In 1826 he found it necessary to institute actions of libel against two printers and editors, but, like many other suits for libel, these were never tried, but permitted to slumber and to sleep that sleep which knows no waking, the mere institution of the suits probably having had the desired effect of silencing the batteries of these disciples of Faust. In the fall of the same year he also prosecuted Charles Raymond for libel, which resulted in a conviction and a small fine and costs. This grew out of articles written by Raymond, and printed in a newspaper called the *Republican Advocate*, against Mr. Smith while a candidate for Assembly, by reason of which publication he was defeated. He was also a brigadier-general of the militia.

Gen. Smith married Miss Eliza Anthony, a very excellent lady. He resided in the stone house on the northeast corner of Third and Allegheny Streets, which has undergone many changes since, and has been for a long time known as the "Morrison House," in which the county offices are now temporarily located, awaiting the completion of the new court-house. Some years after the death of his first wife, Gen. Smith married Mary Van Dyke, a niece of Mrs. Richard Smith. After he left Huntingdon he lived in Bedford for a number of years. A gentleman who knew him during his long residence in Bedford speaks of him as a dignified, high-toned, and talented old gentleman, but somewhat eccentric. From Bedford he moved to Mineral Point, Wis., where he performed much literary labor, and among other works wrote a history of Wisconsin in four volumes. The whole of this family of Smiths naturally inclined to literary pursuits. Richard Penn Smith, a brother of William R., became a popular dramatist and writer of fiction.

Gen. Smith is said to have been a man of remarkably fine form and features. An old citizen says he was the handsomest man he ever saw, and another pronounced him the most accomplished man that ever lived in Huntingdon. He was cashier of the old Huntingdon Bank.

Subsequently he became involved in debt, and his property passed under the sheriff's hammer, after

which he received an appointment as a government official, which took him to Wisconsin, as above stated, where he died in August, 1868.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY was enrolled an attorney of the courts of Huntingdon County at November term, 1811. He came from Lancaster, and had probably been admitted there shortly before that date. He occupied a place at the bar of this county for thirty-seven years, yet he never seemed to enter into the practice with his whole heart and soul, as many a young man has been known to do. His name appears to about as many suits as that of any other member of the bar, and yet he never appeared to have had confidence or courage sufficient to try a case without assistance from some of his brethren of the bar, and as he grew older his lack of confidence seemed to grow upon him. A lady from Lancaster, of much intelligence, who knew him in his youth, often spoke of him in the kindest terms. She represented him as a young gentleman who had no taste or inclination for the study or the practice of the law, but his friends and relatives persuaded or forced him into it; that they were proud and influential people, and believed that the road to honor and wealth and distinction led right through the legal profession. This would no doubt account for much in his history that might otherwise be a mystery, and it shows at the same time the error of forcing young men into avocations which are not congenial to their natures.

As a lawyer, Mr. Montgomery never attained much eminence. If he ever had any ambition it led in a different direction. For such a man the bar had no attractions, and his whole nature would have to undergo a change before he could prove a success. He was a most amiable and inoffensive man, and the charcter of his mind could be read in his finely-chiseled countenance by any one who had the faintest conception of physiognomy. In person he was tall and well proportioned, approximating six feet in height, and perfectly erect to the last. In politeness he was unexcelled by Chesterfield himself, and the young man who was studying that master could well afford to lay him aside and learn from the living example. His complexion was pallid to a degree approaching whiteness, and his hair was abundant and of a bright silvery hue, but seemed in harmony with the entire composition of the man; and although he would have changed his hair to any color rather than have it white in his early years, he seemed proud of it in his advanced years, and would habitually run his fingers through it and over it with apparent satisfaction.

He was a bachelor, and lived not by himself, but at some tavern during term time, and often spent his vacations with the farmers on the "Branch," and particularly with the Norrises, whom he esteemed very highly. His favorite beverage was buttermilk, and some of the farmers' wives and daughters whom he visited nicknamed him "Buttermilk Tommy." He could call for this luxury with so much politeness and drink it with such a relish that it was a pleasure to wait upon him, to say nothing of the flattery which he bestowed upon the gift and the giver. Many of the lawyers now do not indulge in this wholesome drink. And then he was so clever and polite at the table that his host, the landlord, could hardly dispense with his services. No man understood the anatomy of a fowl better than he did, and he took delight in carving for all the guests, and a better carver than the "counsellor" never put a knife to a joint or slipped a choice tidbit to his own plate in a more apparently accidental manner. Yet he did it chiefly for the love of the art of carving. He was, to use a word he frequently used, "abstemious," and a man of moderate appetite.

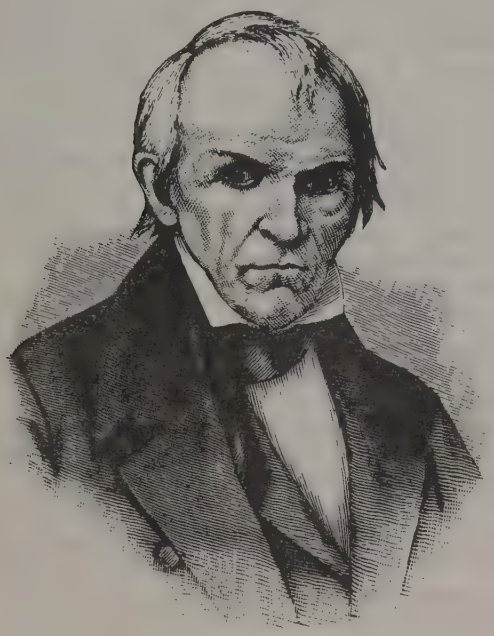
He never was a candidate for any office, and never meddled in politics any further than to vote for his friends, irrespective of party, and to do all he could for his favorites without traducing opposing candidates.

He had many good traits. He had a good heart and a contented mind, and he had none of that selfishness which is so common in bachelors in advanced life. He died at the house of his old friend, Jacob Miller, after a short illness, on Christmas-day, 1848. He left no heirs to dispute about his estate, and no estate to dispute about. Soon after his death a far-out relative inquired "what estate the late Mr. Montgomery had left," and looked disappointed when he was told that the late Mr. Montgomery died his own administrator. The members of the bar, at the instance and suggestion of Messrs. Cremer and Petrikin, put up tombstones to mark his grave, near the southwestern corner of the cemetery. He was born in 1785, and died Dec. 25, 1848, aged sixty-three years.

Mention will now be made of President Judges Huston, Burnside, and Woodward, followed by the members of the bar who flourished while these judges occupied seats on the bench.

CHARLES HUSTON was admitted to practice in the several courts of Huntingdon County in August, 1796, on motion of Jonathan Walker. He had been admitted one year before in Lycoming County, which was then a new county, formed out of part of old Northumberland. Mr. Huston had a large practice as a land lawyer here and in his own and other counties until 1818, when he was appointed to the president judgeship of this district by Governor Findlay. He succeeded Jonathan Walker. The district was the same in which he had practiced, composed of the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Northumberland, and Lycoming, and by that time it had become populous, and the lists of causes in each county were large, and he held adjourned courts frequently. He maintained the dignity of the court, and made examples of several disorderly persons in this county. Among others were the following: In 1820 a man was sent to jail for three hours for saying to a prisoner on trial for murder, in the hearing of other

persons, "You have a gallows-look." In 1821 a juror impaneled, becoming intoxicated and incapable of serving, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars. Two years afterwards a man not a juror was fined



Charles Huston

sixty-six cents and imprisoned in the jail until the next morning at eight o'clock for disorderly conduct. Judge Huston's associates on the bench were David Stewart and Joseph McCune.

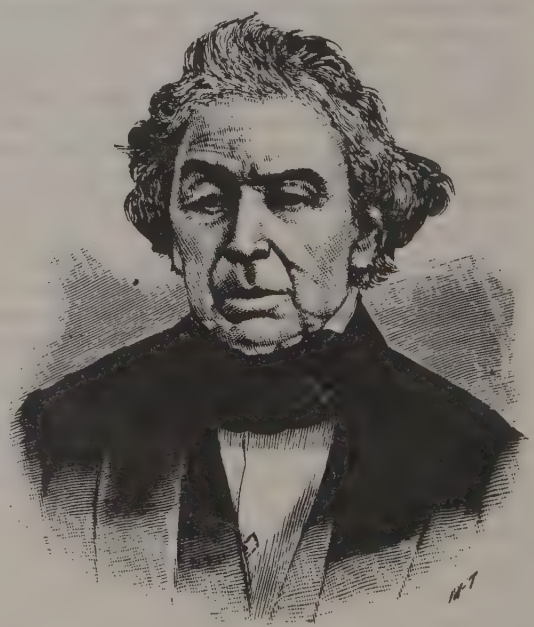
In 1826 he was placed on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, appointed by Governor Shulze. His tenure of office was for life, or during good behavior; but the amended Constitution of 1838 changed this, and his commission expired in 1845.

After his commission expired, at the age of seventy-five years, when old age had blunted his mind and enfeebled his body, he wrote his book entitled "Huston on Land Titles in Pennsylvania," which was published in 1849. The book is the most complete history of land titles in Pennsylvania that has been published, but its publication was delayed too long, and the work did not come up to the expectations of the author's friends or of the legal profession.

Judge Huston resided in Bellefonte during his judgeship, and afterwards till the time of his death. In person he was tall and athletic, and possessed more than ordinary power, regular features, and keen dark eyes. He had a remarkable memory, and could in most cases repeat the testimony, word for word, as it was detailed by the witnesses, without notes. He was somewhat eccentric in manner, and blunt and emphatic in expression. Many anecdotes could be told of him, but space will not permit. His character as a jurist is well known to Pennsylvania lawyers, especially to those of advanced age, and it is unnecessary to dwell further upon it. In early life he determined to master the law, and how well he succeeded is fully attested by the record of his riper years.

THOMAS BURNSIDE was a resident of Bellefonte, where he had settled down in his early manhood, having come from one of the eastern counties of the State. He was of Irish descent, but of his parentage and boyhood little is known. He was admitted as an attorney at Huntingdon at April term, 1804, and continued to attend the courts of the county and had a considerable practice until August term, 1826, when he was appointed president judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin, and Huntingdon, and afterwards, when Clinton County was erected, it was added to the district. He was appointed by Governor Shulze to succeed Judge Huston, who had been appointed to the Supreme Court in the preceding April.

Prior to his appointment as judge he had been an active politician in the Democratic party. In 1815 he was elected to Congress at a special election in the



T. Burnside

district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Clearfield, and McKean. In 1824 he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirteenth District, composed of Lycoming, Centre, Clearfield, McKean, and Potter. He was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and filled the chair until the commencement of the session of 1826.

Judge Burnside succeeded Judge Huston on the bench of the Common Pleas and also on the bench of the Supreme Court, and stepped into his shoes in 1826 and again in 1845, being his immediate successor in both instances. In 1841 he resigned his judgeship here, and Governor Porter appointed him to another in Montgomery County, and George W. Woodward was appointed his successor in this district. On the 2d of January, 1845, Judge Burnside was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court, and he served in that capacity until the time of his death in March, 1851. He was succeeded in that court by Judge George W. Woodward.

As a Common Pleas judge, he was regarded as able, upright, and impartial, and he administered equal and exact justice between man and man, and as a criminal judge he was a terror to evil-doers. But he had no printed rules regulating the practice in his courts. He had a few rules which he carried in his head or in a private book, and a few rules or standing orders were scattered through the dockets, and but few of the attorneys knew anything of them. The business in this county accumulated to such a degree that suits could rarely be reached and tried inside of two years from the time of their institution. His opinions in the Supreme Court were generally brief and pointed.

In manner he was rude and blunt. His personal appearance, too, was against him, and he did not seem to care about improving it by dress or toilet.

He died on the 25th of March, 1851, much lamented by his numerous friends and by the legal profession in general.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD once adorned the judicial bench of Huntingdon County. He succeeded Thomas Burnside in April, 1841, as president judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton. He was regarded as one of the best judges appointed by Governor Porter. The Fourth Judicial District was at that time the largest and most burdensome one in the State, and the pending cases had accumulated to such an extent that the delay occasioned thereby amounted almost to a denial of justice.

At the time of his appointment Judge Woodward was a practicing attorney at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co. He had been a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837–38, and although he was one of the youngest members of that body, he soon gained the honorable distinction of a leader of his party in that connection, and attracted considerable attention throughout the State by the clearness and ability which characterized his speeches.

In 1845 he was nominated for United States senator, and was defeated by Simon Cameron. In December of the same year President Polk appointed him judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, but the Senate rejected him.

While his nomination was pending before the Senate a meeting of the Huntingdon bar was convened, without distinction of party, and resolutions were adopted urging his confirmation. Two of the resolutions were as follows: "1st. That the Huntingdon bar entertains the kindest recollections of the character and example of the Hon. G. W. Woodward while he was with us, no less for his civic virtues than for his judicial firmness and amenity. 2d. That from our knowledge of the man we confidently assure the profession throughout the United States that the recent appointment has added to the bench of the Supreme Court a jurist, a scholar, and a gentleman who will fully sustain the reputation of the high tribunal of which he is now a member."

He appeared to have a tide of ill luck against him in 1845, but in 1852 he was chosen to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and served a full term of fifteen years, ending in 1867 as chief justice. Afterwards he was twice elected to Congress from the Luzerne district, and was an able and prominent member of that body.

His last public position was that of a delegate to the late Constitutional Convention which framed the present Constitution of the State, his first and his last public position being that of a framer of Constitutions for his native State.

Judge Woodward held his first court in this county in April, 1841. At that time he was tall and slender, measuring more than six feet in height, and very erect, with high forehead and blue eyes, evincing depth of thought, and his whole countenance and manner denoted more than ordinary intellect and firmness. He remained here only one year.

Judge Woodward died at Rome, Italy, in May, 1875, while sojourning in that far-off country.

JOHN BLANCHARD was a resident of Bellefonte. He was admitted an attorney in this county at April term, 1815. He had been admitted at York, Pa., on the 31st of March of that year. He was an Eastern man, reared and educated in New England, a graduate of Yale College, and thoroughly imbued with Puritanical principles.

He located in Bellefonte while yet a young man, and secured a good practice in Centre County and soon extended it into adjoining counties. For many years he was an attendant upon our courts, and participated in most of the important trials that took place here. He was one of Robert Campbell's attorneys in the case of the Commonwealth against him for libel upon Governor Porter. His colleagues in that case were Samuel Alexander, of Carlisle, and John G. Miles, of Huntingdon.

Mr. Blanchard had all his life been an opponent of the Democratic party. He had grown gray in that opposition. No wonder, therefore, that he should in 1844 receive the unanimous nomination of the Whig party for Congress. The district was composed of the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata, every county being represented. The conference nominated him by acclamation. John G. Miles, who

was his brother-in-law, had many friends in this county, and the conferees from this county would have voted for his nomination, but he declined in favor of Mr. Blanchard, thus making a sacrifice which not many men are willing to make. Dr. Joseph Henderson, of Mifflin County, was his competitor. Huntingdon County gave Mr. Blanchard a majority of thirteen hundred and thirty-one, and he carried the district by three hundred and ninety-six majority. In 1846, Mr. Blanchard was again nominated and elected to Congress over A. P. Wilson, of Huntingdon.

Mr. Blanchard was not noted for much speaking in Congress, although he was not entirely silent. He made a speech upon the tariff question which attracted considerable attention at the time. His voice was feeble, but his fellow-members soon discovered that there was something in him, and they gathered around him to hear what he had to say. His speech on that occasion abounded in wit and humor, as well as in sound and forcible argument, characteristic of Mr. Blanchard.

Mr. Blanchard was a man of good talents, but of very ordinary personal appearance. He was a long-headed and long-faced man in a literal and natural sense. He was about five feet eight or nine inches high, thin and pale. For a long time he was in ill health, and labored under bodily and mental depression, but he recovered from this and "was himself again." Towards the latter part of his life his voice in some measure failed him, but his mind remained clear to the last.

WILLIAM W. POTTER was admitted an attorney of the courts of this county on the 10th of August, 1815, while Judge Walker still presided. He was a resident of Bellefonte, and had been admitted in Centre County a short time before he became a member of the Huntingdon bar.

He was of very comely and commanding appearance when his manhood was fully developed, a man of fine features, very black hair, and pleasant address. His weight probably approximated two hundred pounds, and he was well proportioned. He was very earnest and energetic, a good orator, and became very prominent at the bar, and had a full practice in Centre County, and his professional engagements frequently called him to Huntingdon, where he was engaged in many important causes, and he became a very successful practitioner. He often indulged in sophistry so refined and ingenious as to puzzle courts and juries with his plausible but fallacious reasoning, and this sometimes enabled him to make "the worse appear the better cause," and always rendered him a dangerous adversary in the trial of cases.

Some twenty years after his admission to the bar he was called into the political arena, and became prominent and influential in the Democratic party. In 1836 he was a candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, and Mifflin. His principal competitor was John Williamson, of Huntingdon, a popular politician in what was then denominated the Democratic Anti-Masonic party, the regular nominee of that party. John Ashman, of Three Springs, was also a candidate, being nominated by a small party on what they were pleased to call "the People's ticket." The vote stood in this county: For Potter, 1793; for Williamson, 1922; and for Ashman, 181. Mr. Potter had a majority in the district. His first term in Congress proved satisfactory to his party, and in 1838 he was again nominated and elected by a small majority over James Irvin, of Centre County.

He died in 1839, and a special election was held in November of that year to fill his unexpired term, when George McCulloch was elected.

At August sessions, 1839, the famous prosecution of Robert Campbell for libel was tried. The alleged libel was a letter written by the defendant, Campbell, the successor of Porter in the prothonotary's office, to Ner Middlesworth, a prominent politician of Union County, in March, 1838, while Porter was a candidate for Governor, charging that Porter, the prosecutor, was discharged as an insolvent debtor in 1819, and that he afterwards, while in charge of the records, purloined the schedule of his property, debts, etc. As already stated in the preceding sketch, the defendant was represented by Miles, Alexander, and Blanchard. Governor Porter had employed and brought here George W. Barton, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Potter to assist Alexander Gwin, the prosecuting attorney. Mr. Barton was noted for his eloquence and ability as a lawyer. After the evidence was all in he commenced the opening argument for the commonwealth, and spoke for four hours, pouring out a perfect torrent of declamation, and after Messrs. Alexander and Blanchard argued the case of the defense with their usual ability, Mr. Potter made the concluding speech for the prosecution with such consummate skill and power, and with a glow of eloquence and a vigor of logic that totally eclipsed his city colleague, and left him to the small honors of a tin trumpet sound as compared with the clear bugle blasts of Mr. Potter. The arguments in this exciting case were doubtless the grandest display of oratory ever exhibited in this county. Mr. Potter was then in good health and spirits, and apparently in the full vigor of manhood, but was stricken down suddenly before another court was held in the county.

JAMES STEEL was born on the 13th of January, 1796. After he grew to a proper age he was sent to the school under the tutorship of Rev. John Johnston, where he learned to read Latin,—how little or how much is not known, nor is it now material to know. He was a smart boy, such as in common parlance at this day would be called "fast," and was full of mischievous but not malicious tricks. His father, William Steel, held the offices of prothonotary and clerk of the courts, and James, while yet a lad, was put in as clerk and afterwards as deputy, and did

good service in the offices. His father also kept a store and a tavern, and the boy, or young man, as they would now say, had fine opportunities of extending his acquaintance and developing his character, and he improved them.

At times the father would become impatient with the son and rebuke him for his waywardness, and threaten to "bind him out to a trade," and upon one occasion actually took him by the arm and was leading him to the shop of David Snyder, a hatter, to bind him an apprentice to learn that art and trade. But while on the way by the merest accident they met Robert Allison, a gentleman who knew James and liked him. Upon being made acquainted with the mission on which they had started, Mr. Allison interposed and said, "Gen. Steel, let me have the boy, and I will make a lawyer of him." The father thought it hardly worth while,—the boy would not have application enough,—but finally consented to let him try it. After the usual course of study he was duly examined and admitted, on motion of his preceptor, on the 18th of August, 1818. He was well qualified to practice. He was in himself a book of legal forms. Having been clerk in the office of the county commissioners and in the office of an attorney of extensive and varied practice, and clerk in the prothonotary's and register and recorder's offices, he was familiar with all the legal forms, and being at the same time an excellent and expert penman, he proved to be one of the best of scriveners. His professional business consisted chiefly in Orphans' Court practice and scrivening. He had a memory, too, that enabled him to refer to precedents in the courts and in the offices of the county,—an endowment which will save a vast amount of perplexing trouble and time in the preparation of legal documents. In the course of his long practice he was counsel for the county commissioners for many years, and counsel for Sheriffs James Henderson, Thomas Lloyd, and Joseph Higgins, and perhaps others, and made as few mistakes as any other man who ever acted in those capacities. He was always regarded as a safe counselor.

By some means he acquired the name of major, and was better known by that title than by his Christian name. In fact, almost every prominent citizen of the town and county at that time was the happy possessor of some military title, but many of them could not show a commission conferring that distinction.

Maj. Steel had all the elements of popularity within himself. He was generous to a fault, frank, truthful, warm-hearted, easily accessible, and confiding. He was, moreover, full of good nature, wit, and humor, fond of cracking jokes, and he told anecdotes with a great deal of vim and zest.

The first record we have of his political or official life is in 1819, one year after his admission to the bar, when he was elected county auditor over Conrad Bucher. In 1827 he was elected county commissioner over John Owens. In the early part of 1839, Governor Ritner appointed him prothonotary before he left the executive chair, and the incoming Governor (Porter) appointed John Cresswell to the same office. Many similar appointments were made by the outgoing and the incoming Governors, and when the question was taken into court Porter's appointments were sustained. The Constitution of 1838 had just become operative, and this question as to the appointing power grew out of a section in it. Mr. Steel was ousted, and the office was given to John Cresswell. In the fall of the same year (1839) the same two gentlemen were candidates for the same office, nominees of their respective parties, the office having become elective, and Steel was elected over Cresswell by a vote of 2321 to 2159. He served out his third term till December, 1848.

He was more than six feet high, thin in flesh, his eyes were gray and searching, his face always clean shaved, without whiskers, and his hair well set, but gray, and his general demeanor was gentlemanly, polite, and affable.

In his early years he manifested some wildness, but in the flower of manhood he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal communion, and became an exemplary Christian. In or about the year 1834 he married Miss Eliza Rothrock, of Bellefonte, a Methodist lady, whom he met at a camp-meeting some time before. Their home soon became the headquarters of the circuit preachers, and the major and his good lady were noted for their generous hospitality. Many amusing stories could be told about Maj. Steel, but space will not permit. However, one little pious anecdote of which he was the subject must be mentioned. The old Steel family were "Covenanters," and were not pleased that the major had left the faith of his fathers and joined the Methodist Church. Soon after he joined the church he visited his uncle, Alexander Steel, in the country, who asked him to conduct the family worship, which was accordingly done. The next morning his uncle said to him, "Well, Jeems, you made a pretty good prayer, but it was wonderfully *scattered*."

He never practiced outside of his own county, never traveled much except to camp-meetings and conferences. He was domestic in his habits and tastes and of high social qualities, and took great interest in the cause of temperance and moral reform. He died at his residence in Huntingdon on the 26th day of December, 1868, aged seventy-two years, "retiring in the hope of a glorious resurrection."

JOHN G. MILES was a member of the Huntingdon County bar in active practice for about fifty years. He was admitted on the 15th of August, 1821, and continued in practice till about the year 1871. He also attended the courts in Centre, Cambria, and Blair Counties, and had a large and lucrative practice down to the date of his retirement from the bar. He resided in Huntingdon during all this time, and was a highly-respected citizen and well known

throughout the county. He was a close student, an industrious practitioner, and expended a great deal of labor in the preparation of his cases as well as in the trial of them. From July 31, 1837, George Taylor (afterwards judge) was in partnership with Mr. Miles in the practice of law until August, 1843, when Mr. Taylor retired and William Dorris, Jr., took his place, and the law firm continued to be Miles & Dorris until November, 1872, the date of Mr. Miles' retirement and removal to Peoria, Ill.

He was not a politician, but adopted the Anti-Masonic and Whig doctrines in early life, and adhered to them unwaveringly, and in 1856 naturally glided into the Republican party with the body of the Whig party in the North. He was always very decided in his political convictions and preferences. In 1840 his party, without any solicitation on his part, nominated him for the lower branch of the State Legislature and elected him. He received one hundred and twenty-two votes more than Joseph Higgins, his colleague, and was elected over his highest competitor by more than a thousand majority. The next year there was one of those strange periodical revulsions, and he and his colleague were defeated by small majorities. In 1843 he was a member of the State Committee of his party.

Mr. Miles was strictly honest in politics as well as in all things else. In 1856 he was chairman of the Republican County Committee, and conducted the first Republican campaign in the county, that of Fremont *vs.* Buchanan and Fillmore. At the end of a vigorous campaign he had some of the funds left which had been furnished by the State Committee, which he actually paid over to that committee. This may appear incredible to modern politicians, and especially to chairmen of county committees, but it is nevertheless true; he rendered an account of his disbursements, and accompanied it with the cash on hand all the same as if he had been under bonds to do so.

Perhaps the above will not appear so marvelous to congressional aspirants as the following: In 1844 he was the choice of his party in the county for Congress, and the conferees were instructed for him, but he declined in favor of his brother-in-law, John Blanchard, who received the nomination and was elected.

In the spring of 1841, while returning home from Harrisburg at the end of the legislative session, Mr. Miles met with a serious accident, and narrowly escaped a sudden and awful death. It was published in some of the newspapers that he was so severely injured that he survived but a few moments. He was traveling in a packet-boat, and in entering a lock a sudden jar threw him into the lock, where he was caught between the walls of the lock and the railing of the boat and shoved or rolled by the progress of the boat. The presence of mind and the activity of some of the persons present, however, saved him to continue a life of usefulness. Thus he was one of the few who are permitted to live long enough to see their own death announced in the newspapers.

He was the attorney of the late Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who also appointed him one of his executors. Mr. Miles became the acting executor of that large estate, and devoted much time and attention to the settlement of it. The late firm of Miles & Dorris were the resident counsel and attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and served the company faithfully and well.

Mr. Miles was born March 13, 1797, in Centre County, and died at the residence of his son, Dr. B. Fullerton Miles, in Peoria, Ill., on the 27th of September, 1877, in the eighty-first year of his age. His remains were brought to Huntingdon. A massive granite rock, weighing eight thousand pounds, marks the spot in the cemetery where his dust is mingled with that of the earth.

AUGUSTUS K. CORNYN was a native of Perry County, Pa. He came to Huntingdon in the spring or summer of 1840, prospecting for a good place to locate, etc., and then returned to New Bloomfield until September, when he made his second appearance here and opened an office in McCahan's Row (now Cunningham's), and published a card announcing that he and Isaac Fisher, of Lewistown, were in partnership in the practice of law in Huntingdon.

He was admitted to practice at Huntingdon on the 9th of November, 1840. The partnership announced did not continue long, for in December, 1840, Mr. Cornyn changed his advertisement, and he was doing business alone in the same place; and Mr. Fisher moved his office from Lewistown to Huntingdon in December, 1843, and entered into partnership with John Williamson.

In January, 1842, Mr. Cornyn married Miss Ellen Anderson, sister of John P. Anderson, of Huntingdon, but she died in October of the same year. In September, 1850, he again married, this time a Miss Jacobs, of Harrisburg, and soon afterwards removed to Chambersburg, where he opened a law-office, and remained till he died some years later.

During his residence in Huntingdon he was an active politician in the Whig party, and took a lively interest in the contest between James Irvin and George McCulloch, for Congress, as well as in subsequent political contests. In 1848 he received the nomination for Assembly, and was elected over Robert F. Haslet by a majority of three hundred and forty-six. In 1849 he was again nominated for the same office, and elected over David Duff by a majority of five hundred and fifty-nine votes. In both these years he made vigorous campaigns, and addressed a number of large meetings in various parts of the county. He was a fluent speaker, possessed of a good deal of wit and humor, and spoke with force and effect. At times he was quite eloquent.

In person, Mr. Cornyn was tall and slender, and of

prepossessing appearance. He was fond of dress and gilt buttons and parade. He had acquired the title colonel by election,—colonel of militia,—and was elated with it.

It was through his influence that the Twenty-fourth Judicial District was created, and Judge Taylor appointed to preside over it.

BARTON MCMULLEN was a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Mexico, or its vicinity, in Cumberland (now Juniata) County, in the year 1796. He was educated in Mifflin County, and studied law with Elias W. Hale, a very prominent and excellent lawyer of that place. Mr. McMullen was admitted to the bar at Huntingdon on the 9th of April, 1822. He had been admitted in Lewistown a short time before, and probably opened an office there, but he settled in Huntingdon soon after his admission here and opened an office, and immediately entered into a good practice, and continued in it for about six consecutive years. His professional career was short but brilliant. That insidious destroyer, consumption, seized upon him as a victim, and after the usual changes which inspire flattering hopes and depressing fears he finally succumbed on the 20th of March, 1828, at the age of thirty-two years.

He had been married but a few years to Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Gwin, one of the early and often-elected sheriffs of the county, and sister of James Gwin, afterwards one of the associate judges, and of Alexander Gwin, a member of the bar at a later period. He had but two children, a son and a daughter. The latter is still living. The daughter married John Armitage, who was sheriff, and afterwards a member of the bar. She is the mother of George Barton Armitage, a member of the bar.

Mr. McMullen never held any public office nor coveted any. His ambition seemed to lead him to seek eminence at the bar, and in no other direction.

ISAAC FISHER was a native of the State of Delaware, and studied law and was admitted there while yet a young man. From thence he traveled over a large portion of the country, and especially through the Southern States of the Union, where he became thoroughly disgusted with the arrogance and self-importance of the slave-holders as a class, and with the iniquities of the institution of slavery. He finally settled in Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar at Huntingdon on the 11th of April, 1822. He had previously been admitted at York and at Lewistown. At the time of his admission at Huntingdon he was a resident of Lewistown, and continued there until the year 1843, when he removed to Huntingdon and opened an office, and was for some years associated with John Williamson, in the law business.

Mr. Fisher was a dignified and aristocratic-looking personage, not over five feet ten inches in height, but with an unusually large abdomen, caused by the combined influence of a tremendous appetite, a sedentary life, and consummate gastronomic abilities. So much was this reservoir in his way that he could not stoop to pick anything off the ground, and, moreover, it seemed to be a burden to all the members of the body, especially to the lower limbs. The contour of his head and the features of his face were also very striking. His organs of veneration were poorly developed, his perceptive faculties were full, his forehead projected over blue or light-gray eyes, protected by heavy brows, his nose somewhat hooked, mouth large and slightly drawn to one side. His temperament, as phrenologists would say, was that in which the bilious predominated, combined with the lymphatic. His language was pure and elegant, his enunciation clear, and his style forcible and emphatic.

He never had a very full practice, and this enabled him to make the most out of every case, and to take every case which he lost in the Common Pleas, if in the least doubtful, to the Supreme Court, where he reversed many cases. He was not fond of authorities, at least not of modern ones, preferring to rest his cases upon general principles and the opinions of the sages of the woolsack and powdered wig.

Some years before he took up his residence in Huntingdon he wrote a book entitled "Charles Ball," somewhat in the style of a novel or romance, his hero being a slave, and the incidents narrated those which the author had picked up while traveling or sojourning in the South. Only a small edition was printed, and it is difficult to obtain a copy of it now. In this effort as an author he was more than a quarter of a century ahead of the times in which he lived. A third of a century later his book might have been as popular as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mr. Fisher was an intellectual combatant who rarely failed to command respect and admiration. With his full and imposing figure and resolute face, his severe logic, his correct syntax, in short, with his weighty person and his weighty words, he was always forcible and impressive whenever he addressed a court, a jury, or a public assembly.

He departed this life in August, 1858, at an advanced age.

JAMES M. BELL was a native of that part of Huntingdon County which now forms the county of Blair. He was the son of Edward Bell, one of the pioneers of the upper Juniata. He was educated in Huntingdon, and studied law with Robert Allison. He was admitted to the bar on the 10th of August, 1824, went to Bedford, and remained there a few months, then returned and opened an office in Huntingdon, and continued to practice till the year 1845, when, in anticipation of the erection of Blair County, he removed to Hollidaysburg and made investments there, built a fine mansion, and entered into the banking business, and made the place his permanent home.

In person, Mr. Bell was about five feet ten inches in height and well proportioned, quite athletic, with

broad, smooth face and open countenance, black hair, which he lost in early manhood, large, black, rolling eyes, betokening a restless spirit and indomitable energy. He was a man of attractive personal appearance and decidedly talented. When he spoke in public his whole body was in motion, his hands making gestures, and his voice full and clear. He was a man of acknowledged genius and indescribable verbiage. His writings as well as his speeches all had the same verbosity of style, which often made him appear tedious and uninteresting. He had a strong sense of justice, and despised everything that was low and mean; always addressed himself to the mind and conscience, never to prejudice and passion. He was an extremely eccentric character. He was an able lawyer, and could readily see the strong and the weak points in cases, and seize upon them and make the most out of them notwithstanding his laborious and verbose style. His chief power consisted in his ability to seize upon the salient points of a case and fix the attention firmly upon them. From 1835 till the close of his professional career he was retained in nearly all the important cases in the courts in this county, and accumulated some wealth by his practice. He did not rise very rapidly at the bar for the first two or three years after his admission, but he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county in 1827, and then rose rapidly in his profession, proving himself a careful, industrious, and efficient prosecuting officer for the commonwealth.

In 1838, Mr. Bell was nominated to fill the unexpired senatorial term of David R. Porter, who had been nominated for Governor. The senatorial district was a double one, entitled to two senators, and embraced the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, and Union. Mr. Bell had the largest vote in the county, a majority of one thousand and forty-seven, and two hundred and eighty-four majority in the district. It is needless to say that he became a prominent and influential member of the Senate.

Some time after going into the business of banking in Hollidaysburg he engaged in the same business here, and started the banking-house of Bell, Garrettson & Co., which finally grew into the First National Bank, of which he was president from its organization until his death, which took place on the 4th of June, 1870, at his residence in Hollidaysburg.

Robert Wallace.—The first authentic account that we have of this gentleman is that he was a school-teacher in what is now Juniata County, Pa., a perfect master of the ferule and birch, and that he was afterwards admitted to the bar at Huntingdon on the 12th of January, 1826. He had previously been admitted to the Mifflin County bar. He appears to have acquired a good share of the business in court in a short time after his admission in Huntingdon.

He married a Miss Hemphill, and reared a family in Huntingdon. Some time after 1836 he moved to Clearfield County, where he resided till the time of his death. His wife died there also many years ago. He was the honored father of William A. Wallace, who was for twelve years State senator and United States senator for six years.

Robert Wallace was a man of small stature, below medium size, of an honest, open countenance, and of a cordial and sincere disposition. He was proud of his social and political standing, and frank and unreserved in the ordinary intercourse of life.

He was also a man of some consequence as a politician in the Democratic party. For a while he owned and edited a newspaper, and editors are generally looked upon as leaders. He was appointed prosecuting attorney under Attorney-General George M. Dallas, during the administration of Governor Wolf, and bore the honor with becoming dignity.

Mr. Wallace was an Irishman by birth, and of the Protestant faith. He lived to the ripe age of eighty-three years, and died on the 2d of January, 1875, at Wallaceton, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Andrew Porter Wilson was born two miles from Roxbury, Lurgan township, Franklin Co., Pa., on the 13th day of June, 1806. He was the son of Charles Wilson and Sarah, his wife, of that county. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1823, and entered the law-office of George B. Porter, of Lancaster, studied with him about two years, after which he went to Litchfield, Conn., where he attended the law school under Judge Gould. In April, 1826, he was examined publicly by a committee of the bar in Litchfield, in the presence of the whole bar of the county, where no one could be admitted without a vote of two-thirds of the lawyers who attended the examination. The vote of the bar was unanimous for his admission, and on the 5th of April, 1826, he was admitted in the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut as a lawyer entitled to practice. He returned to Lancaster, and was admitted there in the spring of the same year. In 1828, through the influence of his cousin, David R. Porter, and others, Attorney-General Calvin Blythe appointed him his deputy for Huntingdon County, and thus commissioned he came to Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar on the 16th of April, 1828, from which time his citizenship in Huntingdon County may be dated. Mr. Wilson at once entered upon a successful career of practice, which was uninterrupted through a period of about thirty-five years, running down to about the year 1863, when he retired from active practice. During all this time he never had a law partner except for a few years at the close of his career, when he had associated with him his friend and former student, R. Bruce Petrikin, who still occupies the same office which was occupied by Mr. Wilson during the whole time of his practice. The records of the court show how extensively he was employed in these thirty-five years in the active pursuit of his profession. His name appears to more suits during that time than that of any other attorney at the bar.

His arguments indicated a lack of method. There was no systematic arrangement in them. They were rambling and unstudied, never concise and pithy. He was not quite so verbose nor as roundabout in his speeches as his contemporary, Mr. Bell. Neither of them had studied or practiced the arts and graces of oratory with any degree of success.

Mr. Wilson was not in the county many years until he was chosen a military leader and had the title and epaulets of a general bestowed upon him, and thenceforth he was known by the popular name of Gen. Wilson.

In 1837 he was a candidate for Assembly, and ran forty-one votes ahead of his colleague on the ticket, but was beaten two hundred and ten votes. In 1840 he was again a candidate on the Democratic ticket, his party having nominated him for Congress. He was defeated by James Irvin. In 1846 he was again nominated for Congress, and was defeated by John Blanchard. This result disappointed the hopes of Mr. Wilson, and he never was a candidate afterwards.

Although Mr. Wilson had a full and lucrative practice, he engaged in other business from time to time, especially in carrying mails, in stage-lines, and in transportation companies. He was fond of horses and kept many very good ones, and his fondness for riding and driving blooded horses continued unabated till the close of his life; and at the time of his death he had several fine specimens of them, and was rearing colts to keep up a full supply.

Mr. Wilson was an Episcopalian, and contributed liberally to that church, and attended its ministrations. He also held a pew in the Presbyterian Church, and attended it in the absence of service in his own. He was a gentleman of fine personal appearance, of good social qualities, polite and agreeable in manners and conversation, fond of dress, and quite a beau. He never married, but for many years he kept house, first having an elderly aunt to act as matron, and after her death a youthful niece doing the honors of the household. He accumulated an estate worth some sixty or seventy thousand dollars, and died intestate.

An illness which was not deemed dangerous at first, under which he lingered for some months without much apparent suffering, finally terminated in his death, at his mansion in Huntingdon, on the 28th of February, 1871, aged sixty-four years, eight months, and fifteen days.

ALEXANDER GWIN was born in the borough of Huntingdon on the 29th of December, 1807. He received a collegiate education, graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and afterwards studied law in the office of Robert Allison, and was admitted to the bar on the 9th of November, 1830. His father, Patrick Gwin, had been sheriff of the county for several terms, alternating with John Patton, and had an extensive acquaintance and influence throughout the county. Mr. Gwin came to the bar under highly favorable circumstances, and immediately entered upon a practice, for which he was well qualified by education and habits, but the business committed to his care was chiefly that of his immediate family connections and friends. On account of distaste for the legal profession, or some other cause, he divided his time and attention between politics and the law, seemingly with a preference for the former. Consequently in 1834 we find him at the head of a Democratic newspaper, *The Huntingdon Gazette*, advocating the election of Henry A. Muhlenberg for Governor. Mr. Gwin was not disheartened by the defeat of his candidate, but renewed his efforts as an editor for several years, and as a politician till the close of his life, and became more celebrated as a political leader than as a lawyer.

In 1839 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county, an office which he filled for three years. This office he held at August term, 1840, when he conducted the prosecution of Robert McConaughy for the murder of the Brown family, the most exciting case that was ever tried in the county. In this trial he was assisted by George Taylor, then a young attorney (afterwards judge), and they both distinguished themselves by the arguments they made for the commonwealth. Mr. Gwin, although a plain, matter-of-fact man, who eschewed everything like rhetorical flourishes, made a powerful speech against the prisoner, which called forth the admiration of the audience. It was the concluding argument in the case, and was overwhelming to the prisoner.

His whole course as a prosecuting officer was marked by a serene severity and the strictest regard for the interests of the commonwealth. He discharged the duties of his office without fear, favor, or affection, and thus became a terror to evil-doers and a "praise to them that do well." Political excitement ran high and wild at that period of the history of our county, and at one of the courts the grand jury to whom a bill had been sent charging some offense growing out of the violation of the election laws returned it indorsed "ignoramus, and that Alexander Gwin, prosecuting attorney, pay the costs," etc. Judge Burnside remonstrated, explained the law on the subject of imposing costs upon officers of the law, but the jury were firm, and would not move from their position. Mr. Gwin stood apparently unmoved. Judge Burnside, turning to him, asked whether he had any other bills to lay before the grand jury, when Mr. Gwin promptly replied, "I have no more business for *this* grand jury!" Thereupon the grand jury was discharged, and the remaining bills were held over to the next sessions for *another* grand jury. Mr. Gwin never had any trouble with grand juries afterwards.

Mr. Gwin had much to do with the distracting movement in 1841, when the Democrats, under a local organization known as the Workingmen's party, elected a portion of their ticket in the county; but

his greatest triumph came off in 1845, when he and Henry L. Patterson were elected to the House of Representatives over Henry Brewster and Adolphus Patterson. The members voted for the division of the county and carried it through the Legislature, but Mr. Gwin retired from politics, and died two years afterwards.

Alexander Gwin was a remarkably fine-looking person, about six feet in height and well proportioned, of highly intellectual features and pleasing manners and address. He was kind-hearted, warm in his friendship, honest and just in his dealings, and highly respected. He died possessed of a considerable estate. He departed this life on the 28th of March, 1848, aged forty years and three months.

SAMUEL S. WHARTON was born in the vicinity of Newton Hamilton, in Mifflin County, in the year 1806. He was the son of Henry Wharton, a respectable farmer, who lived to the remarkable age of ninety-one years, and died in the year 1873. The subject of this sketch was educated in the borough of Huntingdon, and afterwards read law in the office of James M. Bell, and was on the 13th day of April, 1831, admitted to practice. He opened an office in Huntingdon, but, in common with other young attorneys, he experienced that clients with important causes are shy of new and inexperienced lawyers and pass by their offices on the other side of the way, and without waiting long he turned his attention to the field of politics, so tempting to young men of ambition under such circumstances, and in consequence of this he never had a very extensive practice at the bar. He was afterwards admitted to the bar in the counties of Mifflin and Blair, and also in the Supreme Court at Harrisburg. His attention was directed chiefly to politics, and he spent much of his time in the very prime of life in the pursuit of office, in which he was, however, for a long time unsuccessful; but in later years his political fortunes changed and he became one of the most successful politicians that we ever had in the county.

As early as 1835, and perhaps much earlier, he had the title of colonel. Military titles were regarded as stepping-stones to political preferments, and politicians availed themselves of these titles, the higher the grade the greater the honor.

Mr. Wharton was appointed deputy attorney-general for Huntingdon County (or prosecuting attorney, as they were called in those days) by Attorney-General Todd in 1836.

In 1852, when Huntingdon and Blair Counties formed a representative district, Mr. Wharton and James L. Gwin were elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket. He was again a candidate in 1853 and in 1857, but was defeated. In 1860 he suddenly loomed up again and received the nomination for State senator, and was elected in the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Somerset. Before his senatorial term expired he was shaping his course for the congressional nomination in 1862, and would in all reasonable probability have proved successful had he lived until that time, but he was suddenly cut off by death before another nominating season came around. He died at his boarding-house in Huntingdon in the summer of 1862, after an illness of only a few days. His corpse was removed to the residence of his only surviving son, H. S. Wharton, from whence his funeral took place. He died "with the harness on," being at the time of his death a member of the State Senate and a prominent candidate for Congress.

His personal appearance would attract attention in any assembly. He was a fine-looking man, fully six feet high and of symmetrical form. While in the lower branch of the Legislature he was familiarly known as "the handsome member," and while in the Senate his personal appearance was equally attractive. He was attentive to his dress and general personal appearance. He died on the 3d of June, 1862, aged fifty-six years.

JAMES CRAWFORD was a native of West township, in the county of Huntingdon, son of John Crawford, a farmer and justice of the peace in said township. James, the subject of this brief memoir, was born in February, 1809. He received a good education, graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, with second honor, read law for the prescribed period, and was admitted to the bar at Huntingdon on the 14th of January, 1833, and soon afterwards located at Hollidaysburg, opened an office, and immediately entered upon a successful career of practice in that place, which was at that time a small town or village, just leaping into importance on account of being destined to become the connecting link between the Pennsylvania Canal and the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Upon the completion of that great thoroughfare Hollidaysburg became a place noted for business, and especially for law business. Mr. Crawford had made a happy selection. He was Hollidaysburg's first lawyer, and lived long enough to see it become a thriving town and assume a name and a place upon the map of the State, but not long enough to see it become a seat of justice and have courts of its own.

As a lawyer, Mr. Crawford was well read, careful, and true as steel to the interests of his clients. He had, for a young lawyer, a good practice. He was a man of sound common sense, and of tolerable conversational powers. For strict morality and purity of life in private and public stations he had no superior, and in the practice of his profession he lived fully up to the obligation of his oath to act with all good fidelity, to use no falsehood, nor delay any person's cause for lucre or malice.

Such men as Mr. Crawford were not to be found in every household, and the country had a call for such men, which diverted him for a while from the narrow limits which usually confine the employment of a youthful attorney in a village. Mr. Crawford was a

Democrat of the old school, and his party honored itself in 1835 by nominating him as their candidate for the Legislature, but as there was at that time an opposition majority of more than eight hundred in the county he was defeated, though he ran more than four hundred votes ahead of his colleague on the ticket. In 1836 he was again nominated for the same office and elected. This was before the division of the county was agitated in political circles, and that question did not enter into the contest. It was the personal popularity of Mr. Crawford that carried him into office.

As a member of the Legislature, Mr. Crawford was attentive and industrious, always at his post, but he was not a talking member.

He retired to private life and continued to pursue his profession. He was in delicate health for some years, consumptive, and gradually wasted away. He died at the old homestead, above Petersburg, on the 18th of February, 1840, at the early age of thirty-one years, and was buried at Huntingdon.

BENJAMIN R. STEVENS.—The memories of few men outlive the monumental stone which marks their last resting-place on earth, and yet more fleeting is the memory of him who has not been fortunate enough to have an epitaph to be sullied by the elements and obliterated by the tooth of Time. The memory of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this brief sketch would have thus faded away if the meagre facts contained therein had not been gathered ten years ago, while some who breathed the same air that he breathed were yet in the flesh, for now but few are found who knew him or anything about him. He was a member of the Huntingdon bar from about the year 1813 to 1827, but no record can be found of his admission. It must, however, have been about the year 1813, as his name first appears to suits as plaintiff's attorney to November term of that year, and he must have practiced here some fourteen or fifteen years. In 1827 his name disappears from the records, the last time it occurs being at August term of that year. He appeared to many suits brought in 1818, and for several years later. He was an Eastern man, from one of the New England States. In person he was thin and tall, of fair complexion, light hair, and regular features. Some say he wore a cue, others deny this. Like many of his professional cotemporaries, he indulged too much in the flowing bowl, which at times impaired his health and usefulness. He married a Miss Moore, of Huntingdon, who is said to have been a very amiable and excellent lady, and he had a son named Nathaniel B. Stevens. After Mr. Stevens died his family removed to Connecticut. The date of his death is not known, probably 1827 or 1828.

As a lawyer, Mr. Stevens ranked high. Judge Huston is reported to have pronounced him the best lawyer in his district.

THOMAS P. CAMPBELL was a native of Henderson township, Huntingdon Co., son of Matthew Campbell; received such education as could be obtained in the country schools and by persevering outside study. He learned the art and mystery of printing in Huntingdon, edited and published the first newspaper printed in Hollidaysburg, called the *Aurora*, disposed of his printing-office, and studied law in the office of Andrew P. Wilson, in Huntingdon, during which time he and George Taylor (afterwards judge) edited a Democratic newspaper, published in Huntingdon, entitled the *Republican Advocate*. He was examined, admitted, and sworn in as an attorney on the 15th of November, 1836, practiced in Huntingdon till about the year 1865, then removed with his family to Davenport, Iowa, and remained there till he died, on the 6th of February, 1881.

During all the time that Campbell practiced here he was one of the most eloquent speakers at this bar, and had a good practice.

In January, 1839, his personal and political friend, Governor Porter, appointed him register and recorder in and for Huntingdon County, which offices he filled till the general election in October of the same year. The offices having become elective under the Constitution of 1838, he was a candidate for the same in the fall of 1839, and was defeated by John Reed, who had been his predecessor in the offices. The majority against him was only two hundred and eighteen.

In April, 1842, he was appointed commissioner in bankruptcy under the bankrupt law of 1841, and served until the law was repealed in 1843.

In 1851 he was the competitor of Judge Taylor for the office of president judge.

Mr. Campbell was a Democrat from his youth up until 1861, when the war of the Rebellion broke out; then he with many prominent members of his party became first a war Democrat, and afterwards joined the Republican party.

When the internal revenue law had been passed he was appointed assessor for the congressional district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, and Mifflin, which office he held for several years until he was superseded by the appointment of J. Sewell Stewart.

J. SEWELL STEWART was a native of West township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., born on the 1st day of May, 1819. He graduated with honor at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1841, studied law in Huntingdon in the office of James Steel, and clerked in the prothonotary's office then held by him, and was admitted to the bar on the 17th of April, 1843, and thenceforth he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1848 he was appointed deputy attorney-general (prosecuting attorney) for Huntingdon County; and the office being made elective and its name changed to that of district attorney, he was nominated and elected in 1850 and again in 1853, and continued to discharge the duties of that office till the Novenber sessions, 1856.

Mr. Stewart had a taste for literature, to indulge which he purchased the *Huntingdon Journal* printing establishment and installed himself in the editorial chair in 1851, and at the same time continuing his professional practice, but he soon wearied of editorial felicity, and sold his printing-office the following year and again devoted his whole time to practice.

In 1865 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue in the Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, and Somerset, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was associated with Adin W. Benedict, as a partner in practice in January, 1866, and in 1867, P. M. Lytle also became a member of the firm, under the name of Benedict, Stewart & Lytle, and was dissolved in April of that year by the death of Mr. Benedict.

As a member of the legal fraternity, Mr. Stewart had established a reputation for strict honesty, careful attention to business, and scrupulous fidelity to his clients; and as a man and citizen, he was highly esteemed. His demeanor was uniformly respectful and gentlemanly. He had fine literary taste and a poetical turn of mind, and was the author of creditable productions in verse as well as prose.

He died at his residence, one door west of the court-house, in Huntingdon, on the morning of the 6th of February, 1871, in the fifty-second year of his age.

JOHN P. ANDERSON was the son of A. A. Anderson, a prominent member of the bar of Mifflin County, Pa. He was born at Lewistown on the 26th day of January, 1818. He studied law in Huntingdon under the direction of J. George Miles, and was admitted to the bar at Huntingdon on the 9th of March, 1838.

Mr. Anderson had been an active politician even before his admission to the bar, and had rendered considerable service to the Democratic party, and especially to David R. Porter in his senatorial and gubernatorial campaigns, and in 1839 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Allegheny County and district attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The following extract from an article in a Democratic newspaper, announcing his appointment to the above offices, will serve to show the esteem in which Mr. Anderson was held by his personal and political friends:

"Maj. Anderson is a young gentleman of superior mind, of fine legal and literary attainments, and great energy of character, yet firm and dignified, and his eloquence is a rich combination of logic and wit, humor, sarcasm, and pathos."

Numerous other Democratic newspapers of the day were teeming with highly flattering encomiums upon Mr. Anderson, who had thus been provided for with two good offices at once.

Mr. Anderson retired from the practice of the law soon after he was through with these offices, but he did not retire from politics. He was appointed supervisor on the Pennsylvania Canal while it yet belonged to the State. He amassed a large fortune. He died at his residence in Huntingdon on the 10th of February, 1862, aged forty-four years and fifteen days.

ADIN W. BENEDICT was a native of the State of New York. His father, Rev. Joel Benedict, was a Presbyterian minister, who moved from Norwalk, Conn., to Orange County, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch was born on the 29th of January, 1808. His mother's maiden name was Currance Wheeler. He was brought up and educated in Orange County in the common branches then taught in country schools, and was afterwards placed under the instruction of the Messrs. Harper Brothers in New York City to learn the art, trade, and mystery of letter-press printing. In 1830 he married Miss Ann E. Ross, of New York, and subsequently went to Philadelphia with his youthful wife, where he entered into partnership with John Boyle, also a printer, in a book and job printing office, under the firm-name of Boyle & Benedict, and remained in that business and in that firm until September, 1835, when he removed with his family to Huntingdon, where he started the *Journal*, in the name of A. W. Benedict & Co., the "Co." being his Philadelphia partner, John Boyle. In April, 1836, Mr. Benedict exchanged his interest in the Philadelphia establishment for that of his partner in Huntingdon. Mr. Benedict then continued sole editor and publisher of the *Journal* until February, 1842, when he sold the establishment to T. H. Cremer.

In 1836, Mr. Benedict was appointed collector of tolls at Huntingdon by the canal commissioners, and he continued in that office until the close of Governor Ritner's administration, in January, 1839.

After Mr. Benedict disposed of his printing establishment he entered the office of Messrs. Bell & Orbison as a law student, at the age of thirty-four years, and was admitted to the bar on the 9th of April, 1844. In 1843, while yet a student, he was appointed by the court a county commissioner, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Moore, of the borough of Huntingdon.

Mr. Benedict had the faculty of speech well developed while yet a resident of Philadelphia, where he often spoke at political meetings and other popular assemblages, and he kept up this habit in Huntingdon, and took the stump in the several political campaigns, especially in the Presidential campaign of 1840, which resulted in the election of Gen. Harrison. He was a good debater, and an expert and able writer, and these qualities served him well when he came to the bar, and he soon glided into a remunerative practice.

In 1846 the nomination for member of the Legislature was tendered to him by the Whig party of the county in convention assembled, but he promptly declined it on the spot in a neat little speech; but in 1862 he was again nominated for the same office, when

he accepted the nomination and was elected. Prior to that date he held the responsible position of deputy-secretary of the commonwealth during Governor Johnston's administration, and that seemed to give him a taste for office, and he sought the Legislature as member or clerk to gratify that taste. He was successful, and served during one session as member and during several as chief clerk, which latter office he held at the time of his death, which occurred on the 28th of April, 1867.

Mr. Benedict was a gentleman of medium size, well-proportioned form, possessed a good deal of muscular power, blue eyes, brown hair, which turned gray prematurely, and a profuse beard, which became snowy white during his residence at Harrisburg while deputy Secretary of the State, and continued so to the time of his death. He was affable and easily accessible, and very popular as an officer. While clerk of the House of Represenatives, the Democratic members manifested their appreciation of him by publicly presenting to him a gold-headed cane, with appropriate inscriptions engraved upon it. This generous gift was highly prized by him, and is carefully preserved by his widow and family as an heirloom.

Mr. Benedict had excellent opportunities to become wealthy, but did not improve them. He never accumulated any property or means until he became deputy Secretary of State. After that date he became more economical and acquired a considerable estate, real and personal. He always lived well, was generous to a fault and hospitable, and took pleasure in entertaining his numerous friends, and was held in great esteem by all who knew him, and those who knew him best esteemed him most. He died at his home in Huntingdon, after a brief illness, in the sixtieth year of his age.

JOHN REED was born in the vicinity of Reedville, Mifflin Co., Pa., on the 22d day of June, 1793. While yet a child his parents removed to Huntingdon County, to the neighborhood of McAlevy's fort, his mother carrying him over the mountain on horseback. He received such schooling as the country at that time afforded, and when grown up to manhood he traveled to the western part of the State and sojourned for a while in Washington and Allegheny Counties. He returned to his adopted county and taught school at various points in Huntingdon and adjoining counties. He also learned the occupation of a miller, and had charge of various mills at different times, among them one at McAlevy's fort, and another at Alexandria, and his time was divided between attending mills and teaching schools till the year 1836, when Governor Ritner appointed him register and recorder and clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County to succeed David R. Porter. Until this time he had never held any office except that of county auditor, to which he was elected in 1831. In 1840 he was one of the Presidential electors of Pennsylvania, and cast his vote for Gen. Harrison, at Harrisburg. Mr. Reed discharged the duties of the office of register and recorder and clerk of the Orphans' Court with entire satisfaction to the public until 1839, when David R. Porter, who had been elected Governor, appointed Thomas P. Campbell in his stead; but at the general election in 1839, under the new provisions in the amended Constitution of 1838, Mr. Reed was elected over Mr. Campbell. Upon the expiration of his term in 1842, Mr. Reed was again elected to the same offices. At the end of this term, in 1845, he commenced the study of the law under the instruction of David Blair, and was admitted to the bar on the 17th of April, 1848, when he was nearly fifty-five years of age. He opened an office in Huntingdon, and at once entered upon a good Orphans' Court practice. His long experience in the register's office and as clerk in the Orphans' Court qualified him well for the business, and his extensive acquaintance throughout the county and his fidelity to his duty were the means of bringing him a practice in the Orphans' Court such as would have required the labor and perseverance of a young man for years to have acquired. Mr. Reed was a well-known and well-tried man, and every one who knew him would trust his all to him. He was counsel for the county commissioners for several years, and proved a safe and good counselor.

Mr. Reed stood nearly head and shoulders higher than any other member of the Huntingdon bar except Jas. Steel, who was but little lower than he. Mr. Reed was thin and straight as well as tall, and some rude and impudent boat-boys called him the "shot-tower," because he had given them some wholesome admonition which they did not relish. He was unobtrusive, always civil and pleasing in manner and edifying in conversation. He was fond of mathematics and spent much time in solving problems for amusement,—a good way to keep a man in his office when he has nothing special to do to keep him there.

In all his avocations, whether as a school-teacher, a miller, a public officer, a private citizen, a lawyer, or as a Christian, he was always honest in the discharge of all his duties. He died at the residence of his son, William D. Reed, near Huntingdon, on the 26th of March, 1868, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Taking Mr. Reed all in all, we shall never look upon his like again.

MORDECAI B. MASSEY was born in Barree township, Huntingdon Co., on the 18th of October, 1835, the son of Robert Massey; went to school at Pine Grove, Centre Co., and graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., in 1857, with second honor in the largest class ever graduated from that institution; studied law in the office of Messrs. Montgomery & Gibson, in Washington, Pa., and was admitted to the bar at that place in or about the year 1860. He then returned to his father's in Barree township, married Miss Maggie Hunter, of Petersburg, in 1864, and remained among his relatives and friends until the 14th of November of that

year, when he was admitted to the bar at Huntingdon. He purchased Andrew P. Wilson's law library, and entered into partnership with R. Bruce Petrikin, and some time after that M. M. McNeil was taken into the firm.

As a member of the legal profession, Mr. Massey was ever mindful of the high obligation of his calling, and was faithful alike to the court and to his clients.

Mr. Massey was afflicted with a lingering bronchial affection, which increased in severity until he finally succumbed and fell a victim to it. In the winter of 1875–76 he went to Florida, where he remained until spring, when he returned considerably improved in health, and he intended to spend the next winter in Florida also, but when the winter set in he was too much enfeebled to undertake the journey.

Mr. Massey was a sportsman as well as a lawyer, an excellent shot, fond of hunting in the mountains, and was very successful in shooting deer and other large game, never troubling smaller game than squirrels, of which he bagged many. At the time of his death he had one of his rooms carpeted with deer-skins tanned with the hair on.

He took a deep interest in scientific subjects and bestowed considerable attention upon them. He visited the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia twice, and examined all the guns that were on exhibition there, and closely inspected other products of the arts and sciences, and appeared to understand them better than the mass of visitors to that famous display of the products of the nations.

Mr. Massey contributed several well-written articles on gunnery and other scientific subjects to the *Sportsman*, a periodical publication of wide circulation, the name of which has since been changed to *Forest and Stream*.

Mr. Massey died at his residence in Huntingdon on the 13th day of March, 1877, aged forty-one years, four months, and twenty-three days, and being a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., was buried with the honors of the fraternity.

HENRY T. WHITE was born in West township (now Oneida), on a farm about five miles from Huntingdon. He was the son of Henry White, and his mother's maiden name was Esther Ramsey, a full cousin of the late Judge Gwin, of Huntingdon. Henry T. White was the twin-brother of George D. White, who died in the army at Camp Pierpont, Va., on the 8th of February, 1862.

The subject of this memoir was born on the 24th of June, 1833, was educated in the common schools of his native township and at the Cassville Seminary, studied law in the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, and was admitted to the bar on the 14th of April, 1859, and opened an office in Huntingdon. He turned his attention to politics, was nominated and elected treasurer of the county in October of the same year over Jacob Miller. The term of office was then two years. Mr. White served out his term, but he was in very delicate health, and died within two years after the expiration of his term of office, and in less than four years after his admission to the bar.

He was sober and industrious, and had the confidence of the people, and gave promise of great usefulness at the bar and as a citizen, but these bright prospects and fond hopes were all cut off by his early death. He died of consumption on the 11th of September, 1863, aged thirty years, two months, and eighteen days.

J. H. O. CORBIN was born in Cassville in July, 1838, and was educated at the Seminary at that place, studied law in the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, in Huntingdon, was admitted to the bar on the 14th of November, 1859, and in the fall of 1862 he was nominated by the Republican party for district attorney, and was elected over R. M. Speer, his Democratic competitor, who had then been at the bar less than three years, the two candidates having been admitted on the same day, and both being natives of Cassville, and of about the same age.

Mr. Corbin was a young man of fine talents, and possessed many good qualities of head and heart. He was clever and generous and popular, and was making his way up at the bar.

ABRAHAM S. WILSON made his first appearance in the courts of this county on the 13th of August, 1822. He was a native of Mifflin County, and located at Lewistown, where he resided down to the time of his death. He was a Democrat, and took a deep interest in that old party, and became an active and favorite politician before his accession to the bench. He held the office of prothonotary of Mifflin County for many years by appointment, and afterwards was elected to the Legislature, and became quite prominent in that body.

He was a good lawyer, and had an extensive practice. He bestowed much labor upon his cases, and tried them well, and was remarkably successful. He attended the courts of Huntingdon occasionally, but never had much practice here. He had an extensive circle of relatives and friends, and he was very much given to hospitality, so much so that it kept his exchequer in a low condition.

On the 23d of March, 1842, Governor Porter sent a message to the Senate nominating Abraham S. Wilson judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Union. Previous to that time Huntingdon County was in the Fourth Judicial District, with Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, and Mifflin. Huntingdon and Mifflin were taken from it, and, together with Union, formed the Twentieth District, and Judge Woodward continued in the Fourth, and Wilson was appointed judge of the Twentieth District, as above stated. On the 30th of March, 1842, the Senate confirmed his nomination unanimously.

Judge Wilson held no regular term at Huntingdon

in April, 1842; his first regular term was held in the then new court-house in August of that year. The court-house used in Judge Wilson's time was the second one in the county. It was torn down in June, 1882, and stood on part of the ground now covered by the third court-house erected in the county. The following is from the *Huntingdon Journal* of the 10th of August, 1842:

"The new court-house is now completed, and the courts are holding their sessions in it. The public offices are also removed to the new building. All of the rooms are convenient, comfortable, and commodious. The people generally appear to be well pleased with the new building, the whole cost of which is just $9135.20. The lots, together with two others, cost $1000.

"Besides this we have a new judge, and when all 'get the hang' of the new establishment, we expect matters to move along finely."

A week later we have the following notice of Judge Wilson in the same paper:

"The Hon. A. S. Wilson has assumed the arduous duties of president judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, in which our county is included. The present is the first regular term at which he has presided in this county, and we are pleased to say that, so far as we have been able to learn the sentiments of others, with which our own accord, he gives general satisfaction. The judge is a plain, unassuming gentleman and an able jurist, possessing mildness, deliberateness, and penetration, qualities which enable him to arrive at correct and just conclusions."

All who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Judge Wilson, and were familiar with his manner of doing business on the bench, will bear witness to the truthfulness of the above.

In September of the same year (1842) his charge to the grand jury at the August sessions was published in the *Journal* and other newspapers in the district. It covered four closely-printed columns of the newspaper named, and it was conceded on all hands that it was an able production, both as to matter and style, well defining the duties of grand juries, and impressing and urging the full and impartial performance by them of those duties.

In 1849 the Twenty-fourth Judicial District was formed, and Huntingdon County was placed in it, and George Taylor was appointed president judge of the new district, and Judge Wilson continued to preside over the old Twentieth District, then composed of the counties of Mifflin and Union. Our district has remained unchanged from that time to the present, constituted of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria.

On the bench Judge Wilson was dignified, careful, firm, and impartial, courteous and kind to all, especially to the younger members of the bar. There was a magnetism about him that attracted all towards him who came within the circle of his acquaintance. The younger members of the bar were strongly attached to him, and he treated them uniformly with kindness and consideration. He was also a favorite with the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, "a pet," as Isaac Fisher used to say when he found it hard to reverse him in that court. We do not say that he was a pet of the Supreme Court, or that they ever had any pets, but he was personally known to all the judges of that court, and they had entire confidence in his integrity, and reversed him very reluctantly, except for very plain errors.

In person Judge Wilson was about five feet eight or nine inches high, and well proportioned, of fair complexion, blue eyes, light brown hair, heavily sprinkled with gray in his later years. He was a man of fine presence and good conversational powers, agreeable in manners, fond of relating anecdotes, of which he had a large stock, and he was always an entertaining and pleasing companion.

His business was never so pressing that he could not find a few days or weeks each year to devote to the healthful and invigorating pastime of hunting and fishing, of which he was excessively fond, and which afforded him many of his most amusing anecdotes and incidents related afterwards.

He continued to preside in the Twentieth District until the time of his decease. A few years before his death he received an accidental bodily injury which hastened his end. He departed this life some twenty years ago, much regretted by his family and numerous friends.

GEORGE TAYLOR.—The history of those having been eminently successful in life, and especially of those who have been raised to eminence from humble life, is always interesting and instructive. By example it serves to direct while it tends to encourage the faltering and desponding to renewed exertions. Among those to whom the terms "self-made" and "self-taught" peculiarly apply is Judge Taylor. He was a native of Chester County, Pa., born at Oxford, in that county, on the 20th of November, 1812. He was the fourth child of Matthew Taylor and Rebecca, his wife, whose maiden name was Anderson. He could, no doubt, trace his family through a "long pedigree of toil" in his native county and perhaps far back into the mother-country. Like Benjamin Franklin, whose ancestors for generation after generation were the blacksmiths of Eaton, he could trace his back and find that his father was an humble and honest blacksmith of Oxford, and that through a long line of ancestors the anvil and the hammer were the family ensigns, and not the lap-board and the shears, as the name might indicate. His father had a large family and limited means, and consequently he was afforded few facilities for acquiring even the rudiments of an education. While he was a boy he assisted his father in the shop, and while thus engaged met with a very serious misfortune, a fragment of iron or steel striking and lodging in one of his eyes, from which he suffered severely. His eye was disfigured, and he wore blue or green spectacles to conceal it. It was frequently remarked, however, that he could see more with one eye than most persons could see with two.

He was not at any school or other institution of learning after he was thirteen years of age. But several years of his early life were profitably occupied

in teaching a country school in this county. During this period he diligently availed himself of all the means of improvement within his reach, greatly increased his scanty stock of knowledge, and in the quiet seclusion of his rural home, unnoticed by those around him, laid the foundation of his future success. While thus engaged he wrote to David R. Porter, prothonotary of Huntingdon County, offering his services as a clerk, and Mr. Porter was so well pleased with the tenor and penmanship of the letter that he took him into his employ. For one destined for the bar there is no better school than a well-ordered prothonotary's office. In 1834 he commenced reading law in the office of Andrew P. Wilson, and was admitted to the bar on the 12th of April, 1836. He was then in his twenty-fourth year. Buoyant with energy and youthful hope, present and past difficulties were forgotten in the anticipation of future success, and, as has been said of another, the horoscope of his destiny gleamed before his young eyes in golden colors. Soon after his admission he gave promise of success in his profession, and by his masterly efforts in a number of important cases he acquired an early reputation as an able lawyer and advocate.

In 1840 he assisted in the prosecution of Robert McConaughy, who was tried in this county for the murder of the Brown family, in Shirley township. The case was one entirely of circumstantial evidence, and in a speech of matchless eloquence, in a clear, logical analysis of the facts, he so traced the murderer through all his windings, and so fastened the evidence of his guilt upon him, that there was no escape. The writer has frequently conversed with the able counsel of the prisoner as to the effect of that argument, and they said it was perfectly electrical and overwhelming, that the jury, the judges, and the audience were so completely carried away with it that any attempt at a defense seemed to be useless, and conviction followed inevitably. This was one of the greatest efforts of his professional life.

In the prosecution of the Flanigans for murder in Cambria County he made another three or four hours' speech in behalf of the commonwealth, which was said to be as powerful as the argument in the McConaughy case, and compared favorably with it in forensic eloquence.

At the time of these trials, and for some time afterwards, he was in partnership with John G. Miles in the practice of the law, under the firm-name of Miles & Taylor.

In October, 1843, he was elected treasurer of the county, and served a term of two years. During this time he had almost abandoned the law, had retired from the firm of Miles & Taylor, and was preparing himself for the Presbyterian ministry. During these two years he made such progress in studying Greek that he could read the New Testament in the original tongue. But he returned to the law, and never entered the ministry.

Judge Taylor was an exceedingly careful man in all his literary efforts. His words were all appropriate, carefully selected, plainly and neatly written, and clearly and distinctly uttered, and his penmanship was characterized by the utmost degree of precision. Every word, syllable, and letter was plainly written and exactly in its proper place, every "i" dotted and every "t" crossed, and his orthography and punctuation were faultless. All his writings were executed with as much care as if they had been intended for the "public eye." And his pronunciation and articulation in public and private discourse were models worthy of imitation, and his emphasis was very energetic and impressive.

In 1835, while a law student, he was also editing a Democratic newspaper, and his careful habit of writing was no doubt cultivated, if not acquired, while writing for the press, well knowing that his editorials would be extensively read and closely and severely criticised.

Early in life he adopted a rule which every young man would do well to practice upon,—that everything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. And this rule he carried into his professional business, and whatever cases he had he prepared thoroughly and tried well, taking pains first to make himself perfectly acquainted with the facts and the law of each case; and thus he acquired more reputation in a few years than a careless or indolent man could acquire in a lifetime of threescore and ten.

Thus in the thirteen years of his practice he had acquired an enviable reputation as a lawyer. During all the time that he practiced the bar of his own county was crowded with lawyers of ability and eminence, men of character and experience, some in the prime of life, and some in the zenith of their professional course; and the other counties in the district also abounded in able lawyers in full practice. Of course, at such a bar no young lawyer could reasonably have expected much pecuniary success, and for thirteen years young Taylor struggled onward and upward, with barely profit enough to support himself and his family. But to be selected from such a bar to preside over such a district was a distinction and an honor of which any man might well be proud. Thenceforth he had a wider field for the exercise of his legal talents, and speedily his fame spread throughout the commonwealth.

When the Legislature in 1849 passed an act creating the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, he was recommended almost unanimously by the bar of Huntingdon and Blair Counties for the president judgeship of the new district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria. In April, 1849, Governor Johnson conferred the appointment upon him, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. After the amendment of the Constitution making the judiciary elective was adopted, by which the commissions of all the judges terminated in De-

cember, 1851, Judge Taylor was unanimously nominated by his party (the Whigs) as a candidate, and elected in October of that year. This election brought him another commission for ten years. After serving the term he was re-elected for another term without opposition. During the twenty-two years of his judgeship he faithfully discharged the duties of his office, and never, from sickness or any other cause, failed to hold the regular terms of court in the district.

There is probably no other position in life which so completely shows and tests the mettle of which human nature is composed as that of president judge. Its duties are delicate, difficult, and responsible in the highest degree. The fortunes and even the lives of men are sometimes suspended upon the strength or weakness of the presiding judge, and temptations beset him on every side to swerve him from the straightforward line of duty. Great, terrible, awful is the responsibility of the position, and all honor is due to the man who can discharge it unawed by fear, unseduced by affection or the hope of gain, with no prompter but conscience, and no guides but truth and law. Judge Taylor was a man of this model.

He had an intense love of justice, and the nerve fearlessly to administer it in the face of all opposition, yet he always tempered justice with mercy.

The judge had a taste for agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and followed them whenever he had leisure to do so without neglecting his official duties.

At the regular term of the Blair County court, whilst charging the jury, on the 24th of October, 1871, he became so ill that he was obliged to leave the court-room. Prompt medical aid gave temporary relief, and he expected to resume his duties on the bench on the following day; but towards evening he was stricken with paralysis (which he had for a long time dreaded) in both his lower limbs, causing entire helplessness of body, whilst his mind retained its vigor. He was brought home on a special train. Notwithstanding the efforts of skillful physicians and careful nursing of his family, he gradually became worse until Tuesday morning, November 14th, when, without a struggle, he gently passed away, at the age of fifty-eight years, eleven months, and twenty-one days.

> "Here the reward stands for thee,—a chief seat
> In Fame's fair sanctuary, where some of old,
> Crown'd with their troubles, now are here enroll'd
> In memory's sacred sweetness to all ages."
>
> —SINGLETON.

JOSEPH MCCUNE was appointed and commissioned an associate judge in December, 1810, by Governor Simon Snyder. He resided in the Frankstown district, now in Blair County, where he had been a justice of the peace for about ten years, having been appointed by Governor McKean in the year 1800. He occupied a seat on the bench from 1810 down to the close of 1838, when he resigned in favor of John Ker, who was commissioned by Governor Ritner under the Constitution of 1790, shortly before it gave place to that of 1838. His term was the longest of any in the county, except that of David Stewart.

Judge McCune was, at the date of the writer's acquaintance with him, a very clever old gentleman, who was well booked up in the early history of the Juniata Valley, and of Huntingdon County in particular, and he was very fond of relating the incidents connected with the early history of this part of the State, as well as of the stirring events of the Revolutionary war. He had a retentive memory and had stored it full of interesting facts, which he could call forth as occasion required, and this made him an entertaining and instructive companion.

He was not a "law judge," but a farmer by occupation and education, owning and tilling a two-hundred-acre farm in Frankstown township.

He was not ambitious for political honors after he had a seat upon the bench, but six years earlier, in 1804, he had been elected to the Legislature for one term, which seemed to satisfy his ambition in that direction. He was a large and fleshy man, very good-natured and friendly to all, one of those who would have hosts of friends and few enemies.

JOSEPH ADAMS was also a resident of Frankstown township when he was appointed an associate judge of Huntingdon County. He was first commissioned on the 10th of July, 1826, by Governor Shulze, and his commission was renewed on the 15th of March, 1841, by Governor Porter, the term of office having been changed to five years under the Constitution of 1838, and the Legislature of 1838–39, in classifying the associate judges, placed him in the second class, whose term of office expired on the 27th of February, 1841. Having thus been legislated out of office, Governor Porter renewed his commission in March, 1841, as above stated, for five years, which continued him in office until the county was divided, the division leaving him in the new county of Blair.

Judge Adams was a man of diminutive size, black eyes, and regular features. He was well informed and well disposed, having more than ordinary intelligence and a remarkably retentive memory, and he had a high opinion of his own ability, and sometimes transacted business in the absence of the president judge, even to the trying of ordinary cases in the Quarter Sessions. He was a rigid Democrat, and did not deem it out of place in him to preside at public meetings of his party, or to participate otherwise in its meetings. He was at one time in good financial circumstances, but he engaged in a transportation company and other business enterprises which brought financial ruin upon him, from which he never fully recovered.

In 1825 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature. He and Judge Burnside were appointed to seats on the bench about the same time, and they always appeared on very intimate and friendly terms.

JOHN KER succeeded Joseph McCune on the bench

as associate judge in 1838, he being the last of our associate judges appointed under the Constitution of 1790. The new or amended Constitution required the first Legislature convened under it, that of 1838–39, to classify the associate judges into four classes according to seniority of commission, the oldest expiring first, and the youngest last. The first Legislature did classify the judges, and Judge Ker was placed in the fourth class, whose commissions expired on the 27th of February, 1843. But the next Legislature, that of 1839–40, reclassified them, and placed Judge Ker in the first class, whose term expired in 1840, and Governor Porter appointed and commissioned James Gwin to succeed him, who took his seat on the bench in April term, 1840. A considerable number of other judges were in the same predicament, and a case was taken up to the Supreme Court from one of the eastern counties for adjudication and made a test case. While this case was pending Judge Ker took courage to claim and hold his seat, and at one of the terms he dropped into one of the seats just at the moment that Judge Gwin was ascending the steps leading to the bench, and the novel scene was presented of two judges claiming the same seat upon the bench at the same time. At the suggestion of Judge Burnside both claimants withdrew from the bench for that term. The case in the Supreme Court was decided in favor of the appointees of Governor Ritner, and Judge Ker served out his term, which ended in 1843.

Judge Ker was a man above medium size, of fair and florid complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair, slightly mingled with gray in his later years. He was of a very social disposition, affable and easy in conversation and very courteous, and of the most pure and correct morality. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, well booked in ecclesiastical history, well informed in everything concerning Presbyterianism, took great interest in religious matters, and expressed his sentiments very freely and intelligently.

He resided in Walker township, two miles from Huntingdon. His homestead was located upon a slight eminence, commanding a view of the surrounding country and of a portion of the town. He was noted for his hospitality. Nothing delighted him more than a visit from a member of the bar, unless it was a visit from a Presbyterian minister, but all were welcome to his home and his board. He was truly "given to hospitality."

He evidently considered an eldership and a judgeship honor enough for one man, and he never aspired after any other. He bore his honors with becoming gravity and dignity, and discharged his duties with the utmost fidelity. His father, William Ker, was register and recorder and clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, appointed in 1824.

Judge Ker was born on the 1st day of April, 1796, and died on the 30th of July, 1855, aged fifty-nine years and four months.

JAMES GWIN was appointed and commissioned an associate judge on the 20th of March, 1840. The early part of his judicial history is considerably mingled with that of Judge Ker, his immediate predecessor. He was on the bench but a term or two, when the Supreme Court decided that the first Legislature convened under the Constitution of 1838, in classifying the associate judges, had exhausted the power conferred upon it by that instrument, and consequently no subsequent Legislature could legally disturb that classification. This decision ousted Judge Gwin and reinstated Judge Ker. In 1843, Judge Ker's commission expired, and Judge Gwin was again commissioned by Governor Porter, and recommissioned in 1848 by Governor Shunk, and he served till 1851, when the judges became elective by the people under the constitutional amendment of 1850.

Judge Gwin was a tall, slender man, of fine features and dark hair, which had prematurely turned gray. He was dignified and commanding in appearance, and would secure the respect of any assembly in which he might appear. He was the son of Patrick Gwin, who had been elected sheriff of the county three times, and brother of Alexander Gwin, a member of the bar. He acted for some time as deputy sheriff under his father, a good school to acquire business knowledge and habits, and he was one of the best business men in the county. Previous to his appointment to the bench he was in the mercantile business in Huntingdon, conducting a general store.

Being very extensively acquainted throughout the county he became useful on the bench, especially when the president judge resided out of the county.

Judge Gwin resided in Huntingdon all his life, and was a highly-esteemed citizen. He was elected chief burgess of the borough three times,—in 1837 and 1838 and in 1859. At the time of his death he was a director of the First National Bank of Huntingdon. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the faith of that denomination. He was born on the 20th of July, 1800, and lived until the 10th of November, 1863, and was at the time of his death aged sixty-three years, three months, and twenty-one days.

JOHN STEWART, one of the associate justices of Huntingdon County, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., on the 18th of February, 1786. He was not "to the manner born," but we are credibly informed that he "came to the manor" about the year 1800, when he was about fourteen years of age. Not much is known of his early history. In April, 1813, after the war was declared under the administration of President Madison against Great Britain, he was drafted into the service of his country. He went from Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., to Erie, starting on the 6th day of May of the same year, in Capt. Morris' company of Pennsylvania militia, and arrived there in due course of time after fatiguing marches. He, among others of his company, volunteered to go on board of a vesssel to the assistance of Commodore

Perry at the celebrated battle of Lake Erie, which was fought on the 10th of September, 1813, and arrived at the bloody scene about an hour after the battle was over, and was rejoiced to learn that victory had perched upon the American flag. Afterwards he was stationed at Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, a fort which has long since fallen into ruins. At or about the time of his discharge he was promoted to a captaincy, and was commissioned by Governor Simon Snyder, and commanded a company of volunteers about fifteen years. So much for his military career.

Capt. John Stewart was a Democrat of the old school, of the straightest sect, and prominent in his party, probably the most influential man in his township for many years. He was always a host within himself in that Democratic stronghold, "Old Barree," and many of the rank and file looked up to him and learned their political lessons from him. Although a strong partisan, he never appeared to have any hankering after the spoils of victory, that cohesive power by which parties are held together, sometimes, more than by principle.

On the 23d of March, 1846, his military title was exchanged for a civil one. Capt. Stewart now became Judge Stewart. Governor Shunk at that time commissioned him an associate judge of the courts of Huntingdon County, and he served out his term of five years, after which the associate judges were elected. On the bench he was attentive, careful, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties.

In person he was tall, large, and well formed, and of a fair and sandy complexion; a man of remarkable firmness, pure morals, and good habits; an agreeable and entertaining companion, a good neighbor and good citizen. He departed this life on the 16th of October, 1861, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He died at his residence on his farm near Manor Hill, deeply and sincerely lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

JONATHAN MCWILLIAMS was a native of Spruce Creek Valley, Huntingdon Co., Pa., where he resided from his birth down to within a few years of the time of his death. He represented Huntingdon County in the Legislature of the State two sessions, having been elected in 1842 and in 1843, three years before the organization of Blair County. He was the last associate judge in the county appointed by the Governor, his commission being dated the 4th of April, 1851. The office having become elective, he was elected in the fall of the same year, and served out his term, ending in 1856, when he was succeeded by Benjamin F. Patton.

Judge McWilliams was one of the founders of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, and became its first president. He took a great interest in agriculture, and was a warm and consistent advocate of the cause of temperance, as well as of other moral reformation and improvement, a man of very general and correct information. In person he was tall, slender, and erect. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and manifested a deep interest in church affairs, exemplifying his profession by a Christian walk and conversation. These characteristics shone conspicuously in his judicial life. He removed to McVeytown, Mifflin Co., in November, 1866, and died at that place on the 2d of September, 1870. He was born in Franklin township on the 3d of June, 1797, and was at the time of his death aged seventy-three years and three months.

THOMAS FINNEY STEWART, one of the associate judges of Huntingdon County, was born in Hanover township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His grandfather, Samuel Stewart, was born near Glasgow, in Scotland, and emigrated to this country in 1735 with his family, among whom was Samuel T. Stewart, an infant, born in 1734, who grew up and performed good military service in the Revolutionary war, and became the father of Thomas Finney Stewart, the subject of this sketch. Thomas F. Stewart was born on the 11th of August, 1794. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Calhoun. He was only eight years of age when his father died, and nineteen when his mother and family moved to Spruce Creek, Centre Co., in 1813. He drove a two-horse wagon freighted with the most valuable articles, while his mother and his brother David made the trip on horseback, and his sister Margaret in the stage. His brother William C. had gone there a year or more before the family moved. His elder brothers, William C. and David, became members of the well-known firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron. His sister, Margaret A., the youngest of the family, was married to John Lyon in July, 1820. Thomas F. Stewart resided on a farm on Shaver's Creek, in West township, and pursued the business of farming. He was elected an associate judge in October, 1851, on the Democratic ticket. He moved to Petersburg, where he spent the latter years of his life in retirement.

Judge Stewart was well informed on all ordinary subjects, had an extensive acquaintance with the people of the upper and middle portions of the county, and was therefore well qualified to perform the duties devolving upon him as an associate judge. His conduct was characterized by uprightness and impartiality, and gave general satisfaction.

He was of Presbyterian ancestry through a long line, but in early life he imbibed the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church and united with that denomination. He was the only one of the family who forsook the faith of his fathers, and he lived a consistent Christian life and retained the new faith to the end of his days.

In 1818 he married Mary, daughter of John and Nancy Bailey, of Penn's Valley. They had fifteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. Of the remaining eight only five are now (September, 1882) living. His widow survived him but a short time, and died in 1866.

Judge Thomas F. Stewart was a man of fine personal appearance, a little over medium size, of regular features, hair turned gray in his latter years, modest and unassuming and pleasant in manner and conversation. He died at his home in Petersburg on the 8th of August, 1864, aged seventy years less two days.

JOHN BREWSTER was elected an associate judge in October, 1856, and served until the time of his death, which occurred late in the fall of 1859. He was a resident of the borough of Shirleysburg at the time of his election and at the time of his death, and was extensively engaged in the business of tanning. In January, 1840, a great calamity befell him which cast a gloom upon him for the remainder of his life. On the 2d of January, in the small hours of the night, his dwelling-house was discovered to be on fire and the flames bursting through the roof. His aged mother and a grandson aged about six years and a female relative of the family all perished in the flames. A very deep snow had fallen in the night, and the fire had made such fearful progress before it was discovered that it was impossible to aid the sufferers sufficiently to make their escape.

Judge Brewster had accumulated a large estate, the greater portion of which he gave to religious and charitable institutions in his lifetime. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and contributed quite liberally to it and institutions connected with it. He was a large man, well informed, attentive to business, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

JOHN LONG was appointed an associate judge by Governor Packer on the 9th of December, 1859, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Brewster, and served till the first Monday in December, 1860, when he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, William B. Leas.

His father, Christian Long, came from Maryland to Huntingdon County about the year 1790, and was called to the ministry in the German Baptist Church in early life, and labored faithfully until he was called hence. He was at the time of his death a bishop.

Judge Long was born in this county, and was of the faith of his father. For a while he followed agricultural pursuits successfully, and in 1829 he engaged in the mercantile business in Shirleysburg, and continued in that business for many years, and during this time he was appointed associate judge, as above stated. For some years before his death he had retired from business. His conduct during his brief judicial career gave general satisfaction. He was an honest man, of stately form and presence, and was held in great esteem by all who knew him. He died at his home in Shirleysburg on the 15th of December, 1877, in the eighty-second year of his age.

WILLIAM B. LEAS was born in Perry County, Pa., on the 7th of February, 1812; took up his residence in Shirleysburg in August, 1829, and continued to reside there till the time of his death; was elected an associate judge in October, 1860, succeeding his brother-in-law, John Long, who had been appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of John Brewster, whose term would not have expired until December, 1861. Thus we had three associate judges within a period of five years,—Brewster for three years, Long for one, and Leas for one,—all from Shirleysburg. But Judge Leas was elected for a full term and served it out, ending on the first Monday in December, 1865, and thus we have a precession of one year in the election of our associate judges.

Judge Leas was in business for nearly fifty years, merchandising, farming, and tanning. During this time he also served in many of the borough offices and as postmaster under several administrations. He was also a stockholder and director in the Union Bank of Huntingdon. In July, 1871, he, in company with Rev. Dr. A. K. Bell and Rev. J. W. Evans, started on a tour to Europe, and traveled all through England, Scotland, and Ireland and a great portion of the Continent. He wrote numerous interesting and instructive letters home during his journeyings, which were published in the newspapers and extensively read.

He accumulated a large estate from the profits of his business, which he left to his family after making liberal bequests to the Baptist Church, of which he was a working member, and to other religious and charitable institutions.

As an associate judge, the duties of his office were all discharged with that scrupulous care and attention which characterized all the social and business relations of his life.

He died very suddenly in the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, just after entering them at Mount Union, on his way to Huntingdon, on the 17th of February, 1882, aged seventy-years and ten days. He was buried at Shirleysburg.

Next come the living associate and ex-associate judges of the county. The oldest and longest retired of these is

BENJAMIN F. PATTON, who was elected in 1856 and re-elected in 1861. He was residing in the village of Warrior's Mark at the time of his election, where he had been a justice of the peace for a number of years and also engaged in the mercantile business. After the expiration of his second term he removed to Altoona, Blair Co., where he is now living at an advanced age.

ANTHONY J. BEAVER, of Penn township, was elected in 1865 and re-elected in 1870. He had served in the Union army, and lost an arm in the war of the Rebellion. He had returned but recently, when he was nominated by the Republican party and elected. He is now engaged in the mercantile business at James Creek. He is apparently about fifty years of age and in good health.

DAVID CLARKSON, of Cassville, was elected in 1866, and again in 1871. He is now living in Cassville, where he is engaged as a cabinet-maker and under-

taker. He is active and apparently about sixty-five years old. He had, previous to his election as an associate judge, served as a justice of the peace and as director of the poor.

ADAM HEETER, of Clay township, was elected in 1875. At the end of his term he retired to his farm, in the same township, where he is now engaged in farming. In 1867 he was elected a director of the poor. He is about sixty years of age, in good health, and active.

GRAFFUS MILLER, of the borough of Huntingdon, was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1876, and served one term, ending in 1881. He was engaged in the mercantile business before his election, which business he carried on during his term of office, and continues yet. He had served a term as sheriff of the county from 1856 to 1859.

JOHN LAPORTE, of Franklin township, was elected in 1880, and is now the senior associate judge in commission.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON was elected from the borough of Huntingdon in 1881, to succeed Judge Miller. He held the office of sheriff of the county from 1862 to 1865. He also served as jury commissioner in 1874 by appointment. He had previously been engaged in the mercantile business successively at Petersburg and at Huntingdon, and was well qualified for the duties devolving upon associate judges. He is in his seventy-fourth year.

Here follow the living members of the bench and bar. Limited space will only allow a few lines to be devoted to each. The associate judges will be introduced in the order of their commissions, and the attorneys in the order of the date of their admission to the bar.

JOHN DEAN, the present able and efficient president judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, resides in Hollidaysburg, and as a chapter is devoted to the bench and bar of Blair County, no further mention is made of him here than to say that he is the immediate successor of Judge Taylor, having been elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1881.

JOHN WILLIAMSON is the senior living member of the Huntingdon County bar. He was born in Washington City, D. C., on the 14th of February, 1796. His father was of Scotch and his mother of German descent. He studied law in the office of James M. Kelley, in Indiana, Pa., and was admitted to the bar at that place in September, 1819. He was admitted at Huntingdon at April term, 1821, and from that time to the present he has been a citizen of Huntingdon, where he has been in active practice ever since down to about the year 1865, with the exception of the interval of his residence in Washington while in office there. His practice continued through some forty years, during a great portion of which time he was concerned in the trial of nearly all the criminal cases in the county, generally for the defense, and was very successful.

He was not long at the bar till he divided his time and attention between law and politics, and in 1830 was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, with John Blair, over Alexander Dysart and Henry Beaver, as a volunteer candidate.

In 1832 he was a candidate for the State Senate, and received 2170 votes in Huntingdon County to 1650 cast for George McCulloch, his competitor, but he was defeated by the other counties in the district,—Mifflin, Cambria, and Juniata.

In 1836 he was a candidate for Congress, and received 1922 votes in the county, while the opposing candidate, W. W. Potter, received but 1793. This district, too, was Democratic, and Mr. Williamson was defeated by the other counties in it,—Centre and Mifflin.

In March, 1841, President Harrison appointed him recorder of the land office at Washington, in which he served till the end of President Tyler's administration.

Mr. Williamson is a large man, well formed, of fine general appearance, courteous and affable, of good conversational powers and general intelligence, full of keen wit and humor, and a genial and pleasing companion. He can speak the German language, and this makes him popular too among the Germans. He has often been pressed into service in court as interpreter when German witnesses had to be examined who could neither speak nor understand English. He is now (August, 1882) in his eighty-seventh year, in a good state of preservation for an octogenarian, with his mental powers but little, if any, impaired.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON ranks next to Mr. Williamson in point of seniority. He is the son of William Orbison, deceased, a former member of the same bar; was born Nov. 4, 1814, at Huntingdon; attended the Huntingdon Academy, Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., where he graduated in September, 1832; read law in Huntingdon with the late John G. Miles for two years and a half, entered the law school at Carlisle, where he remained six months, graduating in November, 1835, and was admitted to the bar at Carlisle at November term of that year. He then returned to Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar on Nov. 12, 1835. In the spring of 1836 he entered into partnership with James M. Bell, and continued with him until Mr. Bell removed to Hollidaysburg in 1845. Mr. Orbison afterwards continued to practice by himself. He was president of the First National Bank of Huntingdon from 1871 to 1878, succeeding James M. Bell. He is now, at the close of the year 1882, in a good state of preservation.

DAVID BLAIR was born in Dublin township, Huntingdon Co.; son of the late John Blair, deceased; educated at Washington College, Washington, Pa.; studied law in the same place in the office of William Baird until he died, and then in the office of Messrs. Leet & Atchison, and was admitted to the bar of Washington County in June, 1836. He was admitted

to the bar in Huntingdon on the 8th of August, 1836, and has practiced here ever since.

Mr. Blair was appointed county treasurer three times, in 1838, 1839, and 1840. In 1846 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1847. He has also been elected to borough offices, such as school director and burgess, and has lately vacated the office of chief burgess.

THEODORE H. CREMER was born at York, Pa., March 16, 1817; son of Abraham Cremer and Mary M., his wife, whose maiden name was Haller. He attended the best private schools and the York County Academy before the era of common schools. In 1837 he read law in his native town in the office of Robert J. Fisher (afterwards president judge). In 1838-39 he read law in the office of James Armstrong, at Williamsport, Pa. In December, 1839, he read law and clerked in the prothonotary's office in Huntingdon under James Steel, and in the latter part of 1840 entered the law school connected with Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., and graduated with the class of 1841, went to York, and was examined and admitted to the bar there on the 3d of August of that year, then returned to Huntingdon, and was admitted on the 10th of the same month; from which date to the present he has been a resident of Huntingdon.

In 1848 he was elected prothonotary, and re-elected in 1851. At the end of his second term he resumed practice, and has continued at the bar ever since. In 1856 he was elected district attorney without opposition. He has also been honored with the offices of school director and chief burgess.

WILLIAM DORRIS, only son of William Dorris, merchant, deceased, was born at Huntingdon, on the 10th of September, 1822. After preparing himself in the schools and academy in his native town, he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., from which he graduated in September, 1840. He then entered the office as a student of Messrs. Miles & Taylor, attorneys in full practice in Huntingdon, and after the usual course of study was admitted to the bar on the 15th of August, 1843. During a portion of his student life and as a part of his training for the bar he clerked in the office of the prothonotary, a good school in which to acquire a knowledge of legal business. Soon after his admission he entered into partnership with John G. Miles, one of his preceptors, taking the place of Mr. Taylor, and the firm practiced under the name of Miles & Dorris from that time until Mr. Miles removed to Peoria, Ill., after which Mr. Dorris continued to practice at his residence at the northwest corner of Fourth and Penn Streets, within two hundred feet of his birthplace, ever since. Messrs. Miles & Dorris were the resident attorneys of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the time of its construction, and until the dissolution of the firm, and Mr. Dorris has been continued in that capacity down to the present time.

During the war of the Rebellion, in 1862, Mr. Dorris was appointed colonel of the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and served during the threatened invasion which was repelled at Antietam.

JOHN SCOTT was born at Alexandria, on the 14th of July, 1824, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, also named John Scott, was a major of volunteers in the war of 1812, and was elected to Congress in 1828, in the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield, and represented said district in the Tw nty-First Congress. His son, the subject of this brief sketch, received such an education as the schools of his native village afforded, and afterwards was instructed by private teachers in Latin and Greek.

In 1842 he entered as a student the law office of Alexander Thompson, in Chambersburg, and at the end of the usual course of study was admitted to the bar. He returned to his native county, and was admitted to practice in its several courts on the 23d of January, 1846, and opening an office in Huntingdon, was soon afterwards appointed deputy attorney-general for the county, and discharged the duties of that office for several years with marked fidelity and ability. He possessed talents of such a high order that he was at once recognized as the leader of the Huntingdon bar, and ranked with the ablest lawyers in the interior of the State. His health failing, in 1853 he visited Europe, in company with the elder William Dorris, and was much benefited by his trip.

In 1861, although a Democrat, he was elected to the State Legislature without opposition, the county being Republican. He was a war Democrat, and acted with the Republicans in the organization of the House. He advocated the re-election of Governor Curtin in 1863, and the re-election of President Lincoln in 1864. In the canvass of 1868 he took an active part in the support of the Republican ticket, and his able arguments before the masses of the people attracted public attention towards him as a suitable successor to Mr. Buckalew in the United States Senate, and when the Legislature convened he was elected to that important position, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1869, and served till the end of his term of six years.

Space will not permit a review of Mr. Scott's senatorial career. The reader is referred to the "Congressional Record" for that, and it will be found that the State and nation suffered no detriment at his hands. He fulfilled the predictions of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* at the time of his election: "Being a lawyer of great depth and acute discernment, it may be naturally supposed that he will soon take a front rank with the foremost in Congress, peculiarly in questions involving international law and the interest and protection of home manufactures, a subject on which he is well informed and entertains broad and favorable views."

Mr. Scott is at present residing in Philadelphia, but

R. Bruce Petrikin

he has never severed his connection with the Huntingdon bar. He still owns his former place of residence here, and has other interests and associations that bring him into our courts occasionally as counsel and attorney. He is at present general solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

When in full practice in Huntingdon, Mr. Scott had associated with him Samuel T. Brown, under the firm-name of Scott & Brown, and after John M. Bailey was admitted to the bar he became a partner, and the firm-name was changed to Scott, Brown & Bailey. Mr. Scott withdrew from the firm in or about the year 1870.

Robert Bruce Petrikin, the subject of this sketch, was born at Muncy, Lycoming Co., Pa., on the 12th day of September, 1826. His father, William A. Petrikin, was born in Bellefonte, Pa., where his paternal grandfather, William Petrikin, a native of Scotland, settled in 1798. The maiden name of his mother was Margaret Montgomery, the eldest daughter of John Montgomery.

He received his academic education at the academy of the Rev. Dr. Shedden, at McEwensville, Pa., and completed his collegiate education at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

He soon afterwards removed to Huntingdon, and on the 17th day of June, 1847, entered on the study of the law in the office of Andrew Porter Wilson, then and for many years afterwards an eminent and successful lawyer. On the 13th of August, 1849, he was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Huntingdon County, and entered at once upon a lucrative practice as a partner with his late tutor, Gen. Wilson. From the outset of his professional career he was noted for his industry, energy, and professional skill.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier, and was elected major of the Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served with distinction in the army, and at the expiration of his term of service returned to Huntingdon and resumed the practice of his profession, to which he has ever since devoted his time and energy. He soon afterwards married Mary Pohl, a daughter of Henry Pohl, of Philadelphia, and the result of this union is two daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom is pursuing his studies at Yale College.

Although elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1870, which position he filled for three years, he has not sought or seemed to desire political preferment. His term in the Senate was marked by a desire on his part to introduce and pass wholesome acts, many of which emanating from his pen became laws, notably among which was the act establishing the fishery system and fishery commission for the State of Pennsylvania, the law prohibiting the frequent changes in school-books, and the law giving to laborers, miners, and others a lien for wages.

He is a gentleman of strong convictions, of pleasant and genial manners, and is intensely devoted to his friends. He detests ingratitude and infidelity. He is a fine scholar and a strong, terse writer. Now past the meridian of life, he is in the possession of excellent health, and with his ripe experience as a lawyer and his love for his books, and with his well-stored and well-poised legal mind, he might justly be styled "the mentor" of the Huntingdon bar.

Samuel T. Brown was born in Mifflin County, Pa., on the 21st of March, 1827. He received his education in schools taught by his father, John Brown, before the era of common schools, and in a private school taught by Rev. James Nourse, in Milroy, Mifflin Co., Pa.

In April, 1849, he commenced the study of law under the instruction of Thomas P. Campbell, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Huntingdon County on the 12th of April, 1852. He then went to Ridgway, Elk Co., with a view to practice there; but finding that region too much of a wilderness, after waiting six months for clients who did not come, he pulled down his "shingle" and came back to Huntingdon, and after teaching school a term or two, and serving in the engineer corps on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, he entered into partnership in the practice of law with John Scott in October, 1853, and continued his law partner until his election to the United States Senate, and for about a year afterwards. Mr. Bailey also became a member of the firm soon after his admission to the bar.

In 1868, Mr. Brown was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and was an active member of that body at the time that Mr. Scott, his partner, was elected to the United States Senate.

Mr. Brown was elected district attorney in 1858, and served till the close of 1861. He has also served in various borough offices, such as chief burgess, school director, and in other positions. He is now the senior partner in the firm of Brown, Bailey & Brown.

John W. Mattern was born in Franklin township, Huntingdon Co., on the 12th of October, 1821; was educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and partially at Allegheny College, at Meadville; worked with his father, Samuel Mattern, at the woolen manufacturing business in Franklinville until April, 1849. In February, 1852, he commenced the study of the law with John Scott; was admitted at April term, 1854, and has continued in the practice ever since that time. He held the office of deputy United States collector for a part of Huntingdon County in 1862–63, and is now holding a position to which he was recently appointed in the Pension Office at Washington City.

William H. Woods was born at Lewistown, Pa., on the 17th of May, 1829; son of Rev. James Woods, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place; attended the academy at Lewistown; en-

tered the college at Princeton, N. J., from which he graduated in 1848; read law with his brother, Samuel S. Woods, late president judge of Lewistown, now deceased, and was admitted to the bar of Mifflin County in 1858. He came to Huntingdon, and was admitted to practice on the 12th of January, 1859, opened an office, and has been in successful practice ever since. Prior to his admission as an attorney he conducted Milnwood Academy, at Shade Gap, in this county, for several years, and had also been engaged as a teacher in other institutions of learning.

ROBERT MILTON SPEER was born on the 8th of September, 1838, at Cassville, Huntingdon Co., and was educated at Cassville Seminary. After teaching school for several terms he commenced the study of the law in April, 1857, with Messrs. Wilson & Petrikin, in Huntingdon, and continued with them until the 14th of November, 1859, when he was examined and admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1860 he opened an office in Huntingdon, where he has been in full and successful practice ever since.

In January, 1863, he was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

In 1870 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress and was elected, and in 1872 he was renominated and re-elected, the district being composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, and Mifflin, and he served and represented this district in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses to the satisfaction of his constituents.

In 1872, Mr. Speer was a delegate to the National Convention which met at Baltimore and nominated Horace Greeley for President, and in 1878 he was chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and in 1880 he was a delegate at large from Pennsylvania to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Gen. Hancock for President.

Mr. Speer has also served his neighbors and fellow-citizens in the Borough Council, and two successive terms as school director, the last term as president of the board.

Mr. Speer has had associated with him, his brother-in-law, E. S. McMurtrie, in the practice of law, since August, 1866.

JOHN MUMPER BAILEY, whose paternal ancestry was of English and his maternal of German descent, was born in Dillsburg, York Co., Pa., July 11, 1839. His father, Samuel N. Bailey, represented York County in the State Legislature for three consecutive terms, and was also lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Mr. Bailey was educated in the common schools of his day, and also attended several terms of the Tuscarora Academy in Juniata County, then in charge of Professor J. H. Shumaker. Before completing his academic education he was under the necessity of earning money with which to pay his tuition fees, and in the fall of 1857 commenced teaching the district schools in the townships of Walker, Porter, and Franklin in Huntingdon County, which he continued during the winter terms until the spring of 1860, when, as a student, he entered the law-office of Scott & Brown, in Huntingdon, composed of John Scott, who subsequently became a United States senator, and is now general solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, and Samuel T. Brown, with whom he is now associated in the practice of the law.

He continued to teach school during the winter seasons and study law the balance of the year till Aug. 11, 1862, when he was admitted to the bar. Soon after his admission to the bar he became associated with his former preceptors, under the firm-name of Scott, Brown & Bailey, which relation continued uninterruptedly and with the utmost harmony until the election of Mr. Scott to a seat in the United States Senate in 1869, after which the business was continued under the firm-name of Brown & Bailey until 1882, when Charles G. Brown, a son of his partner, became a member of the firm, and the partnership name changed to Brown, Bailey & Brown, as it is still continued.

Mr. Bailey has devoted his whole time to his profession, and but little or none of it to politics, and has never been a candidate for any political office except for delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872–73, when he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to represent in part the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, and Juniata, these constituting the Twenty-second Senatorial District.

In the convention he served on the committees of "revenue, taxation and finance," "commissions, offices, oaths of office, and incompatibilities of office." He has also served his townsmen in the councils of the borough of Huntingdon.

Mr. Bailey was married in the spring of 1869 to Miss Lettie Fisher, daughter of Thomas Fisher, of Huntingdon.

P. M. LYTLE, son of Nathaniel Lytle, was born in Franklin township, at the village of Spruce Creek, on the 6th of February, 1840. He was educated in the common schools of his native township and of the adjoining township of Morris, and at Tuscarora Academy, Academia, Pa. At about the age of twenty he entered the office of Messrs. Wilson & Petrikin as a student, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Huntingdon County on the 11th of August, 1862. He has continued in practice in Huntingdon ever since.

WILLIAM MCK. WILLIAMSON, son of Rev. McKnight Williamson, was born in Juniata County, Pa., on the 29th of June, 1840, educated at Milnwood Academy, at Shade Gap, Huntingdon County, Pa., read law in Huntingdon, in the office of his brother-in-law, William H. Woods, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county on the 17th of January, 1865. He immediately entered into partnership with Mr. Woods, his preceptor, and continued

R. M. Speer.

Jno. M. Bailey

in that relation until his appointment to the office of prothonotary by Governor Hartranft, on Nov. 22, 1877, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lewis M. Stewart, and was nominated and elected to the same office in 1878, and again in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

G. Barton Armitage was born at Huntingdon, on the 6th of February, 1846. He is the son of John Armitage, who was elected sheriff in 1844, and had been deputy sheriff during the whole term of Sheriff Shaver, and read law afterwards and was admitted to the bar on the 21st of November, 1853, and died in the spring of 1857. He was educated in the select schools of Huntingdon and at the Huntingdon Academy, studied law in the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, and was admitted to practice on the 14th of August, 1865.

Milton S. Lytle, son of Nathaniel Lytle, and brother of P. M. Lytle, was born in Franklin township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., on the 19th of October, 1842, educated at the public schools and at the Pennsylvania State College, read law in the office of R. M. Speer, and in the office of Messrs. Benedict, Stewart & Lytle, in Huntingdon, and was admitted to practice on the 13th of August, 1866. He was elected district attorney in 1869. He is the author of the "History of Huntingdon County," published in 1876, a work of merit.

K. Allen Lovell was born in Cass township, July 20, 1841. He received his education in the common schools, supplemented by study at J. B. Kidder's seminary in Shirleysburg and State Normal School at Millersville. He studied law with Messrs. Scott & Brown at Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar Aug. 10, 1864. He commenced practice in November, 1865, and was appointed district attorney in 1866, was re-elected, and served in this capacity for three years. In 1877 was elected chief burgess of Huntingdon borough, and also served as chairman of the board of health. (For a more complete biography see Huntingdon borough.)

E. Stewart McMurtrie, son of William E. McMurtrie, was born in Huntingdon on the 13th of August, 1842, graduated at Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., on the 4th of September, 1864, studied law in Indiana, Pa., with Messrs. Stewart & Clark, and was admitted there in June, 1866, and in Huntingdon on the 13th of August following, and immediately formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, R. M. Speer, under the firm-name of Speer & McMurtrie, and has continued in that relation ever since.

J. Randolph Simpson, son of John Simpson, was born in Huntingdon, Dec. 13, 1841, educated in the public schools of the borough at intervals between working on his father's farm, in a carpenter-shop, and clerking in a book-store. He entered the army and was sworn into service 16th of August, 1862, became sergeant of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded Sept. 17, 1862, at the battle of Antietam. His brother, George W., of the same company, color-sergeant, was killed in the same battle. Mr. Simpson, after being in the hospital and home on furlough, was discharged on the 6th of April, 1863, on account of disability, afterwards taught school two years in Huntingdon, commenced the study of law with A. W. Benedict in March, 1864, took charge of the prothonotary's office for W. C. Wagoner in August, 1865, and was himself nominated and elected to the office of prothonotary the following year, receiving a majority of ten hundred and thirty-five over his competitor, and the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket. He acted as prothonotary to the end of his term, and declined a renomination.

He was admitted to the bar on the 15th of August, 1866. On the 23d of January, 1869, he formed a law partnership with G. Barton Armitage, under the name of Simpson & Armitage, and in December of the same year a partnership in the insurance business, under the name of G. B. Armitage & Co.

H. E. Shaffer was born in Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., Aug. 21, 1844, was educated in the common schools, and at Airy View Academy, Port Royal, Juniata Co., under the care of Prof. David Wilson, began reading law on the 21st of August, 1862, with James S. Linn, in Lewisburg, father of John Blair Linn, and continued with him until August, 1864, when he went to Mansfield, Ohio, and read law in the office of Senator M. M. May until June 24, 1866, when he was examined and admitted in the District Court in session at Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, to practice in all the courts in Ohio, and on the 13th of April, 1868, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Huntingdon County.

In 1868, Mr. Shaffer moved to Fulton County, and for four years practiced law, and at the same time edited the *Republican*. In 1872 he removed to Mount Union, opened an office there, and has been in practice ever since. He has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and in the District Court of the United States.

Samuel E. Fleming, son of James Fleming, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, was born at Manor Hill, Huntingdon Co., on the 31st of January, 1845. He was educated in the common schools of Barree township and at Tuscarora Academy, Academia, Juniata Co., read law with R. Milton Speer, and was admitted to the bar on the 10th of August, 1868, and has been in practice ever since, and has also been editor of the *Huntingdon Monitor* for over eight years, and joint owner of it with Mr. Speer.

M. M. McNeil was born near Three Springs, Jan. 9, 1847. At the age of fourteen years he was sent to the academy at Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.; at sixteen commenced teaching common schools during the winter and attending the State Normal School at Millersville during the summer, until the fall of 1866, when he entered the office of R. Milton Speer as law

student, and remained with him until the time of his admission to the bar, on the 10th of August, 1868.

In 1869 he was elected prothonotary and clerk of the Courts of Quarter Session and Oyer and Terminer for the term of three years. After the expiration of his official term he entered into partnership with R. Bruce Petrikin and M. B. Massey, which partnership continued until the fall of 1875, when Mr. Massey, on account of failing health, withdrew, and the remaining partners have continued to practice under the name of Petrikin & McNeil.

JOHN SYLVANUS BLAIR was born Jan. 31, 1848, in Harrisburg; son of David Blair; educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated in 1866; studied law in Huntingdon, in the office of his father and in the office of William Dorris, and was admitted to the bar on the 10th of August, 1868, and practiced in Huntingdon until 1873, since which date he has been in the office of the Department of Justice at Washington City as assistant attorney. .

THOMAS W. MYTON is a native of West township, Huntingdon Co., born Feb. 13, 1842; was educated in the common schools; studied law in the office of J. Sewell Stewart, and was admitted to the bar at Huntingdon on the 12th of August, 1868.

He served in the war of the Rebellion, and lost an arm at Chancellorsville.

Mr. Myton was elected treasurer of the county in 1865, and prothonotary and clerk of the criminal courts in 1872. In November, 1882, he was elected to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg to represent Huntingdon County for the next two years. Mr. Myton and J. F. Schock are partners, practicing under the name of Myton & Schock.

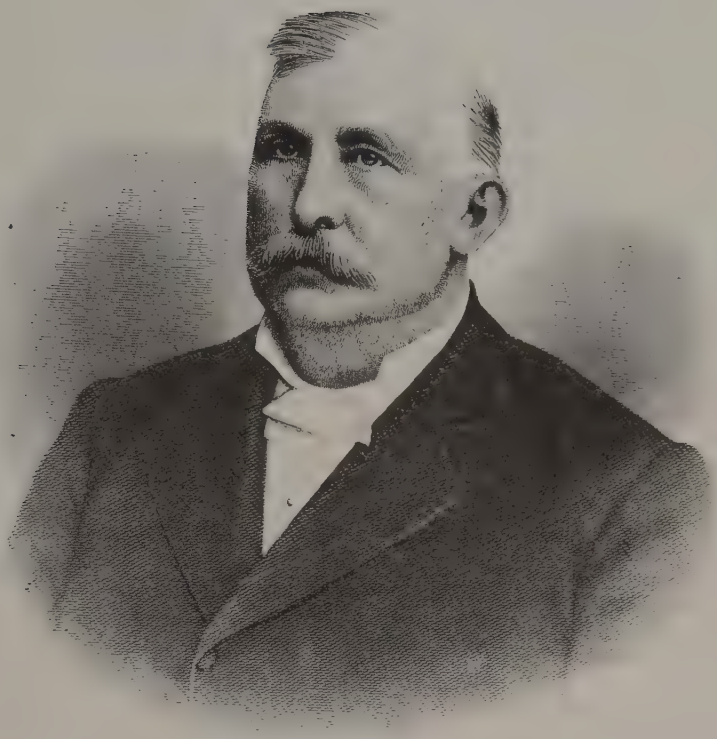
J. HALL MUSSER was born in Jackson township, Huntingdon Co., on the 14th of January, 1844; son of William Musser, deceased, of said township. He attended the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years entered the academy at Pine Grove Mills, Centre Co., and left said academy and entered the army on the 21st October, 1861, and remained in the military service until the close of the war. He again entered the same academy, and remained there about two years. In the spring of 1867 he entered the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown as a law student, and was admitted to practice on the 12th of April, 1869. In the fall of 1873 he was appointed by the court to act as district attorney during the protracted illness of H. C. Madden, who had been elected to that office. In the spring of 1874, while still acting district attorney, he was appointed postmaster at Huntingdon, which position he held until the fall of 1881, when he resigned.

DAVID CALDWELL was born at Water Street, Huntingdon Co., and was educated in the common schools of his native village, and in Alexandria and the old Hook school near Spruce Creek, after which he went to Hollidaysburg and learned the trade of tanning with his uncle David. In 1849 he came to Huntingdon, where his father, Samuel Caldwell, then resided, and being still in his minority, he entered the public school at Huntingdon as a pupil, and finished his education, as far as the schools were concerned, in 1850. While at the Huntingdon school he studied surveying, and afterwards assisted his father, who was then deputy surveyor of the county. In the winter of 1850–51 he taught the Hook school, in Franklin township, where he had himself been a pupil from 1842 to 1846. During the next six years, from 1851 till 1857, he devoted his time and attention to clerking and managing at iron-works for Dr. Peter Shoenberger and others in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, and in the lumber and coal business in Cambria, until called home by the death of his father in May, 1857, to undertake the settlement of his estate. In October of the same year he was elected prothonotary and clerk of courts, and served three years. He was admitted to the bar on the 20th day of January, 1870, since which time he has continued in active practice. (For a sketch of his ancestors, see Porter township.)

H. CLAY MADDEN was born at Maddensville, Huntingdon Co., on the 13th of March, 1845; educated in common schools, and one term at Milnwood Academy, afterwards at Academia, Juniata Co. Attended Law Department of the University of Iowa City, Iowa, and was admitted in that State on the 30th of June, 1869, and of Huntingdon on the 14th of November, 1870, and has been in practice here continuously ever since. Mr. Madden was elected district attorney in 1872, for a full term of three years. He is now counsel for the county commissioners.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING was born in Clarion County, Pa., on the 17th of September, 1845; educated two years at Dayton Union Academy, graduated October, 1866; attended during a two years' course in the Law Department of Michigan University, and graduated March, 1869. Afterwards studied law in the office of Judge McEnally, in Clearfield, Pa., for one year, and was admitted to the Clearfield bar in 1870, and to the Huntingdon bar on the 10th of April, 1871.

ROBERT A. ORBISON, son of William P. Orbison, was born in Huntingdon on the 31st of January, 1849, and received his education at the Huntingdon Academy and Washington and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1868; read law in his father's office in Huntingdon for two years, after which he went to the Albany Law School one year, where he graduated, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York at Albany. He then returned to Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar on the 25th of May, 1871, and practiced here till 1877, when he went to Minnesota, and was admitted to practice in that State, and remained there for about one year, then returned to Huntingdon, and remained in his father's office till July, 1880, when he went to Washington City, having been appointed assistant to the assistant attorney-



D. Caldwell

general who had charge of defending claims against the United States in the Court of Claims. In August, 1882, he returned to Huntingdon, and has continued in practice with his father.

J. F. SCHOCK was born in Oneida township, Huntingdon Co., on the 13th of October, 1849. He is the son of William Schock, a prosperous farmer of that township. J. F. Schock was educated in the common schools and at the academy at Pine Grove, Centre Co., and at the seminary at Williamsport, Pa., and became a teacher in the common schools himself, teaching graded and other schools; afterwards studied law in the office of Messrs. Scott, Brown & Bailey, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Huntingdon County on the 20th day of June, 1872. Afterwards he was appointed deputy prothonotary under Thomas W. Myton, and also under his successor, Lewis M. Stewart, and after the death of the latter he held the office as acting prothonotary for a month or two, until a successor was appointed.

Mr. Schock is the junior partner in the law firm of Myton & Schock.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, son of George Jackson, a highly-respected farmer of Jackson township, was born in said township on the 11th of November, 1847. He is a graduate of Jefferson College, of the class of 1871, and read law with Messrs. Petrikin & Massey, in Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar on the 11th of November, 1872.

Mr. Jackson was elected district attorney in 1875 for the term of three years.

L. S. GEISSINGER was born in Juniata township on the 15th of February, 1851. He is the son of William Geissinger, an honored farmer of that township. He was educated in the common schools of Juniata and Walker districts, at Rainsburg six months, six months at Millersville Normal School, and three years at Mercersburg College, Franklin Co., Pa. He studied law in Huntingdon in the office of Messrs. Scott, Brown & Bailey, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county on the 15th of January, 1873.

Mr. Geissinger was appointed notary public by Governor Hartranft in 1876, and reappointed by Governor Hoyt in 1879, and United States commissioner on the 20th of March, 1882. He was counsel for the county commissioners in 1876–78.

GEORGE B. ORLADY, son of Dr. Henry Orlady, was born at Petersburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa., on the 22d of February, 1850. He received a common school education, after which he entered the State Agricultural College, May 10, 1864, entered Bell's Mills Academy in December, 1866, and Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., in August, 1867, and graduated in August, 1869. Read medicine with his father, entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in September, 1869, and graduated M.D. in March, 1871. Practiced medicine at Petersburg a short time. Studied law with Samuel S. Blair, Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the bar of Blair County in January, 1875. Came to Huntingdon, and was admitted to practice in the several courts on the 23d of March, 1875, and continued here and was elected district attorney in 1878, and re-elected in 1881.

WILLIAM W. DORRIS, son of William Dorris, was born at Huntingdon on the 1st of March, 1852. After attending the academy at home, he entered Mantua Academy, West Philadelphia, from 1868 to 1870. Entered Lafayette College, class of 1874, at Easton, Pa., and remained there one year. Commenced reading law in the office of his father and with George B. Orlady, and was admitted to the bar on the 12th of April, 1876. He continues in the office with his father.

ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS ANDERSON, son of the late John P. Anderson, was born at Huntingdon on the 23d of April, 1854. Studied law with William Dorris, in Huntingdon, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Huntingdon County on the 12th of April, 1876, also admitted to the Philadelphia bar in January, 1877, and opened an office there for a short time, but returned again to his native town.

SAMUEL L. GLASGOW was born in the year 1827, in Huntingdon County (now Blair), near the spot where the city of Altoona afterwards assumed a name and a place on the map of the State and nation. He graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1849. Afterwards taught the high school in Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa. Read law in Huntingdon, in the office of Andrew P. Wilson, and was admitted Jan. 13, 1852. After being at the bar a while he left it and followed other pursuits, but resumed the law after being examined and again admitted on the 16th of June, 1877.

DAVIS G. ZEIGLER, son of Adam Zeigler, was born at Marklesburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa., on the 12th of February, 1850, educated in common schools and Huntingdon Academy, and one year at Ursinus College.

He read law in Huntingdon, with Messrs. Brown & Bailey, and was admitted to practice on the 10th of April, 1878.

B. J. DEVOR was born in Path Valley, Franklin Co., Pa., on the 29th of October, 1829, was educated in the common and select schools in all the English branches. He also studied geometry, surveying, and civil engineering, and is a practical surveyor. He also studied theology, and was examined before the board of examination of applicants to the ministry met at Johnstown, Pa., and was admitted to that body of ministers of the United Brethren in Christ's Church, Allegheny Conference, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Devor read law with H. E. Shaffer, Mount Union, and was examined and admitted to the bar at Huntingdon on the 26th of November, 1878. He has an office in Mount Union, and does some surveying in connection with his legal practice.

JAMES A. FLEMING, son of James Fleming, late

of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, and brother of Samuel E. Fleming, was born at Manor Hill, Jan. 22, 1856, educated at the Huntingdon Academy and Chambersburg Academy, read law in Huntingdon with R. Milton Speer, and was admitted to the bar on the 18th of August, 1879. Mr. Fleming is an accomplished phonographer.

L. H. Beers was born in Cromwell township, Huntingdon Co., on the 25th of August, 1852. He received his education in the common schools and at Milnwood Academy, Shade Gap, Allegheny Seminary, Bedford, and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and graduated at the last-named institution. He studied law in Huntingdon, in the office of Messrs. Brown & Bailey, and was admitted to the bar on the 20th of September, 1879.

John D. Dorris, second son of William Dorris, was born at Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 14, 1858, and was educated at the Huntingdon Academy and at Lafayette College, Easton, from which he graduated June 26, 1878; studied law with his father in Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar of Huntingdon County on the 27th of September, 1880.

Charles G. Brown, son of Samuel T. Brown, was born at Huntingdon on the 10th day of July, 1858. After attending private and select schools he entered the Huntingdon Academy, then in charge of Professor James A. Stephens, and there prepared for college, entered the freshman class at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and pursued the regular classical course for four years, graduating in June, 1879, with the degree of A.B. He then entered the law-office of Messrs. Brown & Bailey, in Huntingdon, as a law student, and after the usual course of study and the prescribed time was admitted to practice on the 11th of April, 1881, and on the 1st of January following became associated as a partner with his father and John M. Bailey in the practice, under the name of Brown, Bailey & Brown.

M. R. Shaffner was born near Roxbury, Huntingdon Co., on the 5th of October, 1856, was educated in the common schools, and taught common schools for five years, registered as a law student with Messrs. Brown & Bailey on the 1st of April, 1879, and was admitted to the bar on the 25th of October, 1881.

Howard E. Butz was born near Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa., Nov. 30, 1859, educated in the public schools of Reading, and after graduating from the same, entered Union Seminary, at New Berlin, Pa., where upwards of three years more were spent in acquiring an English and classical education; commenced to read law with Richmond L. Jones, at Reading, in February, 1880, and completed his course with Messrs. Petrikin & McNeil, at Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar on the 10th of April, 1882. Mr. Butz is at present (Dec. 12, 1882) editing the *Huntingdon Globe*.

William S. Taylor, youngest son of the late President Judge Taylor, was born at Huntingdon, Aug. 25, 1853, educated at the common and select schools and academy at Huntingdon and Mantua Academy, Philadelphia, read law with Hon. J. R. Ludlow, in Philadelphia, and with his father in Huntingdon, also attended law lectures at University of Pennsylvania; admitted to the bar in Linn County, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1879, and to the bar of Huntingdon County Oct. 1, 1882.

H. H. Waite was born in Tyrone township, Blair Co., Jan. 27, 1852. His parents removed to Warrior's Mark township, Huntingdon Co., in 1859. He received a common-school education, and subsequently followed the profession of teacher for nine years. He read law with George B. Orlady, and was admitted to the bar Jan. 8, 1883.

Harry A. Brown, son of James A. Brown, was born March 30, 1861, in the borough of Huntingdon. Was educated at the public schools and the academy in his native borough, and afterwards attended Lafayette College. Read law in the office of Messrs. Brown & Bailey, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Huntingdon County, Jan. 8, 1883.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MILITARY.

In the military service of the province, before the Declaration of Independence, there were a number of officers connected with the territory now composing Huntingdon and Blair, either as residents for a time, or as owners of land therein. Of these may be named,—

1755. Capt. George Croghan, "at Aughwick."
" Dr. Mercer, "at Fort Shirley."
1756. First Battalion, Lieut. Hugh Crawford.
Second Battalion, Capt. Hugh Mercer, wounded in Armstrong's expedition to Kittanning.
Second Battalion, Capt. Edward Ward[1] (was in Kittanning expedition).
Third Battalion, Lieut. Asher Clayton,[2] of Capt. Saltar's company, afterward promoted to adjutant.

Governor Denny's Command.

1757. Dec. 1, Clayton became captain lieutenant of the provincial forces.
Dec. 4, Hugh Mercer, capt.; Thomas Smallman,[3] lieut.; Hugh Crawford, ensign of Hamilton's company.
Dec. 13, Edward Ward, capt.
1758. Jan. 10, William McAlevy, enlisted as private in Capt. James Patterson's company.

In the Pennsylvania regiment, consisting of three battalions, commanded by Lieutenant-Governor Denny as colonel-in-chief:

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[1] Afterward owned the Big Spring tract at McConnellstown, land on Aughwick, and at other places.

[2] Afterward owned a part of the land in the Fourth Ward, Huntingdon.

[3] Afterward owned a large tract in Woodcock Valley.

First Battalion.

1758. May 5, Thomas Smallman, q.m.
1757. Dec. 4, Hugh Mercer, capt.
1758. March 11, Hugh Crawford, ensign of Hamilton's company.
1757. Dec. 13, Edward Ward, capt. 1759. April 26, maj. of Third Battalion.

Second Battalion.

1758. Jan. 9, Asher Clayton, capt.; q.m. June 8th; wounded at Grant's defeat near Fort Du Quesne, September 14th.
1759. March, Thomas Smallman (from First Battalion).

Third Battalion.

1758. May 29, Hugh Mercer, col.
1759. April 23, Hugh Mercer, col.

In 1760, April 12th, Asher Clayton was major of the First Battalion; April 13th, Hugh Mercer, colonel, and Thomas Smallman, major of the Second Battalion.

The Pennsylvania Regiment.—Second Battalion.

1763. July 2, Asher Clayton, capt. 1764. July 2, lieut.-col. commandant.
July 19, John Brady, capt.
" 20, John Piper, lieut.

In August, 1764, the regiment mustered 912 men. Lieut.-Col. Clayton's company contained 47, and Capt. John Brady's, 48.

The Revolution.—The oppressions and exactions of the mother-country were becoming more and more odious to the people, and were acting as educators to prepare the colonists for the impending contest, which, under Providence, was to result in their emancipation from foreign rule. At a meeting of deputies chosen by the people of the several counties, held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, in which Bedford County was represented by George Woods, the Boston port bill and other Parliamentary measures affecting the people of the colonies were denounced, and a congress of deputies from the several colonies to consult together and adopt some measures for the relief of grievances recommended. In the Assembly, June 30, 1775, it was resolved "That this House approves the association entered into by the good people of this colony for the defense of their lives, liberties, and property." A Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-five citizens, was appointed and authorized to call into actual service such number of the associators as they may judge proper. Organizations of "associators" were formed in most, if not all, the counties. The committee organized July 3d by the choice of Benjamin Franklin, president. Congress, July 18th, recommended that all able-bodied effective men between sixteen and fifty years of age should immediately form themselves into companies of militia, to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about sixty-eight privates. The companies to be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and an adjutant or quartermaster. All officers above the rank of captain to be appointed by the provincial authorities.

Congress, June 14, 1775, authorized the raising of six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia, to join the army near Boston. On the 22d the "colony of Pennsylvania" was directed to raise two more companies, making eight in all, which were to be formed into a battalion. Lancaster County furnished two companies instead of one, and thus the battalion, which was commanded by Col. William Thompson, was swollen to nine companies. Besides the companies from Lancaster there were two from Cumberland, and one from each of the counties of York, Northumberland, Bedford, Berks, and Northampton. This command passed the Hudson above West Point about the 1st of August, and a few days thereafter reached Cambridge. Thacher, in his "Military Journal of the Revolution," under date of August, 1775, thus describes this battalion:

"They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle-shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards' distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket-shot."

By a return made at Cambridge on the 18th of August, three field-officers, nine captains, twenty-seven lieutenants, the adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, and mate, twenty-nine sergeants, thirteen drummers and fifers, and seven hundred and thirteen rank and file were present fit for duty. This battalion was designated the Second Regiment (and after Jan. 1, 1776, the First Regiment) "of the army of the United Colonies, commanded by His Excellency George Washington, Esquire, general and commander-in-chief." Two of the companies—one from Lancaster and one from Cumberland—were ordered to join the detachment sent under Arnold to Quebec. The battalion was stationed on Prospect Hill, and subsequently on Cobble Hill. At first it was under the command of Gen. Lee, but subsequently became a part of Gen. Putnam's department. The British abandoned Boston March 17th, and soon after the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Hand, marched to New York, and was stationed at New Utrecht during May and June. The term of enlistment was for one year, and would soon expire. Washington wrote the president of Congress on the 22d of April from New York,—

"The time for which the riflemen enlisted will expire on the 1st of July next, and as the loss of such a valuable and brave body of men will be of great injury to the service, I would submit it to the consideration of Congress whether it would not be best to adopt some method to induce them to continue. They are, indeed, a very useful corps, but I need not mention this, as their importance is already known to the Congress."

On the 1st day of July this body entered its second term of service as the "First Pennsylvania Regiment" of the Continental line. The enlistment was for two years, but was subsequently changed to

"during the war." Col. Hand wrote to Washington, asking him to recommend to Congress the appointment of a major for his regiment, and for his information named his captains according to rank, as follows: Robert Clugage; Matthew Smith, James Ross, Henry Miller, Charles Craig, James Grier, David Harris, James Parr, James Hamilton. On the 25th of September Congress appointed James Ross, the third captain, to the position of major. Clugage and Smith, learning that a junior captain had been appointed over them, resigned on the 6th of October. Capt. Clugage's dignified resignation, which is accompanied with hearty wishes for the success of the cause, will be found in "Force's Archives," 5th ser., vol. ii. page 921.[1] This regiment participated in various battles during the continuance of the war up to its close.

ROLL OF CAPT. ROBERT CLUGAGE'S COMPANY.

Captain, Robert Clugage; First Lieutenant, John Holliday,[2] commissioned July 25, 1775; Second Lieutenants, Robert McKenzie (died Feb. 12, 1776), Benjamin Burd,[3] from third lieutenant; Third Lieutenant, Benjamin Burd, October, 1775, promoted second lieutenant; Sergeants, James Holliday,[4] Daniel Stoy,[5] Querinus Meriner, David Wright; Corporals, Angus McDonald, Joseph McKenzie, William Lee, Aquila White; Drummer, Timothy Sullivan.

Privates.

Anderson, Adam.[6]
Beckey, Philip.
Bowman, John.[7]
Broughdon, Thaddeus.[8]
Brown, Thomas.
Bruner, George.
Campbell, John.
Casek, Thomas.
Cessna, Stephen.
Clark, Patrick.
Conner, Philip.[9]
Corrowan, James.
Craig, Joshua.[10]
Crips, John.
Crugen, Alexander.
Cunningham, Thomas.
Curran, James.
Davis, John.
Dilling, Cornelius.
Donelin, William.[11]
Dougherty, Matthew.[11]
Dowling, Lawrence.
Franks, Daniel.
Freeman, George.
Garrett, Amariah.
Gemberland, Daniel.
Gillespy, Reuben,
Hardister, Richard.
Hanning, Conrad.
Jamison, Francis.[11]
Johnston, Andrew.[11]
Judry, Matthias.
Kelly, John.
King, Peter.
Knight, James.
Laird, William.[12]
Lenning, Charles.
Leonard, Robert.
Lesley, John.
McCartney, Henry.[13]
McClain, Daniel.[14]
McCune, John.[14]
McDonald, John.
McDonald, Patrick.
McFarlane, Thomas.
Magee, Thomas.[14]
Mangum, Daniel.
Miller, Michael.
Piatt, Robert.
Pitts, John.
Plumb, Samuel.[14]
Reynolds, Martin.
Rhoads, Daniel.
Ritchie, Philip.[14]
Shehan, Thomas.
Shives, Francis.
Simonton, Alexander.[15]
Smith, Emanuel.
Smith, Henry.
Stoy, Daniel.[16]
Stuart, John.
Taylor, Jonathan.
Thompson, John.
Turmoil, James.
Tweed, Andrew.
Vanzandt, James.
Vanderslice, Daniel.[17]
Vaughn, Thomas.[18]
Wallace, Samuel.[19]
Walker, Solomon.
Warford, James.
Ward, Thomas.[19]
Wilson, Alexander.
Whitman, George.[19]
Woodward, Samuel.

Besides those whose names appear in the above lists there were many other persons residing in "Old Huntingdon" who participated in the Revolutionary struggle. Some enlisted here and never returned; others joined commands raised elsewhere, and became citizens here afterwards. Of the latter, those named below were residents in 1820, and applied for pensions under the act of Congress passed March 18, 1818:

1. John Hutchinson, enlisted in 1776, in Capt. Parr's company, 1st Pa. Regt.; wounded at Long Island and Paoli; discharged January, 1781.
2. John Boyle, aged 69; served two years in Capt. William Cross' company and two years in Capt. Benjamin Fishbourne's company, 4th Pa. Regt.
3. Robert Dunkin, aged 65; enlisted for the war in Capt. Bette's company, 7th Md. Regt.
4. John Treese, enlisted April 20, 1776, in Capt. Henry Shade's company of Col. Miles' Pa. Rifle Regt.; served one year and nine months.
5. Alexander Campbell, aged 73; served three years in Capt. Thomas Rabarg's company, in Col. James Malcolm's regiment of the New York line.
6. Alexander King, aged 68; enlisted in 1776 in Capt. Henry Darby's company of Col. Haslett's Del. Regt., and served one year; re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1777, in Capt. Fishbourne's company, 4th Pa. Regt.; discharged January, 1781.
7. Joseph Geddes, aged 75; enlisted Jan. 20, 1776, in Capt. David Grier's company, 6th Pa. Batt.
8. Adam Smith, second lieutenant of Capt. William Hyser's company of the German regiment; enlisted in 1776, and served sixteen months.
9. Martin Clabbaugh, aged 77; enlisted in 1775; was at Boston; was in Capt. Cresap's company of Maryland.
10. Henry Clemens, Warrior's Mark township, aged 62; enlisted in Capt. James Maxwell's company, Col. Shreeve's regiment New Jersey line; was in the battle of Short Hills; taken prisoner at Germantown; exchanged at New York and rejoined his company; drafted to go out after the Indians in Capt. Bowman's company, under Gen. Sullivan; discharged after the war.
11. Michael Fink, aged 63; enlisted for three years in Capt. John Bankson's company, 2d Pa. Regt.; discharged January, 1781.
12. Peter Fleck, aged 65; enlisted Jan. 8, 1776, in Capt. Thomas Craig's company, 2d Pa. Batt.; wounded.
13. William Newel, aged 66; served three years in Capt. Harris' company, called the "Delaware Blues," Pennsylvania line.

[1] Pa. Archives, Second Series, x. 305.

[2] Promoted to captain of Ross' company Sept. 25, 1776; resigned after 1778; died in Frankstown township Aug. 19, 1823, aged seventy-six years. Supposed to be the John Holliday who owned a farm in "Love's Valley," Shirley township.

[3] Promoted first lieutenant Sept. 25, 1776; from Fort Littleton or vicinity.

[4] Promoted ensign July 27, 1776; killed at the battle of Brandywine Sept. 11, 1777.

[5] Discharged at expiration of enlistment July 1, 1776, at Long Island. Resided in Somerset County in 1818, aged seventy-five.

[6] Resided in Westmoreland County in 1818.

[7] Resided in Frankstown township in 1785.

[8] Discharged Feb. 10, 1776.

[9] Re-enlisted in First Pennsylvania Regiment.

[10] Resided in Cumberland County, 1820.

[11] Re-enlisted in First Pennsylvania Regiment.

[12] Second lieutenant March 24, 1778; quartermaster Oct. 2, 1778, to rank from June 2, 1778; first lieutenant May 12, 1779; wounded in left leg at Paoli and in the right leg at Monmouth; discharged April 1, 1783.

[13] Discharged at expiration of enlistment July 1, 1776, at Long Island. Resided in Lycoming County in 1820, aged seventy-five.

[14] Re-enlisted in First Pennsylvania Regiment.

[15] Re-enlisted in First Pennsylvania Regiment; sergeant, 1776; wounded at Brandywine; discharged, 1781; lived in Washington County in 1803.

[16] Promoted sergeant.

[17] Re-enlisted in First Pennsylvania Regiment.

[18] Re-enlisted in First Pennsylvania Regiment; lived in Barree township in 1774.

[19] Re-enlisted in First Pennsylvania Regiment.

14. Adam Stonebraker, aged 70; Franklin township; enlisted at Hagerstown in Capt. William Heyser's company of the German regiment; died Nov. 1, 1827.
15. Jacob Moyer, aged 62; enlisted in 1777 in Capt. Henry Bicker's company, 4th Pa. Regt.; discharged 1782.
16. William Andrew McMannes, enlisted in Hagerstown February, 1776, in Capt. James Nelson's company, 1st Md. Regt.; discharged in New York Feb. 20, 1777.
17. John Irvine, enlisted in 1775; served one year under Col. Anthony Wayne in 4th Pa. Batt., and three years in 5th Pa. Regt.; in 1835 was aged 84.
18. Peter Ox, aged 55; enlisted in 1782, in Capt. Van Hair's company.
19. Andrew Sands, aged 66; Dublin township; enlisted June 7, 1777, in Capt. John Holliday's company, 1st Pa. Regt.; discharged Aug. 13, 1783; was in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, at the siege of Yorktown when Cornwallis was taken, at the Green Spring, and in sundry skirmishes.
20. James Gray, aged 65; enlisted 1776 in Capt. Joseph Steadham's company of Delaware Blues.
21. John Hamilton, aged 74; served three years and seven months, three years of this time in Capt. John Palmer's company of the German Regiment.
22. James Dunkin,[1] aged 67; enlisted for three years in Capt. William Hyser's company of the German Regiment.
23. James Steed, chair-maker, aged 80; enlisted in Capt. Richard Brown's company of Col. Miles' Pa. Rifle Regt.; discharged July 11, 1776; re-enlisted in Capt. James Francis Moore's company of the 13th Pa. Regt., and was transferred to the 2d Regt., and discharged November, 1781. Was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown.
24. John Holliday, enlisted as a lieutenant in Capt. Clugage's company. (See above.)
25. Peter Bricker, Franklin township, aged 63; went out in militia under Col. Joseph Heister, and afterwards was in Capt. Richard Findley's company, 6th Pa. Regt., and served three years; was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.
26. Andrew McPherran, aged 62; enlisted in Capt. Thomas Church's company of the 4th Pa. Battalion, and subsequently attached to the 5th Pa. Regt.; served five years.
27. Thomas Smith, Barree township, aged 62 in 1818. His declaration reads: enlisted with Capt. Thomas Templeton; taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Freeling, and suffered three years' imprisonment. Col. John Murray commanded the regiment (2d Pa. ?).
28. Leonard Toops, aged 60; enlisted for three years; was in Capt. Hetrick's company of Col. Hampton's regiment. He was living in 1835.
29. Rev. Deitrich Ourhand (Aurandt), aged 60 in 1818; enlisted by Lieut. Jacob Snyder, 13th Pa. Regt., Col. Walter Stewart, and after the battle of Monmouth transferred to Capt. John Bankson's company in the 2d Regt.; discharged January, 1781.
30. Samuel Lewis, Franklin township, aged 79; served six years and four months; discharged at Carlisle, Sept 27, 1783. He was still living in 1835.
31. Isaac Rosebrough, blacksmith, aged 68 in 1823; enlisted in 1776, in Capt. James Moore's company, 4th Pa. Battalion.
32. David Nicholson, tailor, aged 65 in 1823; enlisted in the spring of 1776 in Capt. James Dunn's company, Del. Regt.; re-enlisted in Capt. Robert Kirkwood's company for one year. Was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and in several small engagements with the enemy.

The remains of four of the soldiers named in the preceding list, to wit: Alexander King, John Irvine, James Duncan, and Martin Clabaugh, who died June 15, 1822, aged about eighty, rest in the Huntingdon cemetery. It is also the place of interment of other Revolutionary soldiers, to wit:

[1] He died Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1832, and was buried with appropriate military honors by the Huntingdon Volunteers on Thursday. He enlisted at an early age, and participated in the battles at Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, and Brandywine, in the last of which he received a wound, the effects of which were visible until his death. His name was usually written "Duncan."

Conrad Frederick Kurtz, who died Feb. 17, 1805.

John Simpson, who died Jan. 27, 1807, aged about 60 years; was commissioned Aug. 15, 1775, second lieutenant of Capt. James Murray's company in the 4th Battalion of Lancaster County. Served in 1776 and 1777 in the Continental army.

Maj. William Henderson, who died Sept. 9, 1811, in his 56th year, was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, Aug. 28, 1776, and after a confinement of five months in a British prison-ship was exchanged, and immediately rejoined the army and served to the end of the war.

John Dorland, who died Aug. 9, 1813.

Andrew Henderson, who died June 21, 1812, in his 51st year, at the age of 17, was appointed an officer, and served until the close of the war. (See Bench and Bar of Huntingdon County)

There were many other participants in the struggle for independence who resided at the time of their death in the two counties, and it is to be regretted that their names have not been obtained.

Pursuant to the resolutions of Congress adopted July 18, 1775, and the regulations of the Council of Safety made in conformity therewith, John Piper became colonel of the Bedford County battalion.

Congress, May 15, 1776, in resolutions adopted, declared it to be irreconcilable to reason and good conscience for the colonists to take the oaths required for the support of the government under the crown of Great Britain. They also declared it necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the crown should be suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted "under the authority of the people of the colonies for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defense of their lives, liberties, and properties, against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies."

Copies of the resolution of Congress were transmitted to the battalion officers, and by them to the captains of companies within their respective commands. In tearing down the old Simpson mansion, a log and weather-boarded house that stood on the northwestern corner of Penn and Second Streets in the borough of Huntingdon, a letter was found, July 13, 1876, from Capt. (afterwards Gen.) McAlevy, addressed,—

"To
Col.
John Piper of the
Batalion in Bedford
County."

of which the following is a copy:

"Barree township 9th July, 1776.

"Colonel Piper

Respected sir:

"I take the pleasure to Acquaint you that on the Eight of this instant at a full meeting of my Company that I made the Resolve of the Congress of the fifteenth of May fully known to them. And they unanimously Gave me their opinions that all Powers and authority Derived from the Crown of Great Britain Should be totaly Dissolved. And are fully Resolved to Risk all that is Dear and valuable.

"I am sir your Most Humble Servant,

"William McAlevy.

"Sir:

"I would Be Glad how Soon you Could Send Drum and Cullers."

In December, 1776, the commandants of the several battalions of militia were directed by the Council

to march with their "Battalions to succor General Washington." From the meagre records remaining it appears that Capts. William McAlevy, Clugage, and Parker responded with their companies. Of the first-named company Thomas Holliday was ensign. On the 31st of that month Col. Piper informed the Committee of Safety that, pursuant to the orders received, a number of men are now on the march. On account of the depth of the snow it was difficult for the men to assemble in one body, and he therefore gave each captain orders to march his party the nearest and best way to Philadelphia.

On March 17, 1777, an act was passed to regulate the militia of the commonwealth, by which the president of the Supreme Executive Council was authorized to appoint one lieutenant and not more than five sub-lieutenants in each county, and provision was made for organizing the male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three into companies and battalions, as well as the adoption of a general strict military code. In 1780 another militia law was passed supplanting the enactment of 1777, but retaining many of the provisions of the former laws. The office of sub-lieutenant was abolished after April 1, 1783.[1] Under the first-mentioned acts the officers of Bedford County, prior to the erection of Huntingdon, were:

Lieutenants.

John Piper, appointed March 21, 1777.
George Ashman, appointed Nov. 21, 1780.
George Woods, appointed Sept. 17, 1784.

Sub-Lieutenants.

Richard Brown, appointed March 21, 1777.
Abraham Cable, appointed March 21, 1777.
William Holliday, appointed March 21, 1777.
Hugh Davidson, appointed March 21, 1777.
Edward Coombs, appointed March 21, 1777.
Thomas Urie, appointed Sept. 12, 1777.
James Martin, appointed Sept. 12, 1777.
Thomas Holliday, appointed Dec. 3, 1777.
James Martin, appointed June 2, 1780.
Robert Culbertson, appointed June 2, 1780.
Benjamin Elliot was appointed lieutenant of Huntingdon County, Nov. 23, 1787.

Among the officers of the militia of Bedford County in August, 1773, were:

First Battalion.—Colonel, Thomas Smith; captains, William Tissue, Oliver Drake; first lieutenants, Christy Agency, William Nicholls; second lieutenants, George Bruner, Henry Abrams; ensigns, George Shaver, David Standiford.

Second Battalion.—Captain, John Galloway; and Third Battalion, captain, Samuel Thompson.

Gen. Putnam, placed by Washington in command of a cantonment at Princeton after the battle there, writing under date of Feb. 18, 1777, to the Council, giving an account of a skirmish that occurred the preceding night between a party he had sent out and a small detachment of British, says, "I shall forward the prisoners on in a day or two to you; fifty of the Bedford County riflemen of your State, which I detached from this place, were with Col. Neilson; the whole, officers and men, both belonging to that county and the militia of this State, behaved with great bravery, such as would do honor to veteran soldiers."

On the 18th of May, 1781, Lieutenant George Ashman and his sub-lieutenants divided Bedford County into three battalions. The townships of Dublin, Shirley, Barree, Hopewell, Frankstown, and Huntingdon, then embracing all of the area now constituting Huntingdon and Blair and parts of adjoining counties, composed one battalion, and the other part of the county was divided into two. The citizens of the county subject to military duty numbered fourteen hundred and fifty-six.[2] In 1785 the white male inhabitants of these townships between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three were as follows:

Barree township	75
Dublin township	90
Frankstown township	219
Hopewell township	113
Huntingdon township	96
Shirley township	145
	738

John Cadwallader was commissioned brigade inspector for Huntingdon County April 11, 1793.

An act passed April 9, 1799, materially changed the militia system of the commonwealth, and provided for its more complete and efficient organization. The white male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, made subjects of military duty, were arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies. Mifflin and Huntingdon Counties formed a division, the Tenth. The regiments of this county were numbered as follows: the one commanded by Lieut.-Col. Moore, No. 14; Lieut.-Col. Fee's, No. 33; Lieut.-Col. Cromwell's, No. 46; Lieut.-Col. Holliday's, No. 58; and Lieut.-Col. Spencer's, No. 119. Provision was made for arranging the officers and men into classes preparatory to drafts when necessary to call the militia into actual service. The commissioned officers were chosen for a term of seven years. The elections held under this law for the higher military posts were often warmly contested.

The act of April 9, 1807, made further changes. Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre were united in one division and numbered the Eleventh. The commandants of the Huntingdon County regiments at this time were: No. 14, Lieut.-Col. James Moore; No. 33, Lieut.-Col. Andrew Henderson; No. 46, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cromwell; No. 58, Lieut.-Col. —— Kellup; No. 119, Lieut.-Col. James Entrekin.

Regimental training days were named for the month of May and battalion days in October, on which all those persons subject to military duty were required to be present in their respective companies, or in default be subject to the payment of a fine. The officers and men composing each company were arranged into eight classes, and in case it became necessary to call

[1] Act of March 21, 1783.

[2] Pa. Archives, ix. 152.

any part of the force into actual service, the requisition was made for one or more classes as necessity required. Although changes were made from time to time in the militia system of the commonwealth, the main features of this enactment were retained until the militia establishment was dissolved in 1849. In the war of 1812 a call for militia required William Morris,[1] captain of the first company of the Thirty-third Regiment, to march with classes called upon. He was then imprisoned for debt. The captain of the second company, James Simpson, took his place and marched the men to Alexandria, the place of rendezvous for the militia called from this section. Before the departure of the command for Erie, Capt. Morris was released from prison, assumed his place, and served in the army with great credit.

The regimental training places in 1803 and 1812 were:

Fourteenth Regiment, Mr. Porter's, near Birmingham; Thirty-third Regiment, Huntingdon; Forty-sixth Regiment, Gaven Clugage's, near Bedford Furnace; Fifty-eighth Regiment, Hollidaysburg; One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Jacob Grove's, Woodcock Valley.

War of 1812.—On Monday, May 4, 1812, the "Huntingdon Light Infantry," a volunteer company officered by Robert Allison, captain, and Jacob Miller, first lieutenant, voted unanimously to tender their services to the President in the then impending war with Great Britain, more than a month in advance of the formal declaration of war, which was issued June 18th. It is to be regretted that a list of the members of this company cannot be obtained. The tender was accepted, and on Monday, September 7th, the company marched from Huntingdon to Niagara *via* Petersburg, Spruce Creek Valley, and Bellefonte, and reached Buffalo on the 2d of October.

Governor Snyder, by general orders dated May 12th, directed a draft, in the manner prescribed by law, of fourteen thousand militia, to be formed into two divisions, four brigades, and twenty-two regiments. The quota of the Eleventh Division, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre Counties, was as follows:

First Brigade.—Artillery		13
	Cavalry	13
	Infantry and rifle corps	229
		255
Second Brigade.—Artillery		21
	Cavalry	21
	Infantry and rifle corps	389
		431

On the 9th of June, Moses Canan, captain of "The Juniata Volunteers," a light infantry company shortly before organized at Alexandria, and attached to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, tendered the services of the company to the Governor, and some time later, Isaac Vandevander, captain of a rifle company at McConnellstown, and Jacob Vanderbelt, also a captain of a rifle company, also tendered the services of their respective commands. The Governor, in general orders, dated respectively August 25th and September 5th, accepted these companies. The companies of Capts. Canan and Vandevander marched from Alexandria for Meadville, Friday, September 11th.

The rolls of two of the drafted companies from Huntingdon County, as they stood in November, 1813, are as follows:

Captain, William Morris.

Lieutenants, Daniel Weaver, William Isgrig, Cornelius Crum, resigned June 5th; John McIlroy, promoted from ensign June 5th.

Ensign, William Love, promoted from sergeant June 5th.

Sergeants, Alexander Cresswell, pro. ord.-sergt. June 5; disch. Nov. 5; Henry Newingham; John Stratton, disch. Nov. 5; Joseph Metzbaugh; William Wilson, pro. from corp. June 5; John Brotherland, pro. from corp. June 30; Joseph Eckley, pro. from corp. Sept. 5.

Corporals, Samuel Hollinshead, disch. Nov. 5; John McNamara, disch. Nov. 5; John B. Riddle, disch. Oct. 13; John Mack, pro. from private June 5; Benjamin Scott, promoted from private June 5; John Galbraith, pro. from private Sept. 5.

Privates.

Ellsworth, Samuel.
Kelly, William.
Gutrie, William.
McCammon, John.
Dean, George.
Ewing, David.
Dearmet, William.
Thomson, Matthew.
Shoup, George.
Fagin, Asaph, disch. Oct. 13.
Weston, Joseph.
Wilson, George.
Wharton, Samuel.
Shaw, James.
McGiffin, Samuel.
Flenner, Jonathan.
Strong, Daniel.
McKeehan, Samuel.
Burns, Isaac.
Kimberlin, Henry.
Duncan, Daniel, disch. Oct. 13.
Nelson, William.
Walls, Jacob.
Cornelius, Jacob.
Bingham, John.
Williamson, Hugh.
David, William.
Clark, Samuel.
Bolinger, Jacob.
Long, John, disch. Oct. 13.
Black, Robert.
Dun, John, disch. Sept. 15.
Stewart, William, disch. Nov. 5.
Thomson, Rees.
Getties, Robert.
McKeehan, David, died 15th.
Swetchal, Jacob.
Taylor, William Wilson.
Larrimore, Thomas.
Bowercock, Jacob.
Camberlin, John.
Hyte, James, disch. Oct. 13.
Fitzimons, Henry.
Long, Henry.
Glen, James, disch. Oct. 13.
Bingham, Hugh.
Lightner, Matthias.
Scott, John.
Hewet, Henry.
Shade, George.
Logan, Robert.
Johnson, Hugh, disch. Oct.
King, Patrick.
Swartz, Michael.
Shortlill, Thomas.
Grady, George, volunteered on board, Aug. 11.
Griffin, John.
Irwin, Samuel.
Forsley, Thomas.
Kint, Nicholas.
Fleming, John, July 16.
Ralston, Thomas.
Rickets, Hezekiah.
Booth, Thomas, disch. Aug. 18.
Clabaugh, Henry.
Johnston, Thomas, died May 29.
Hanen, William, disch.
Smice, John.
Campbell, Hugh.
Rudy, Daniel, disch. Oct. 13.
Morehead, Samuel.
Stewart, James, disch.
Hollis, William, disch. Nov. 15.
Dougherty, Edward.
Clemens, Robert.
Stewart, John, disch. Oct. 13.
Hawkenbery, Adam, July 16.
Johnson, Anthony, on furlough till the end of term.
Baugher, Henry.
Lennox, John.
Gooshorn, Samuel.

"I certify, on honor, that the within pay-roll is just and true, and the remarks set opposite the men's names are correct, to the best of my knowledge.

"W. Morris, *Captain.*
"Rees Hill,
"*Colonel Commanding.*"

[1] He resided on lot Nos. 420 and 422 Penn Street.

ROLL OF CAPT. EDMUND TIPTON'S COMPANY.

Captain, Edmund Tipton; First Lieutenant, John McCabe; Second Lieutenant, Isaac Vantrees; Third Lieutenant, John Cox; Fourth Lieutenant, Christian Deulinger; Ensign, Patrick Madden; Sergeants, John Calderwood, Benjamin McCune, Jesse Moore, Peter Hewit, Jacob Shafer; Corporals, James Mathers, Thomas Rees, Abraham Law, James Parks, Zaduck Westover; Drummer, Elisha Ross.

Privates.

McLin, John W.
Harbst, John.
Welsh, William.
Sackett, Azarah.
McWilliams, James.
Williamson, James.
Cahr, Joseph.
Patton, Samuel.
Wilson, James.
Shank, John.
Metzenbaugh, Daniel.
Moore, Abraham.
Tipry, Abraham.
Moore, Ephraim.
McMillen, John.
Luckart, George.
Burgart, Samuel.
Buell, Joseph.
Laughlin, Hugh.
Parker, Ira.
Walls, Jonathan.
Emy, John.
Baily, George.
Thompson, William.
Bumbarger, Joseph.
Kelly, Davis.
Newell, Joseph.
Gardner, William.
Gearhard, John.
Gallagher, James.
Hopkins, James.
Elliott, John.
Doil, Dennis.
Jones, James.
McClelland, James.
Johnston, David.
Vanpoll, Henry.
Jamison, John.
McClelland, Joseph.
Willerman, Jacob.
Raub, Henry.
Mavry or Maurer, Jacob.
Burns, Daniel.
Kephard, Henry.
Kemberling, Ludwig.
Baily, William.
Smith, John.
Sharp, Thomas.
Ellis, William.
Dunn, Alexander.
Lanzer, Abraham.
Miller, Henry.
Gibson, Jesse.
Shoener, Solomon.
Daly, Henry.
Hyle, John.
Wilson, Abraham.
Fulton, Henry.
Ganoe, Samuel.
Mung, Henry.
Ganoe, James.
Hunter, John.
Hunter, Samuel.
Smithly, Martin.
Smock, Abraham.
Smithly, Stofel.
Keighly, Jacob.
Brown, Joseph.
Boyd, Alexander.
McClelland, Nathaniel.
Stewart, Isaac.
Gibson, Gideon.
Dixon, Samuel.
Dellinger, George.
Fox, Jacob.
Gaud, William.
Aurand, John.

March 28, 1814, another general militia law was approved by the Governor. Sixteen divisions were created. The Tenth embraced Mifflin and Centre, constituting the First Brigade, and Huntingdon and Clearfield, the Second Brigade.

The officers of militia in this division and brigade during the period of the war of 1812 (but not in actual service as such) were:

Major-Generals.

XI. Division, James Banks, Mifflin County, 1812–13.
X. Division, William Steel, Huntingdon County, 1814.

Brigadier-Generals.

XI. Division,[1] First Brigade, Ezra Doty, Mifflin County, 1812.
XI. Division, First Brigade, Lewis Evans, Mifflin County, 1814.
XI. Division, Second Brigade, William Steel, Huntingdon County, 1812.
XI. Division, Second Brigade, Arthur Moore, Huntingdon County, 1814.

Brigade Inspector.

XI. Division, First Brigade, John Young, Centre County, 1812.
XI. Division, Second Brigade, William Moore, Huntingdon County, 1812.

[1] Afterwards numbered X.

After the completion of the vessels that were to constitute Commodore Perry's squadron on Lake Erie, in the fall of 1813, volunteers were solicited to complete the required force on board. A number of the Pennsylvania militia tendered their services, and were accepted. The Legislature, by resolutions approved Jan. 31, 1814, after expressing the thanks of the government of the commonwealth to the commodore, his assistant commandants, and the Pennsylvanians who volunteered on board the squadron, directed the Governor to present to each of the latter, "in compliment of their patriotism and bravery, a silver medal of the weight of two dollars," with his name thereon. George Grady, a member of Capt. William Morris' company, a resident of Henderson township, was the recipient of one of these medals.

In 1812, Dr. Joseph Henderson, Dr. James Stewart, and John Larkin were appointed lieutenants of infantry in the "new army." Dr. Alexander Dean, of the borough of Huntingdon, was chosen surgeon of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. John Purviance.

Mexican War.—Congress, May 13, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States." Troops were called for, and the President made a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for six regiments. Over ninety volunteer companies, numbering eight thousand three hundred and seventy-four men, responded to the call. Among them were:

No. 57. *Warrior's Mark Fencibles.*—Captain, James Bell; First Lieutenant, James Thompson; Second Lieutenant, James A. Gano. 82 non-commissioned officers and privates; whole number, 85.

No. 60. *Williamsburg Blues.*—Captain, Thomas K. Fluke; First Lieutenant, James M. Kinkead; Second Lieutenant, Alexander McKamey. 76 non-commissioned officers and privates; whole number, 79.

No formal call was made upon the volunteers until in December, when ten companies were ordered to rendezvous at Pittsburgh on the 7th of that month, to be mustered into the service of the United States. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 10th, 11th, and 12th days of December, 1846, eight of the companies, being from the eastern part of the State, passed Huntingdon by canal. They were entertained by the citizens of the borough during a brief stop on their journey. William T. Wilson, a former employé of the *Journal* office, joined Capt. Dana's company of Wyoming Artillerists. James Ellis, William Sullivan, Robert M. Jones, John Condo, Robert Woods, George W. Yeager, and Samuel Holliday left the same week to join the regiment at Pittsburgh. These companies were organized as the First Regiment, and Francis Murray Wyncoop, of Pottsville, was chosen colonel; Samuel W. Black, of the Pittsburgh Blues, lieutenant-colonel; and F. L. Bowman, of the Wyoming Artillerists, major. Messrs. Sullivan, Condo, Woods, and Yeager joined the Pittsburgh Blues. The Second Regiment was organized soon after.

The Wayne Guards, mustered into the service at Pittsburgh, May 19, 1847, was officered as follows:

Captain, James Caldwell; First Lieutenant, Dr. A. McKamey; Second Lieutenant, Dr. C. Bowers; Third Lieutenant, John A. Doyle; Sergeants, George Filey, J. L. Madison, W. A. McMonigle, William Westhoven; Corporals, J. L. Kidd, Jacob Shade, C. B. Wilson, A. W. Clarkson.

This company was raised from citizens of the upper end of Mifflin and southeastern part of Huntingdon Counties, and it is to be regretted that a full roster is not accessible. Besides those named above, David Duff, Henry Hazzard, Jacob Hawn, and David McMurtrie enlisted from Huntingdon, and at the same time William Snare and John Johnston were in the regular service.

A detachment from Huntingdon and Blair, raised in the fall of 1846, joined the "American Highlanders," a uniformed company which had been organized in Cambria County before the opening of the war, and of which the captain was John W. Geary, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, but at that time employed at the "Summit" (now Cresson), in the office of John Snodgrass, superintendent of the old Portage Railroad.

Capt. Geary offered the services of his company to the Governor of Pennsylvania and they were accepted, but as the strength of the "Highlanders" was considerably below the standard required, he desired to fill their ranks by recruitment, and in order to do this he proposed to William Williams, of Hollidaysburg (who afterwards, during the war of 1861–65, was appointed and commissioned major in the Fourteenth United States Infantry), to raise twenty-five men for the company, and for which service he (Williams) was to receive the appointment of sub-lieutenant in the "Highlanders." Under this agreement twenty-two or twenty-three men were enlisted in Hollidaysburg and vicinity, among which number Maj. Williams now recollects only Thomas Hurd, Frederick Hesser, James Mealy, Washington Stone, Andrew Dripps, Don Revalon, Robert McNamara, and John Campbell.

The detachment of men raised at Hollidaysburg and vicinity left that place in December, 1846, and joined Geary's "Highlanders," the strength of which company was raised by this accession to about eighty-five men. At Pittsburgh it was assigned to duty as Company B of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, of which Capt. William B. Roberts was elected colonel and Capt. John W. Geary lieutenant-colonel. Upon the promotion of Capt. Geary to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment the following named were elected to the commissioned offices of Company B, viz.: captain, John Humphreys; first lieutenant, Samuel W. Black; second lieutenants, Elisha Luckett and William Williams.

The company embarked at Pittsburgh on the steamer "Cambria," and with the regiment proceeded down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, encamping for a time at Plaine Chalmette, a place some miles below the city, and where Gen. Jackson fought the British forces under Packenham, Jan. 8, 1815. Here the Second Pennsylvania lay encamped adjoining a Mississippi regiment commanded by Col. Jefferson Davis, afterwards notorious as President of the so-called Confederate States of America. From this camp the regiment embarked on sailing-vessels bound for Mexico: Companies B (Capt. Humphreys), D (Capt. Murray), and G (Capt. McWilliams) taking passage on the ship "Gen. Veazie," Capt. Fairfield. The "Veazie" was driven from her course to the coast of Cuba and was at sea twenty-five days, during which time the smallpox broke out among the men on board, and in consequence they were landed at Lobos Island, while the other transports, with the remainder of the regiment, proceeded to Vera Cruz.

The three companies which were landed at Lobos Island from the ship "Gen. Veazie" remained there in quarantine for about a month, at the end of which time, the smallpox having disappeared, they sailed for Vera Cruz, where on their arrival they found that that strongly-fortified city had surrendered to Gen. Scott, who had already marched with the main body of his army on the road to the city of Mexico. The Second Pennsylvania had marched inland with Scott's forces, but the three companies which had been quarantined at Lobos (under command of Lieut.-Col. Geary) joined the division of Gen. Quitman (which had not yet left Vera Cruz), and marched with it to Cerro Gordo, where they arrived after Gen. Scott's battle and victory at that place. The army had moved on from Cerro Gordo towards Jalapa, where it was overtaken by Quitman's division, and where the three companies of the Second Pennsylvania, under Lieut.-Col. Geary, rejoined their regiment, encamping about three miles from the city. When the army moved on towards Orizaba, the three companies of the Second which had come on the "Gen. Veazie" remained at Jalapa, being ordered into the city on garrison duty. Here Lieut. Williams was in command of the company, Capt. Humphreys and Lieuts. Black and Luckett being on the sick-list. Williams afterwards became first lieutenant of the company by the resignation of Lieuts. Black and Luckett, First Sergeant Frank McKee being at the same time promoted to second lieutenant. From Jalapa Lieut. Williams was ordered to Pennsylvania on recruiting service, and did not return to the army. On his way home, when in New Orleans, he met two companies, respectively commanded by Capts. Taylor and Caldwell, who were on their way to join the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico.

With regard to the two companies above mentioned as having gone forward to join the regiment in the field, the following information has been obtained from Mr. Ira Jenkins, of Huntingdon borough, who was a member of the Wayne Guards, which was composed of men from Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Blair

Counties, the largest part being from Mifflin, with about fifteen men from Huntingdon, and about twenty-five from Williamsburg, Blair Co., and vicinity. Among those who went from Huntingdon County he recollects William A. McManigal, Anthony Colabine, Joseph A. Madison (sergeant), Jacob F. Sneigh, Thomas Richardson, of Coffee Run, Joel L. Hoover, of Mount Union, Robert McCarrel, of Mapleton, the last mentioned four being still living.

The other company referred to was raised principally in Bedford County, but contained several men from Hollidaysburg and the southeast part of Blair County, also a number from Huntingdon County, among whom were Robert Woods, Henry Hazard, and Jacob Hawn. The company was raised in the spring of 1847, and organized under command of Capt. Taylor, of Bedford. In May, 1847, it proceeded by march and by transportation on the canal, to Pittsburgh, where it was immediately joined by Capt. Caldwell's (M) company, and the two embarked on board the steamer "Col. Yell," and moved down the river to New Orleans, where they arrived early in July, and were there met by Lieut. Williams on his return from Jalapa, as above mentioned. They encamped at Plaine Chalmette (Camp Carleton), below the city, where large numbers of men in other commands were sick with measles. The disease, however, did not spread to any great extent among the soldiers of the two Pennsylvania companies. After a short stay at Plaine Chalmette the companies of Capts. Caldwell and Taylor embarked on the ship "Florida," and proceeded to Vera Cruz, whence they marched with the division of Gen. Franklin Pierce (afterwards President of the United States) to Puebla, where the division joined the army of Gen. Scott, and where the companies of Capts. Taylor and Caldwell were assigned to the Second Pennsylvania, the former being designated as L and the latter as M company.

The Second Pennsylvania Regiment having marched with its division (Gen. Quitman's) from Jalapa, by way of Orizaba, to Puebla, where it received the two new companies, as above noticed, moved thence with the army of Gen. Scott towards the Mexican capital. During the campaign that succeeded it took part in all the principal battles, including those of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, San Pascual, and at the storming of the Belen Gate (in which last-named engagement, as also in that of Chapultepec, it lost very heavily in killed and wounded), and was the first regiment to enter the city of Mexico after its surrender, Sept. 13, 1847. The commanding officer of the regiment, Col. W. B. Roberts, died in the city on the 3d of October following, and upon his death Lieut.-Col. Geary was promoted to the colonelcy. Not long after the occupation the Second Regiment was moved outside the city, and was posted successively at several neighboring points in the valley of Mexico, where it remained until May, 1848, when it marched to Vera Cruz, embarked, and proceeded by sea to New Orleans, and thence by steamers up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Pittsburgh, where the men were mustered out of service on the 29th of July following.

The War of the Rebellion.—In the great conflict of 1861–65, known as the war of the Rebellion, the people of Huntingdon and Blair Counties exhibited the greatest patriotism and promptness in furnishing and forwarding men for service in the Union armies. From the time when the first call for troops was made known until the surrender of the principal hostile army made further calls unnecessary, the young men, the middle-aged men, and not infrequently the old men of these counties responded to each appeal with a patriotic alacrity not excelled in any other part of the State or Union.

The war was commenced in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., at daylight in the morning of Friday, April 12, 1861, by the opening of a heavy fire on Fort Sumter from the formidable Confederate earthworks which encircled it. The bombardment was continued incessantly during all that day and the forenoon of the next, and at about one o'clock P.M. on the 13th the fort surrendered, the buildings within its inclosure being on fire. On Monday, the 15th of April, the President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring certain Southern States to be in a state of rebellion, and calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men to suppress it. Of this number the quota of Pennsylvania was placed at sixteen regiments, and on the afternoon of the same day on which the President's proclamation was issued, the Secretary of War telegraphed to Governor Curtin asking for two regiments to march from Pennsylvania within three days to the defense of Washington, this State being the only one lying near the capital which could be relied on to furnish troops for its protection. The President's call, with a strong appeal from Governor Curtin, was telegraphed to every part of the State, urging men to come forward with all possible speed.

In response to this appeal the Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading, the Logan Guards, of Lewistown, the Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville, and the Allen Rifles, of Allentown, promptly offered their services, and being as promptly accepted, marched at once for the national capital, passing through Baltimore on the 18th of April in the midst of the wildest excitement and the most menacing demonstrations from the violent Southern sympathizers of that city, who had assembled for the avowed purpose of preventing (by force of arms if need should be) the passage of the troops. The Pennsylvania soldiers, however, preserved their coolness, and marched through the city without molestation, and arrived at Washington at seven o'clock the same evening.

In Huntingdon and Blair the response was not less

prompt and patriotic than in the counties which sent forward the first five companies. Within a few hours from the time when the call of the President and the appeal of Governor Curtin were flashed westward over the telegraphic wires, men of these two counties were preparing to march to the defense of the capital, and within three days six companies from Blair and one company from Huntingdon were on their way to the general rendezvous at Harrisburg. A few days later another company from Blair, and also another from Huntingdon, went forward to the State capital to join the ranks of their country's defenders.

The six companies embraced in this first contribution by Blair County of men for the national armies had previously existed as independent organizations, and they became incorporated with the

Third Regiment of Pennsylvania in the three months' service. The Huntingdon County company (which also had a previous existence as an independent organization) was then known as the "Standing Stone Guards," and became a part of the Fifth Regiment, though the date of its muster into the service was the same as that of the Blair County companies which entered the Third. These companies of Blair County men which joined the Third Regiment were designated in the regimental organization and commanded as follows: Company A (of Hollidaysburg), Captain, John R. McFarlane, of Hollidaysburg; First Lieutenant, John McKeage; Second Lieutenant, Thomas McFarlane. Company B, of Altoona, Captain, Henry Wayne (killed at Pocotaligo, S. C.); First Lieutenant, Joseph W. Gardner; Second Lieutenant, John M. Clarke. Company C (of Williamsburg), Captain, William L. Neff; First Lieutenant, Jacob C. Yingling; Second Lieutenant, Robert Johnston. Company D (of Tyrone), Captain, James Bell; First Lieutenant, William B. Darlington; Second Lieutenant, Francis M. Bell. Company E (of Altoona), Captain, Jacob Sczink; First Lieutenant, Richard J. Crozier; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Shillinger. Company H (of Hollidaysburg), Captain, Alexander M. Lloyd; First Lieutenant, Christian N. Snyder; Second Lieutenant, Stephen C. Potts. All these six companies were mustered into the service on the 20th of April, 1861, which was also the date of the organization of the Third Regiment, of which these companies formed the principal part.

The rendezvous of the Third Regiment was "Camp Curtin," at Harrisburg, that historic camp being first occupied and used as such by G company (from Johnstown, Cambria Co.) of the Third, on the morning of April 18, 1861. The organization and muster of the regiment was effected here, as stated above, on the 20th of the same month, its field and staff officers being: Colonel, Francis P. Minier (of Hollidaysburg); Lieutenant-Colonel, John M. Power (of Johnstown); Major, Oliver M. Irvine (of Pittsburgh); Adjutant, James C. Noon; Quartermaster, Jacob M. Campbell; Surgeon, R. S. M. Jackson. On the evening of the day of muster the regiment received marching orders, and immediately departed from Harrisburg by railroad for Baltimore, but did not reach that city, being stopped at Cockeysville, Md., by the destruction of a bridge a little farther on, and also at that point receiving orders from Gen. Scott to halt at Cockeysville and not attempt the passage through Baltimore, which had been made at the cost of bloodshed by the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment on the 19th. On receipt of these orders the Third encamped near Cockeysville, and remained there until the 22d, when it returned to York, Pa., reaching there in the morning of the 23d, and remaining there four days, during which time the officers and men of the regiment were recipients of most liberal hospitality from the citizens of the town. On the 27th the Third moved from York to Chambersburg, where it was assigned to duty in the Second Division, Second Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. George C. Wynkoop, the other regiments composing the brigade being the First and Second Regiments of Pennsylvania, commanded respectively by Cols. Samuel Yohe and Frederick S. Stumbaugh. The regimental camp was about three miles from the town, and named "Camp Chambers." At this camp the Third remained until the 7th of June, when it moved with its brigade by railroad to Hagerstown, thence marched immediately to Funkstown, at which place orders were expected to march on Harper's Ferry, Va., where there was a considerable body of the enemy's forces in position, commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. The expected orders, however, were not received, and the regiment remained at this camp, quietly engaged in drill and other routine duty, for more than three weeks, and on the 1st of July moved with Keim's division (of which it was a part) to Williamsport, Md., on the left bank of the Potomac. On the 2d it crossed the river to the "sacred soil" of Virginia, and advanced with the troops to Martinsburg, in that State, arriving there on the 3d. The camp of the regiment was made near the town, to the northward; but after a short stay at this place the Third was ordered back to Williamsport, as a guard to the depot of supplies which had been established at that point for the use of the forces of Gen. Patterson at Martinsburg and neighboring points in Virginia. On this duty, and in the guarding of communications with Williamsport, the regiment remained until after the expiration of its enlistment, when, on the 16th of July, it was ordered to Harrisburg. Moving by way of Hagerstown, Md., it reached the capital of Pennsylvania on the following day, and there, on the 29th of July, 1861, was mustered out of service.

THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

(*Mustered in April* 20, 1861.)

John R. McFarlane, captain; John McKeage, first lieutenant; Thomas McFarlane, second lieutenant; Jonathan Derno, first sergeant;

Henry Keely, second sergeant; David Stitler, third sergeant; John Barr, fourth sergeant; Andrew Leap, first corporal; Joseph Eckle, second corporal; Henry Barr, third corporal; Joseph Zouker, fourth corporal; John Weighaman, William Weighaman, musicians.

Privates.

Albert, Francis.
Albaugh, Henry A.
Ainsworth, James W.
Barr, Samuel C.
Boggs, Alexander.
Clauss, George F.
Charles, Samuel W.
Cochran, John.
Cahoe, John.
Crum, William.
Dunn, Joseph M.
Davis, Amos D.
Elder, William S.
Eastman, William H.
Evans, Charles.
Fox, John F.
Fortney, Matthias.
Filie, George.
Ferry, Joseph.
Garrett, William L.
Gibson, David.
Graft, William P.
Hunter, Matthew S.
Helwig, John G.
Hoffman, Anthony.
Jones, James.
Johnson, James M.
Kephart, Calvin M.
King, William H.
Lyons, Michael.
Ledger, Joseph J.
Mufty, John.
Martin, Robert N.
McCormick, James J.
McKeehan, James A.
McGinnis, William.
Michaels, John H.
McFalls, Benjamin F.
McIntire, Eli.
Murray, John H.
Meintle, Henry.
Orr, William L.
Orr, James A.
Piper, George.
Peight, Emanuel S.
Redding, John J.
Reighard, Julius.
Richter, George S.
Rodgers, James.
Sanders, Albert.
Smith, John.
Thompson, William F.
Tierman, Thomas.
Varnes, Louis H.
Wiggan, Henry.
Weaver, George W.
Watson, George M.
Weaver, Albert J.
Young, Peter.

COMPANY B.

(*Mustered in April* 20, 1861.)

Henry Wayne, captain; Joseph W. Gardner, first lieutenant; John M. Clark, second lieutenant; John S. Calvert, first sergeant; Levi McGlathery, second sergeant; John Lafferty, third sergeant; William Wilkes, fourth sergeant; Thomas C. Yingling, first corporal; Henry Shatts, second corporal; William Hook, third corporal; William W. Reed, fourth corporal; Thomas Coleman, musician; William Rees, musician.

Privates.

Arbee, James.
Boyles, Martin.
Bartlebaugh, David.
Baker, Samuel.
Boyle, William.
Boyle, George.
Bowers, Abraham.
Brown, Joseph.
Burkett, Ephraim.
Brown, James.
Boyle, John A.
Charters, William M.
Cassidy, Solomon.
Cahoe, David.
Cashier, Adolphus.
Clark, Robert.
Cayatt, Lewis P.
Cannon, John F.
Detwiler, George.
Davis, William.
Dougherty, John.
Delaney, Daniel.
Emheiser, George W.
Esterline, John.
Eckley, Joseph.
Fritz, William D.
Fink, Frederick.
Ferguson, William.
Funk, David.
Gusher, David.
Gwinn, George H.
Gwinn, Alexander C.
Greer, Adam J.
Gaylord, George.
Hamilton, George.
Houseman, Andrew.
Hall, Adolphus.
Hempfield, George.
Johnson, Samuel.
James, Jesse.
Kelly, Leonard.
Leehr, John.
Miller, Henry.
Matthews, James.
Miller, John.
Morgan, Thomas.
Messimer, George.
Moore, David A.
Moore, Warren H.
Nixon, Albert H.
Plumer, Henry E.
Reed, William, Jr.
Rinehart, Samuel W.
Read, Alonzo.
Simelton, Thomas.
Staub, John.
Staub, Stephen.
Stevens, William.
Shelce, William.
Trout, James.
Tipton, George.
Thompson, David.
Thompson, William.
Trees, James C.
Templeton, Roland.

COMPANY C.

(*Mustered in April* 20, 1861.)

William L. Neff, captain; Jacob C. Yingling, first lieutenant; Robert Johnston, second lieutenant; David P. Irvine, first sergeant; George W. Patterson, second sergeant; Albert B. Flood, third sergeant; John C. Wilson, fourth sergeant; Isaac N. Brenneman, first corporal; Garain Shellenberger, second corporal; David Fay, third corporal; David C. Yingling, fourth corporal; James C. Roller, John A. McKamy, musicians.

Privates.

Allender, James D.
Bell, William H.
Brenneman, Michael.
Bittle, Charles.
Baker, Samuel G.
Cooper, James M.
Craig, John.
Cary, James.
Dell, Henry H.
Erbe, William.
Eicholtz, Henry S.
Estep, Elijah.
Frederick, Benjamin F.
Fluke, William.
Garland, Moses K.
Guiser, George J.
Griffin, John.
Garrett, Alexander A.
Guiser, James.
Hewitt, Calvin C.
Houck, James H.
Hinds, Joseph S.
Huyett, Ulysses S.
Harnish, John.
Houck, Dorsey B.
Hoffman, William J.
Hicks, Alexander C.
Johnston, Robert M.
Jones, William W.
Kane, John.
Kelly, John.
Kidd, Joseph L.
Lower, Isaiah P.
Lang, Robert H.
Lucas, Abraham.
Louis, Peter.
Metz, George M.
Morgan, George W.
Miller, James.
Myers, Henry W.
Mantell, Joseph.
McCahan, John.
McElwee, William.
McDonald, James.
Nunnemacker, Samuel.
Neville, John H.
Neff, Albert J.
Noel, Daniel F.
Noland, Thomas.
Powell, Milton P.
Parks, Amos.
Riley, William A.
Riley, James.
Slonaker, Lemuel A.
Smith, Benjamin F.
Sies, Joseph.
Stineman, Albert A.
Smith, Patrick.
Sheller, James S.
Shaffer, Samuel B.
Taylor, Alexander.
Temple, James.
Taylor, George W.
Wolf, John.
Yerger, George.

COMPANY D.

(*Mustered in April* 20, 1861.)

James Bell, captain; William B Darlington, first lieutenant; Francis M. Bell, second lieutenant; Caleb R. Burley, first sergeant; John L. Burley, second sergeant; George W. Burley, third sergeant; Jeremiah Ganoe, fourth sergeant; David M. Jones, first corporal; Thomas C. Henshey, second corporal; John W. Manning, third corporal; John M. Berlin, fourth corporal; Franklin B. Stewart, Jonathan Ginter, musicians.

Privates.

Burley, Francis M.
Bell, James C.
Beatty, Oscar.
Bressler, Mahlon W.
Barnes, John A.
Barnicle, John.
Clark, David.
Cunningham, William F.
Deters, William.
Denny, John.
Denny, Joseph.
Davidson, John A., Jr.
Davidson, Rees J.
Falkender, John L.
Funk, William.
Gilhouser, Albert E.
Goss, Joseph.
Gates, David H.
Irvin, William.
Kupp, Joseph.
Kinney, Perry.
Kinney, John P.
Kern, Peter.
Kuhn, George.
Kultrider, Geo. W.
Kistler, John S.
Ligo, Martin W.
Lightner, John.
Mattern, Sanford D.
Mattern, Taning S.
Merryman, John.
Miles, Joseph A.
Madison, Joseph W.
Mulberry, William H.
Miller, William.
McIlvaine, Castleton B.
Maxwell, Martin.
McIntyre, John A.
McCahen, Thomas C.
Myers, Joseph R.
McKinney, Daniel.
Owens, James T.

Owens, James H.
Owens, William J.
Pruner, Joseph D.
Price, Albert H.
Quinn, Jacob.
Roach, Robert A.
Stewart, John P.
Shive, William C.
Schmidt, John.
Straithoof, Henry H.
Smith, Oliver G.
Scofield, William.
Sneath, Robert.
Stonebraker, Sanford M.
Stonebraker, Sanford.
Schell, Alfred.
Thompson, James E.
Watson, Jeremiah S.
Watson, Samuel A.
Wurtz, James.
Wilson, Joseph L.
Youtz, John.

COMPANY E.

(*Mustered in April* 20, 1861.)

Jacob Sziuk, captain; Richard J. Crozier, first lieutenant; Frederick Shillinger, second lieutenant; Robert M. Messmer, first sergeant; David Counsman, second sergeant; Alexander H. Stewart, third sergeant; Jacob J. Smith, fourth sergeant; John Flanagan, first corporal; William B. Bartley, second corporal; Washington Foust, third corporal; Joseph Noel, fourth corporal; Charles Inherst, musician.

Privates.

Anderson, Samuel T.
Anderson, Henry M.
Aiken, Matthew.
Attick, James H.
Bush, John H.
Beatty, Franklin M.
Barker, Gilbert A. R.
Beals, Jacob R.
Bearns, John.
Baer, Harrison D.
Bartow, Thomas.
Boyles, William T.
Brickner, Frederick
Cutler, William B.
Cruse, George W.
Clark, John A.
Divine, John N.
Duffy, Francis.
Fechter, Ignatius.
Fichel, Paul.
Fry, Robert.
Fay, Andrew J.
Finney, Francis.
Glenn, William F.
Ginter, David M.
Garden, Robert B.
Griffith, Napoleon B.
Gunkle, Joseph.
Hubert, John.
Hammond, James.
Hogentogler, Nath'l F.
Isenberg, Daniel, Jr.
Isett, Washington.
Kelley, John A.
Kipple, George H.
King, Hezekiah.
Loudon, David M.
Lynde, Elihu S.
Laughlin, John M. C.
McFadden, John E.
Myers, Joseph.
Marshall, Alexander W.
McMahan, Mordecai.
Montgomery, Robert B.
Marshall, William H.
Miller, Gabriel.
Moore, James T.
Marshall, Winfield S.
Miller, Samuel H.
Nightwine, James.
O'Rourke, Richard.
Price, William H.
Parker, Joseph L.
Parker, Samuel D.
Quinlan, Patrick.
Reeves, George.
Rook, Joseph H.
Stoddard, Thomas.
Shandelmeyer, Jacob.
Stocksleger, Peter W.
Schiednagle, Anthony.
Smith, William C.
Sisler, William.
Tipton, Samuel B.

COMPANY H.

(*Mustered in April* 20, 1861.)

Alexander M. Lloyd, captain; Christian N. Snyder, first lieutenant; Stephen C. Potts, second lieutenant; Augustus Batton, first sergeant; Frank Vogle, second sergeant; Simon B. Barr, third sergeant; Nicholas Stephens, fourth sergeant; David K. Yoder, first corporal; Caleb M. Kephart, second corporal; James T. Pendergast, third corporal; David Barr, fourth corporal; George Weighaman, John Miller, Jr., musicians.

Privates.

Barr, Thomas M.
Beales, John T.
Boell, Harry.
Boell, William.
Byers, Walter P.
Black, George W. Z.
Bradley, William J.
Blain, William J.
Blackstone, Dill.
Barr, James.
Bryan, Harry.
Craig, James.
Curry, Charles.
Cruse, Charles W.
Curry, John.
Cooper, Benjamin.
Clark, John.
Dorsey, William C.
Frank, Christian.
Fenton, Charles M.
Green, Thomas.
Graffius, Abraham.
Garden, John R.
Gates, Joseph.
Gates, John.
Garber, George C.
Griffin, Russell.
Hershey, John B.
Hershey, Thomas.
Hicks, William.
Hughes, Joseph.
Hileman, William.
Halloway, Michael.
Howe, James M.
Hawksworth, George W.
Huff, Henry.
Keech, Joseph.
Keogh, Edward.
Krees, George G.
Kinkead, David P.
Loesh, John W.
Long, John D.
Lear, William.
Lane, John.
Lane, George.
Mason, Robert.
Maloy, Thomas.
Miller, George.
McClure, Alexander.
Murray, John.
McIlvaine, William.
Plack, George.
Ream, Charles.
Russ, Joseph C.
Roush, George.
Shrader, Frederick.
Sellers, George.
Spade, George.
Thompson, James E.
Tipton, Caleb.
Ullery, Daniel.
Vogle, Jacob.
White, Benjamin.
Wildes, Tillinghast.
White, Edward.
Wingate, J. Russell.

The Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania in the three months' service included (as has already been mentioned) a previously-organized independent company of Huntingdon known as the Standing Stone Guards. It was designated in the regimental organization as D company of the Fifth, and was mustered into the service of the United States April 21, 1861.

This company, it was stated, left for Harrisburg in advance of all other troops from Huntingdon and Blair Counties, but if so, the priority of departure was only a matter of a few hours, and the men and officers of all the companies that then moved in response to the appeal of Governor Curtin were equally anxious and eager to reach the scene of action, though facilities of transportation were not equally favorable to all.

The Fifth Regiment was rendezvoused and organized at Camp Curtin, where its companies were mustered into the service of the United States on the 20th and 21st of April, 1861. Its field-officers were Col. R. P. McDowell, of Pittsburgh; Lieut.-Col. Benjamin C. Christ, of Schuylkill County; and Maj. R. Bruce Petrikin, of Huntingdon. The regiment was armed and ammunitioned (but not fully equipped in other respects) at the State arsenal, and on the evening of the 21st of April left the State capital by the Northern Central Railway for Baltimore, but was intercepted by counter orders and returned to Harrisburg, whence on the 22d it moved by railroad to Philadelphia, reaching there in the afternoon of the same day. On the 23d it was embarked on steamers for Annapolis, Md., where it duly arrived, and remained until the 26th, when it took up the line of march along the railroad leading to Annapolis Junction, which was reached on the same evening, and made its bivouac in the full expectation of an attack from a hostile force which, as it was rumored, was advancing from Baltimore. But the night passed without the expected demonstration, and on the following day the regiment moved by rail from the Junction to Washington.

The Fifth Pennsylvania formed a part of Franklin's (First) brigade, in the division of Col. (after-

wards Gen.) S. P. Heintzelman, the other brigades of the division being commanded respectively by Cols. O. O. Howard and O. B. Wilcox. In the forward movement of the army upon Centreville and Manassas, the Fifth Pennsylvania remained under orders at Alexandria, and consequently did not participate in the battle and defeat of Bull Run on the 21st of July. Its term of service expired on the day of the battle, and immediately afterwards it was ordered to Harrisburg, where on the 25th of July it was mustered out of service and disbanded.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Benjamin F. Miller, captain; George F. McCabe, first lieutenant; James D. Campbell, second lieutenant; Addison J. Moore, first sergeant; James S. Campbell, second sergeant; William H. Flenner, third sergeant; George A. Simpson, fourth sergeant; James McCahan, first corporal; Robert B. Smith, second corporal; William S. Westbrook, third corporal; George W. Cypher, fourth corporal; A. Kinney Buoy, Edwin W. Thomas, musicians.

Privates.

Barrick, Jacob.	Miller, W. A.
Black, George A.	McCabe, Edward.
Bradley, John W.	McMurtrie, Samuel M.
Cannan, John.	McMurtrie, James.
Coder, William B.	McGee, Charles W.
Clark, Jacob S.	Mangle, Adam.
Couch, W. A. B.	McCall, Jacob.
Clark, Alfred.	McKean, James.
Cullison, John.	McAllister, Alfred.
Cunningham, J. D.	Miller, Adam P.
Deffenbach, Samuel S.	Nash, E. K.
De Armet, John.	Prim, William H.
Donahoo, John.	Rinard, Samuel.
Deeter, John A.	Roulett, James,
Dean, George W.	Staubs, Nathaniel.
Estep, William.	Shaw, William H.
Fink, John.	Stamm, John.
Fleck, Augustus.	Stevens, William.
Forshey, Henry.	Sturtsman, William.
Gibbs, John.	Steel, Jacob.
Glazier, William H.	Shaffer, Peter.
Gilliland, John W.	Sneath, George.
Gilliland, William D.	Sneath, Richard.
Harvey, George W.	Souder, John.
Hoffman, Theophilus.	Thompson, Robert E.
Heffner, David J.	Tobias, Calvin.
Hoffman, John.	Thompson, Joseph H.
Kneegan, Thomas.	Vandevender, M. M.
Lytle, John M.	Williams, B. Franklin.
Long, William H.	Wagoner, William H.
Montgomery, George W.	White, Anthony.
McFarland, Theodore.	Wise, William H.

The Tenth Regiment of three months' troops contained one company from Huntingdon County, designated as Company I, and mustered into the service of the United States April 26, 1861. The rendezvous of the Tenth Regiment was at Camp Curtin, where its organization was effected, and its several companies mustered into the service from the 22d to the 29th of April, 1861. The field-officers of the regiment were Col. Sullivan A. Meredith, Lieut.-Col. Oliver J. Dickey, Maj. Richard White. On the 1st of May the regiment moved by railroad from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, Pa., where it was assigned to the Third Brigade of the Second (Cadwallader's) division, under the command of Brig.-Gen. E. C. Williams.

On the 8th of June the regiment with its brigade moved to Greencastle, where it remained engaged in drill and camp duties until the 15th, when it moved southward with Gen. Patterson's column, and arrived at Williamsport on the 16th. Here it remained guarding the fords of the Potomac in the vicinity and on other duty until July 2d, when the command crossed the river into Virginia and moved towards Martinsburg, where it arrived in the afternoon of the 3d, having been slightly engaged (but without loss) in a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry on the route. It was the expectation that Gen. Patterson's column would move from Martinsburg to Winchester, Va., to attack the Confederate forces under Gen. Johnston, but an order which had been given to that effect was countermanded, and the Tenth remained at Martinsburg until the 15th, when it moved to Bunker Hill, Va., and thence two days later to Charleston. Here and in this vicinity the regiment remained until the 23d, when it moved to Harper's Ferry. News had been received of the disastrous result of the battle of Bull Run two days before, and Gen. Patterson's position was no longer tenable. The term of enlistment of the three months' men had also expired, and on the 24th the Tenth with other troops crossed the Potomac into Maryland. The regiment marched to Hagerstown, and thence moved by railroad to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service on the 31st of July.

TENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

Henry M. McConnell, captain; William Linton, first lieutenant; Martin V. B. Harding, second lieutenant; Henry Dunbauch, first sergeant; George W. Speese, second sergeant; John E. Bryant, third sergeant; Andrew E. Ingersoll, fourth sergeant; George W. Trite, first corporal; John Hoffman, second corporal; Thomas Ellis, third corporal; George D. Mengher, fourth corporal; George W. Brady, John Dawson, musicians.

Privates.

Baily, John.	Kiner, Matthias.
Bish, Henry.	Martin, Solomon.
Bald, Henry.	Meynard, Peter.
Beatty, John.	Martin, Henry.
Bouchter, Charles.	McManivay, Patrick.
Bosswell, William.	McReere, Edward.
Culton, Edwin F.	McIntire, John.
Crane, Nathaniel.	McElray, John.
Crauch, Andrew.	McElray, John.
Cruman, John.	Neff, Jacob H.
Conrad, James M.	Neal, David.
Cohoe, John.	Neal, Daniel.
Davis, John.	O'Harra, Thomas.
Dawson, Henry N.	O'Hemenay, John.
English, Michael.	Paughett, Charles.
Foulk, John.	Patch, William.
Fulkner, William.	Patch, Thomas.
Finit, John.	Paulsen, John.
Finn, Patrick.	Rusk, Thomas.
Gallagher, Daniel.	Rettoun, Joseph
Herberson, Jacob.	Rutter, John J.
Hobson, Thomas.	Rogers, William.
Heckley, Allen.	Repple, John.
Hevin, Thomas.	Ramsey, Benjamin.
Keller, William.	Smith, Joseph I.

Sander, Andrew.
Smith, John W.
Smith, Thomas.
Solomon, John.
Treadgold, Vehera.
Turtnean, Thomas.
Vocht, Leonard.
Vocht, John.
Vull, Edward W.
Wilson, Andrew.
Wilson, Frederick.
Wert, Alpha.
Wetherill, William.
Young, William.

In the **Fourteenth Regiment** (three months' service) was a Blair County company, chiefly from Martinsburg and vicinity. This company, designated as H company of the regiment, was mustered into service April 24, 1861. Company I of the Fourteenth also contained a number of men from Blair and Huntingdon Counties. Its commissioned officers were Capt. Alexander Bobb, First Lieut. J. C. Saunders, Second Lieut. John H. Typher.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin in the latter part of April, 1861, under the following-named field-officers: John W. Johnston, colonel; Richard McMichael, lieutenant-colonel; Charles N. Watts, major. It was mustered into the United States service as a regiment April 30th. On the 9th of May it was moved from Camp Curtin to the fair grounds at Lancaster, and there remained until the 3d of June, when it moved to a camp about five miles from Chambersburg, and was there assigned to the Fifth brigade (Gen. James S. Negley) of Gen. William H. Keim's (Second) division.

After a stay of about two weeks at the camp near Chambersburg, the regiment moved (June 16th) to Hagerstown, Md., and thence on the 20th to a camp near Sharpsburg. At this place it remained until the 2d of July, when it moved with the column under Gen. Patterson across the Potomac into Virginia, and on the 3d (having encountered Ashby's Confederate cavalry on the march of the previous day) arrived at Martinsburg, where it remained on provost and other duty until the 15th of July, when it moved with the forces of Gen. Patterson to Bunker Hill, Va., upon a report that the enemy was in force at that place. No enemy was found, however, but only his deserted camps, and on the 18th the regiment marched to Charlestown, Va., and on the 21st (the day of the Bull Run battle) to Harper's Ferry, where, two days later, the news was received of the great disaster to the Union arms. This ended the Virginia campaign, and soon afterwards, the term of service of the Fourteenth having nearly expired, it crossed the Potomac, marched to Hagerstown, where it arrived on the 26th, was moved thence by rail to Chambersburg, and from there to Carlisle, where after a stay of eleven days it was mustered out and disbanded on the 7th of August.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Thomas Holland, captain; William McGraw, first lieutenant; Samuel A. Andrews, second lieutenant; David Gildea, first sergeant; John H. Robertson, second sergeant; Joseph Mauk, third sergeant; George S. Hoover, fourth sergeant; David Ligenfeldt, first corporal; Jacob W. Andrews, second corporal; Mahlon B. Hamilton, third corporal; John H. Black, fourth corporal; Daniel B. Hicks, Thomas Lloyd, musicians.

Privates.

Breeze, Samuel.
Boring, Henry J.
Burkey, Aaron.
Brubaker, Emanuel.
Burke, Patrick.
Bartlebaugh, Philip.
Christian, John G.
Dallas, John.
Dibert, Michael H.
Davis, George W.
Davis, Joshua.
Donahay, David A.
Dillman, Simon P.
Dougherty, Michael.
Engle, Henry.
Emeigh, Charles.
Fleck, John.
Fry, Solomon W.
Flinn, Samuel.
Fether, Michael.
Gibboney, James H.
Gibboney, Luther M.
Gates, Martin.
Grooms, David.
Hainsey, George.
Henderson, William.
Hammond, Edward.
Hodge, Patrick F.
Hammers, James J.
Hammond, Greenbury.
Hughes, John.
Hall, George.
Ickis, Adam.
Isett, Aaron B.
Keith, William.
Laise, John H.
Mowry, William R.
Miller, Edward B.
Miller, Henry.
Mangus, Abraham.
Mountain, William.
Myers, Peter.
McConnell, William J.
McInay, John.
McKenzie, Robert.
McCartney, James.
Malone, Christian.
Nofsker, William.
Osner, George A.
Perkins, George W.
Robinson, James.
Rotherick, Davis B.
Robinson, William.
Reffner, James.
Rough, Andrew.
Ruggles, Joseph.
Smith, William.
Smith, John.
Smith, David.
Stiffler, William.
Shanck, Joshua.
Vaughn, George.
Wilt, Joseph.
Williams, James.

COMPANY I.

Alexander Bobb, captain; J. C. Saunders, first lieutenant; John H. Typher, second lieutenant; William Knee, first sergeant; David Brenneman, second sergeant; James McFadden, third sergeant; David McKee, fourth sergeant; Johnson C. Ackers, first corporal; George Strayer, second corporal: John Grimes, third corporal; Peter Barley, fourth corporal; Thomas Campbell, H. Boner, musicians.

Privates.

Brenizer, John.
Brown, Washington.
Brown, William.
Bartlebaugh, M.
Bird, George.
Bartlebaugh, Silas.
Brown, Jacob.
Barr, Reuben.
Burket, George.
Bossler, Henry.
Brenner, Amos.
Coleman, James.
Campbell, Lawrence.
Cook, Charles.
Carman, Henry.
Conrad, Isaac.
Dunlap, John.
Dilser, Lawrence.
Daniels, Edward.
Fore, Yost.
Fink, Jacob.
Firth, John.
Fight, William.
Fighter, Clemens.
Firth, Jacob.
Fite, Abraham.
Funk, David.
Geitly, Jacob.
Guilard, George.
Greenleaf, Buiner.
Grove, Amos.
Himes, John.
Hoover, George.
Houck, Joseph.
Henry, Frederick.
Himes, John.
Hoover, George.
Herrington, Horace.
Kuehall, Richard.
Kemmerer, Samuel.
Kiehl, Theodore.
Kolb, Henry.
Kurtz, George.
Kurr, William.
Kissler, John.
Lyman, Charles.
Lingle, Jerome.
Leidig, Daniel.
Lytle, John.
Little, James.
Loose, Samuel.
Miller, Edward.
McGinley, Thomas.
Muckler, George.
Mordus, Samuel.
Mausaus, George.
McChesne, John.
Moore, George.
Metzgar, John.
Mortis, Samuel.
Miller, Samuel.
Moore, Lewis.
Mortzer, Samuel.
Moss, Edwin.
Nickeson, Charles.
Ruggles, John.
Roberts, William.
Rhodes, Christian.

Ross, Jacob.
Rice, Joseph.
Sheffler, Emanual.
Spencer, James.
Shoeman, David.
Solida, John.
Futer, John.
Williams, John.
Wykoff, Samuel.
Washing, James.
Winn, Henry.
Winn, William.

The Fifteenth Regiment contained one company which, though credited to Cambria County, was made up largely of men from Huntingdon, which county furnished all its commissioned officers, as will be found in the roll. This company—designated as H of the Fifteenth—was mustered into service on the 23d of April, 1861. The Fifteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, its field-officers being Col. Richard A. Oakford, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Biddle, Maj. Stephen N. Bradford. It was brigaded with the Fourteenth, under Gen. James S. Negley, and its history from muster in to muster out is essentially the same as that of the Fourteenth.

A considerable number of men of Huntingdon and Blair Counties served in other companies and regiments, but the companies which have been mentioned above were all which were distinctively of these counties in the three months' service. During their first enlistment they saw nothing of actual war, but the greater part of them afterwards entered regiments raised for three years, and in that term of service became veteran soldiers. Many of them gave up their lives on the battle-field, many others died in Southern prisons, and hundreds who came back from the conflict to their homes in the valley of the Juniata will bear to their graves the scars and wounds received in the service of their country.

Below are given lists of officers and enlisted men of the companies from Huntingdon and Blair Counties serving in the three months' regiments mentioned in the preceding military sketches, viz.:

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Joseph Johnson, captain; Michael McNally, first lieutenant; William H. Simpson, second lieutenant; George W. Barkley, first sergeant; Andrew McAlwane, second sergeant; David Wilson, third sergeant; Patrick McAteer, fourth sergeant; John P. Murphy, first corporal; William Wharton, second corporal; Arthur Jones, third corporal; Adam Garber, fourth corporal; George Jenkins, Denseth Cooper, musicians.

Privates.

Altman, Gustavus.
Brewster, McGinley.
Baird, William.
Barnicle, Timothy.
Breninger, George.
Bodaly, Mark.
Benson, William.
Baldwin, Alexander T.
Cornelly, Thomas.
Duffy, Austin.
Dixon, William.
Davis, William H.
Davis, Henry.
Dorland, William.
Elliott, Benjamin M.
Estep, James.
Emmet, James.
Firebaugh, Jacob.
Harvey, Samuel.
Haney, Levi.
Hagans, John.
Heckendon, Henry.
Heidler, James.
Heidler, William.
Heidler, Thomas.
Hoffman, Daniel.
Hefright, Henry.
Koch, Leo.
Kinsel, Thomas.
Kinsel, Henry M.
Kaige, Joseph.
Lego, Abraham.
Lewis, William G.
Myers, John A.
Murphy, S. A.
Mulvany, Hugh.
Martin, John.
Miller, William.
McCook, John.
McDowell, Matthew.
Nelson, William.
Port, Henry.
Richerson, George.
Randolph, George.
Steinman, Matthew.
Stehley, Henry.
Stanly, Joseph B.
Shriver, Frederick.
Sellers, Jacob.
Stevens, Isaac.
Turman, Grier.
Temple, Thomas.
Temple, Isaac H.
Turman, Royer.
Vanorman, William.
White, Thomas.
Worley, William M.
Wilson, Alfred.
Wilson, Samuel.
Weight, John E.
Welsh, John.
Weight, John.
Watson, Eugene.
Withington, William.

CHAPTER XIX.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

THE THREE YEARS' TROOPS—THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

After the filling of the first quotas the War Department changed its policy and ceased to accept three months' men, the term of service required being three years or during the war, with some exceptions of regiments enlisted for shorter times. During the long struggle Huntingdon and Blair Counties furnished large numbers of troops for the armies of the United States. Of the movements and services of those regiments in which Huntingdon and Blair men served separate historical sketches will be given, with lists of their Huntingdon and Blair County members. It is admitted, however, that the lists given are not entirely accurate or complete, but they are as nearly so as it is practicable to make them from the records of the adjutant-general's office.

The Twenty-eighth (three years) **Regiment** of the Pennsylvania line was raised and organized in the summer of 1861, principally through the efforts, and largely at the expense, of its original colonel, John W. Geary, who was a veteran officer of the Mexican war, and who afterwards became a general in the United States service and Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The other field-officers of the Twenty-eighth were Lieut.-Col. Gabriel de Korponay and Maj. Hector Tyndale. The regiment was of unusual size, embracing fifteen companies,[1] of which one (Company O) was recruited in Huntingdon County; its commissioned officers will be found in the muster-roll. The rendezvous of the regiment was a camp at Oxford Park, Philadelphia, where the organization was effected, and the regiment brought up to the usual strength of ten full companies prior to the battle of Bull Run, July 21st. Under the urgent call for reinforcements resulting from that disaster to the Union arms, Col. Geary, with the ten completed

[1] Above the number of men necessary to form these fifteen companies there was an overplus which was formed into a battery, known as Knapp's Battery of the 28th, and for a time attached to the regiment under Col. Geary.

companies of the Twenty-eighth, left the rendezvous on the 27th of July, and proceeded by railroad to Harper's Ferry, Va.; the other five companies (not then completed) being left at camp under Maj. Tyndale, with orders to join the command at the front at the earliest possible time.

The main body of the regiment on arrival at Harper's Ferry was assigned to the brigade of Col. (afterwards major-general) George H. Thomas, in the corps of Gen. N. P. Banks. From Harper's Ferry the Twenty-eighth moved to Sandy Hook, a short distance lower down the Potomac, on the Maryland side, from which latter place it marched on the 14th of August to Point of Rocks, sixteen miles lower down and on the same side of the river, where the regimental headquarters were established; but the command (divided into detachments, and being joined not long afterwards by the five other companies) occupied a line nearly thirty miles long on the Potomac (above and below the Point), with picket-posts established at about every quarter of a mile the entire distance; the duty being to guard the numerous fording-places and ferries, to prevent the crossing of bodies of the enemy, and also to stop communication between the disaffected people of that part of Maryland and the Confederates on the Virginia side.

In these and other duties the Twenty-eighth held the line of the Potomac for more than six months, during which time its detachments frequently participated in minor engagements with the enemy across the river, and captured in the aggregate a large number of prisoners. On the 15th of September, at a point above Harper's Ferry, the posts of the regiment were attacked by the enemy, who was driven back with a loss to them of nearly one hundred killed and wounded, and four light artillery pieces taken by Geary's men. Nine days afterwards the position of the regiment at Point of Rocks was furiously but ineffectually assailed by artillery and infantry from the south side of the river, the fight continuing for more than two hours. A similar affair occurred about the 28th, in which the enemy was driven from a fortified position opposite Berlin, Md., and again, on the 2d of October, they were dislodged from their defenses on the south side of the river below Weaverton. On the 16th Col. Geary, with parts of the Twenty-eighth, the Third Wisconsin, and the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiments, crossed the river above the mouth of the Shenandoah, and fought a brisk battle with the enemy's forces under Col. "Shanks" Evans, of South Carolina, and Turner Ashby, of Virginia, defeating them with a loss estimated at one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and capturing one heavy piece of artillery and ten prisoners.

The Huntingdon County company (O) participated with the regiment and different divisions to which it was attached in the many engagements of the several campaigns, among which the following were most prominent: Nolan's Ferry, Md., Oct. 30, 1861; Berlin, Md., Nov. 10, 1861; Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 24, 1861; Bolivar Heights, Va., Feb. 25 and 26, 1862; Lovettsville, Va., March 1, 1862; Wheatland, Va., March 7, 1862; Leesburg, Va., March 8, 1862; and from that time to the next April the company participated in engagements with the enemy at Upperville, Ashby's Gap, Rectortown, Piedmont, Linden, Front Royal, Middleburg, Salem, White Plains, and on April 14, 1862, at Catlett's Station. May 15, 1862, a part of the company was captured at Linden, Va., and on July 10th the company and regiment were assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, under Gen. Banks. Sept. 17, 1862, the company and regiment was engaged in the battle of Antietam, and on the 23d crossed the Potomac in pursuit of the enemy. Oct. 28, 1862, the company was transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, and with that command mustered out of the service.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY O.

(Mustered in Aug. 17, 1861. Date of transfer to Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Oct. 28, 1862, except where noted.)

George F. McCabe, captain; J. Addison Moore, first lieutenant; A. H. W. Creigh, second lieutenant; Wm. W. Willett, first sergeant; R. E. Thompson, S. S. Deffenbaugh, M. M. Vandevander, William H. Glazier, Edwin McCabe (pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1862), sergeants; James Moore, David Heffner, Thomas Keegan (trans. to Knapp's Pa. Battery Oct. 5, 1861), Wilkins Briggs (reduced Oct. 17, 1861), John Witherspoon, Samuel Rinard (reduced Feb. 28, 1862), John Donohue, John Shoemaker (pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1862), corporals; Jacob McCall, Josiah M. Funk, musicians.

Privates.

Barber, Alex. R.
Barr, John, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 27, 1861.
Brown, Asel.
Bowersox, George W.
Black, Wm. H., pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1861.
Bruce, Charles, trans. to Knapp's Pa. Battery Oct. 5, 1861.
Baker, Ephraim. — Bard, Thomas.
Brown, Washington. — Clark, Benj. F.
Cannon, Thomas, wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Cane, William.
Cronan, Dennis, trans. to Knapp's Pa. Battery Oct. 5, 1861.
Copeland, William P. — Corbin, Matthew.
Cossart, William H. — Corbin, Washington.
Cedars, Joseph. — Dambuskey, H.
Clark, Amos.
Davis, James W., wounded, with loss of leg, Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Duffy, John P., wounded, with loss of leg, Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Dittus, George W.
Farraday, Thomas.
Griffin, Thomas.
Gibson, Wm. H., trans. to Knapp's Pa. Battery Oct. 5, 1861.
Green, James A. — Hoffman, John.
Herskey, Frederick. — Hinchman, Isaac.
Hughes, W. H., pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1861; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1861.
Henkleroad, J. W.
Hughes, James.
Jones, Richard.
Johnson, Thomas, pro. to corp. Jan. 10, 1862; reduced May 10th.
Johns, Jesse, killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Kearney, Michael.
Klepser, Andrew, killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Lowery, Samuel.
Lowery, David.
Lamp, David, killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Leighty, George.

Long, William H.
Martin, John H., trans. to Co. —, 147th Regt. P. V., Oct. 28, 1862.
Marks, Benjamin F. — Malouey, Samuel C.
Mogle, Adam. — Murphy, James.
Miles, Albert. — Mehan, Matthew.
Morgan, Adam. — Morgan, Thomas.
Maxwell, Curtis.
Morningstar, John, wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
McRay, Jacob. — McCarron, Edwin.
McLaughlin, Neal. — Neally, David.
McCullen, Alex. — O'Neal, James.
McAvoy, William.
Phillips, James, trans. to Knapp's Pa. Battery Oct. 5, 1861.
Patterson, W. H. — Roupe, Thomas.
Paulding, Worthington. — Riley, John.
Richards, T. H. — Rankin, William.
Robinson, Edward, disch. on surg. certif. June 30, 1862.
Smiley, Wm. A.
Sutherland, James.
Scott, Adam.
Sneath, George C., killed at Linden, Va., May 15, 1862.
Shinn, William.
Snyder, John.
Snyder, George W.
Tillotson, John, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 26, 1861.
Taylor, Solomon S. — Thomas, Jacob.
Teeter, Samuel. — Turley, Hugh.
Thorance, Joseph. — Tobias, Calvin.
Thompson, Wm. M.
Tolan, James, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 17, 1861.
Witherspoon, William.
Williams, Richard, wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Wilson, Hugh.
Wineburg, John H.
Weaver, John V., died at Frederick, Md., Feb. 26, 1862.

The Fifth Reserve, or Thirty-fourth Regiment.—The Fifth Reserve Regiment, numbered the Thirty-fourth of the Pennsylvania line, was organized at Camp Curtin on the 20th of June, 1861, being made up of companies previously formed and filled in Lycoming, Northumberland, Clearfield, Union, Huntingdon, Centre, Bradford, and Lancaster Counties. Huntingdon County furnished two companies, viz.: the "Huntingdon Infantry," Capt. Andrew S. Harrison, and the "Scott Infantry," Capt. George Dare. The first named of these companies was designated as G company, and the latter as I company of the regiment. The original field-officers of the Fifth Reserve were Col. John I. Gregg, of Centre County, Lieut.-Col. Joseph W. Fisher, of Lancaster County, and Maj. George Dare, of Huntingdon County, promoted from captain of I company, and succeeded in the command of that company by Capt. Frank Zentmyer.

On the 21st of June, the day following the organization of the Fifth under the above-named field-officers, Col. Gregg resigned in order to accept a captaincy to which he had been appointed in the Sixth United States Cavalry. He was succeeded in the colonelcy of the Fifth by Capt. Seneca G. Simmons, of the Seventh Regular Infantry, and in the morning of the 22d the regiment, with Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and the "Bucktail" regiment, under Col. Charles J. Biddle, left Camp Curtin under orders from Gen. Scott to proceed to Cumberland, Md., to relieve the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, under command of Col. Lew Wallace at that point. The route of the command was from Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence southward by the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad to Hopewell, where it arrived on the night of the 22d, the men having been profusely feasted during their stop at Huntingdon, where "an ample dinner had been provided for the coming soldiers, of which they partook most freely, and filled their haversacks with the choicest dainties."

From the night camp of the 22d at Hopewell the command moved early in the morning of Sunday, the 23d of June, and took the road for Bedford Springs, near which place it encamped on the same evening. This was named "Camp McCall," and the two regiments and battery remained there three days. From "Camp McCall" the command marched to the Maryland line, where a camp was formed called "Camp Mason and Dixon." There it remained until the night of the 7th of July, when it moved forward and occupied Cumberland, this being done at the urgent request of the citizens of the town, who desired it for protection against a rumored raid of the enemy's cavalry. The attack was not made, being prevented doubtless by the presence of the Pennsylvania troops. On the following day the regiments took possession of the camps previously occupied by Col. Wallace's Indianians. On the 13th of July the command moved to a camp about two miles from New Creek, Va., and twenty miles above Cumberland, where a railroad bridge had been destroyed by the enemy. The town of New Creek was occupied immediately afterwards by the troops, and on the 20th the Fifth moved to Piedmont, to hold the town and afford protection to its Unionist citizens. At this place some of the men of the regiment took possession of the office of the *Piedmont Independent* (the editor of which journal had been driven away by the rebels) and from it issued a paper called the *Pennsylvania Reserve*," which was the first of a great number of similar publications issued during the war by the editors and printers in the volunteer army."

This campaign of the Fifth and the Bucktails at Cumberland, Piedmont, New Creek, and neighboring parts of Virginia was of forty days' duration, in which time they had frequent skirmishes with bodies of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, afforded protection to the Union people of that region, and by repairing the railroad bridges which had been destroyed by rebels reopened railroad communication between Baltimore and Wheeling. Their campaign was closed on account of the urgent need of more troops in the vicinity of Washington to protect that city against the expected advance of the enemy after the battle of Bull Run. In conformity to orders recalling this command the regiments and battery took up their line of march northward on the 27th of July, and moving to Hopewell, proceeded thence by railroad through Huntingdon to Harrisburg, where they ar-

rived on the 31st. There the companies were recruited to near the maximum strength, and on the 8th of August the Fifth was moved by rail to Washington, and thence marched to the camp established for the reserve division at Tenallytown, Md., as before mentioned.

In the organization of the division at the Tenallytown camp the Fifth was assigned to Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds' (First) brigade, of which the other regiments were the First, Second, and Eighth Reserves, commanded respectively by Col. R. Biddle Roberts, Col. William B. Mann, and Col. George S. Hays.

The regiment remained at Tenallytown about two months, a period which was passed in camp routine, picket duty, and frequent alarms along the line of the Potomac, and on the 9th of October moved with its brigade and division across that historic stream and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac at Langley, Va., at which place the Reserve division made its winter-quarters. In the battle of Dranesville, which was fought on the 20th of December by the Third Brigade (Gen. Ord's) of the Reserves, neither the Fifth Regiment nor any part of Reynolds' brigade took part, having been delayed at Difficult Creek by orders of Gen. McCall.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the Fifth, with the entire division, moved from the winter-quarters at Camp Pierpont (Langley) to Hunter's Mills, Va., with the expectation of joining in a general advance of the army on the Confederate position at Manassas. But it was found that the enemy had evacuated his line of defenses and retired towards Gordonsville, and thereupon the plan of the campaign was changed by the commanding general, McClellan, and the Reserve regiments were ordered back to the Potomac. On the 14th the retrograde march was commenced, and continued through mud, darkness, and a deluge of rain to Alexandria, where it was expected that the division would embark with the rest of the Army of the Potomac for the Peninsula; but this was not the case. The division of McCall was assigned to duty with the First Corps under Gen. McDowell, which, with the exception of Franklin's division, was held between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers for the protection of the city of Washington.

From Alexandria the Fifth, with its brigade, marched back (April 9th) to Manassas, thence to Catlett's Station, thence to Falmouth, and (May 26th) across the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, of which place Gen. Reynolds was appointed military Governor. An advance from Fredericksburg along the line of the railroad towards Richmond was intended, but this was found to be inexpedient, and as Gen. McClellan was calling urgently for reinforcements to the Peninsula, Reynolds' brigade was recalled from its advanced position on the railroad, the entire division was marched to Gray's Landing, and there (June 9th) embarked for White House, on the Pamunkey River, where it arrived on the 9th of June. There had been a vast quantity of stores collected at White House for the use of the army on the Chickahominy, and the timely arrival of the Reserves prevented the destruction of those stores by a strong detachment of Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, who was then on his way towards the Pamunkey for that purpose. From White House the Fifth marched with its division by way of Baltimore Cross-Roads to join the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill. Thence the division was moved to the extreme right, where it took position at Mechanicsville and along the line of Beaver Dam Creek.

On Thursday, the 26th of June, was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of that series of bloody engagements known collectively as the "Seven Days' Fight," and also (with the exception of the severe skirmish at Dranesville in the previous December) the first engagement in which the infantry of the Pennsylvania Reserves took part. The Fifth had been that morning ordered across the Beaver Dam Creek to guard the Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridges, and four companies advanced to Mechanicsville. At one o'clock P.M. the enemy appeared and drove in the advanced pickets to the creek. At two P.M. Reynolds withdrew his brigade and occupied the light works which had been thrown up behind the creek. The Fifth occupied the left centre of the brigade line, being posted in the partial cover of a belt of woods on the left of the road. The enemy, advancing in strong force, attacked with great impetuosity, the Georgia and Louisiana troops wading Beaver Dam Creek where the water reached up to their belts, and charging again and again with fierce determination. Reynolds' brigade on the right received and repelled the severest assaults in the conflict, which raged through the whole afternoon, and only ceased when darkness closed down on wood and stream. The entire loss of the Reserve division was two hundred and ten killed and wounded and two hundred and eleven missing, of which number the Fifth Regiment sustained a loss of fifty killed and wounded.

Through the night succeeding the battle the men of the Pennsylvania Reserves slept on the field of conflict. At daylight on the morning of the 27th of June the Fifth, with its companion regiments, withdrew from the line of the Beaver Dam, and moved down parallel with the Chickahominy, some two or three miles, to Gaines' Mill, where Gen. Fitz John Porter's corps (of which the Reserves formed a part) was placed in line of battle for the renewed conflict, which was inevitable. Butterfield's brigade occupied the extreme left, Sykes' division of regulars the right, and McCall's Pennsylvanians were placed in the second line, Meade's brigade being on the left, near the Chickahominy, and Reynolds' brigade on the right of the line of the Reserves. Approaching the Union lines from the direction of Cold Harbor and Dispatch Station were the Confederate com-

mands of Gens. A. P. Hill, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, and (farther away, but moving up with all possible speed) the corps of the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson, in all more than fifty thousand men, against half that number on the Union side. The battle was opened by a furious attack on the regulars composing Porter's right. These, after having repulsed the enemy in his first attack, finally gave way before a renewed assault. The battle raged furiously during the afternoon, the Fifth, and other regiments of the Reserves in the second line, being constantly under a severe artillery fire. Between four and five o'clock the Second and Third Brigades were advanced to the first line, and at once became heavily engaged, the enemy making a furious and most determined assault at that point of the line. "The Fifth Regiment, on my left," said Maj. Stone, of the Bucktails, in his official report, "the conduct of which afforded a constant example of courage and discipline, answered the enemy with the most terrific fire." In that perilous position the regiment stood fast, and held its ground against repeated charges, until the men had exhausted their ammunition, when they retired before a flank assault made by the veterans of Stonewall Jackson.[1] Just then the famous Irish Brigade moved past them rapidly to the front, poured in a destructive volley, and bravely held the enemy in check, while the wearied men of the Fifth fell back with empty cartridge-boxes, but without panic or disorder, to the Chickahominy. During the afternoon of the battle the command of the Fifth devolved on Lieut.-Col. Fisher, Col. Simmons being in command of the brigade. The heroic Gen. Reynolds, the brigade commander, became separated from his troops, and was captured by the enemy on the following morning. The losses of the Fifth Regiment in this engagement were not reported separately from those of the succeeding four days.

The day of Gaines' Mill closed in blood and defeat to the Union forces, and during the night the shattered Pennsylvania Reserves, with the other troops, succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy and destroying the bridge behind them, though two bridges farther down the stream (Bottom's and Long Bridges) still remained; and it was not long after sunrise on Saturday morning when the Confederate force under the indomitable Jackson was massed at the upper one of these and preparing to cross to the south side. Other hostile forces were also advancing, and in view of this rather alarming situation of affairs the general had, as early as Friday morning, decided on a retreat by the whole army to James River, where a base of supplies could be held, and communication on the river kept open by the Union gunboats. The troops were informed of the proposed change by an apparently triumphant announcement (intended merely to encourage the soldiers, and lighten in some degree the gloom of the great disaster) that a new flank movement was about to be executed that would surely and swiftly result in the capture of Richmond. No such assurance, however, could conceal from the intelligent men who formed the Army of the Potomac that their backs, and not their faces, were now turned towards the Confederate capital, and that the "change of base" was made from necessity rather than choice.

During the day succeeding that of the Gaines' Mill battle the Fifth Reserve lay in quiet on the south side of the Chickahominy, near the York River Railroad. On Sunday, the 29th, it moved with the other regiments to and across White Oak Swamp, and at evening came to the vicinity of Charles City Cross-Roads, where on the following day a fierce battle was fought, in which the Fifth took gallant part. The first assault of the enemy at Charles City Cross-Roads was received at about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th. At about three o'clock the Fifth became heavily engaged, and, with the Eighth, charged the Seventh and Seventeenth Virginia Confederate Regiments, putting them to complete rout, and capturing many prisoners. Later in the day the Fifth fought desperately, repelling repeated assaults of the foe, and losing its commander, the brave Col. Simmons, who was mortally wounded, taken prisoner, and died in the hands of the enemy. No abler or more gallant officer than Col. Seneca G. Simmons ever led a regiment to battle. The division commander, Gen. McCall, was also taken prisoner in this engagement.

In the terrible battle of Malvern Hill, which was fought in the afternoon of the following day (July 1st), the Fifth being held with the division in reserve, did not become actively engaged, though it lay for hours under a heavy fire of artillery. The battle opened about four o'clock P.M., and from that time until darkness closed the roar of musketry, the crash of artillery, and the howling of canister was unintermitting. Finally the carnage ceased, and the men of the North lay down on the field (as they supposed) of victory. But at about midnight orders came to fall in for a march, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, with other commands of the Army of the Potomac, moved silently down the hill and away on the road to Berkeley (or Harrison's Landing), where they arrived and camped on the 2d of July. The loss of the Fifth Reserve Regiment in the seven days' battles from the Chickahominy to Malvern Hill was one hundred and thirty-three killed and wounded, and one hundred and three taken prisoners. By the death of Col. Simmons, Lieut.-Col. Fisher was promoted to colonel, Maj. George Dare to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Frank Zentmyer to major of the regiment.

[1] A Confederate officer who was present at the battle of Gaines' Mill, in writing of it afterwards, paid a high compliment to the gallant conduct of the Pennsylvania Reserves on that field, and said, "It was only when the news came that Jackson was upon them in their rear that, about eight o'clock, they retired before our advance."

After a dreary stay of about six weeks at Harrison's Landing the Fifth broke camp, and from that time to the final muster out Companies G and I participated in the several battles in which the regiment was engaged, among which were the second Bull Run, Aug. 20, 1862, in which Lieut. R. W. Smith, of Company G, was killed; South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. In February, 1863, was sent to Washington to rest and recruit. In battle of Gettysburg, Pa., in July, 1863; Warrenton, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, and then stationed at Alexandria through the winter of 1863–64. In battle of Wilderness, Perkin's Store, Fredericksburg, and Orange Turnpike, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864, which was their last battle. They left the field June 1, 1864, and proceeded to Holmesburg, Pa., where the whole regiment was received with joyous demonstrations by the people of its native State.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

(Mustered in June 21, 1861, except where noted. Date of muster out with company June 11, 1864, except where noted.)

A. S. Harrison, capt., disch. Oct. 24, 1862.
John E. Wolfe, pro. from 1st lieut. Co. D to capt. Jan. 12, 1862; disch. April 11, 1863, for wounds recd. at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
C. M. Hildebrand, pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Aug. 25, 1863; brevet major March 13, 1865.
George Thomas, 1st lieut., disch. Oct. 24, 1862.
Thomas Conpropst, 1st lieut., res. May 15, 1862.
J. A. Willoughby, 1st lieut., pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 25, 1863; to adjt. May 7, 1864; to brevet capt. March 13, 1865.
William F. Thomas, 2d lieut., disch. Oct. 14, 1862.
Joel Thompkins, 2d lieut., res. Aug. 15, 1863.
Robert W. Smith, 2d lieut., pro. from sergt.-maj. to 2d lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; killed at Bull Run Aug. 20, 1862.
R. McC. Alexander, 2d lieut., pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 25, 1863; brevet 1st lieut. March 13, 1865.
H. Stonebraker, 1st sergt.
Richard Meredith, 1st sergt., wounded and prisoner at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 21, 1862.
Jacob Hawn, sergt.
Patrick Kelly, sergt.
David Shoutz, sergt.
Henry Eckley, sergt.
Thomas Given, sergt., died Oct. 1, 1862, of wounds recd. at Antietam September 17th.
Alexander Shannon, sergt.
David Decker, corp.
Peter L. Posten, corp.
Anderson Stewart, corp.
Robert McCarrell, corp., trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Franklin Couts, corp., trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
John S. Henderson, corp., disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 11, 1862.
John C. Smith, musician.
W. H. Wickerman, musician.
Allison, Steel, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 21, 1862.
Brewster, James C.
Brinder, David, killed at Wilderness May 7, 1864.
Cox, William, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Couts, George, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Cairns, John, died of wounds recd. at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
Corbett, Luther, killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Couts, Henry, killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Corbin, Harrison, killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Couch, Cyrus.
Corbin, George.
Campbell, Charles.
Dean, John, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Davis, John E., died at Warrenton Junction Dec. 19, 1863.
Ely, John, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 16, 1862.
Edwards, George W., killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Everett, Walter H., died Dec. 17, 1862, of wounds recd. at Fredericksburg.
Foust, Frederick.
Fisher, Franklin, trans. to Co. E Oct. 10, 1861.
Fowler, Samuel, killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Geissenger, D. H.
Garrett, Bernard, disch. on surg. certif. April 2, 1863.
Gilliland, William, disch. on surg. certif. May 4, 1863.
Green, Charles, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
Hinkson, Jacob.
Hawn, Augustus.
Hite, Thomas M., trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Hall, Thomas, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Hoover, Joel, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 13, 1862.
Herbert, Michael.
Irvin, Samuel.
Irvin, Daniel, killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Johnson, John, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
King, John P., trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Keith, Andrew, killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Keith, Stillman H.
Lloyd, Eleazer.
Leightner, John.
Lloyd, Thomas, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Louther, William, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
Moyer, John.
Miller, David H., trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Moore, James, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Morgan, Franklin, disch. by order War Dept. Dec. 10, 1862.
McCabe, Samuel S.
McDonald, Henry.
Nash, George H.
Nash, Daniel G., disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 4, 1862.
O'Brien, John, disch. by order of War Dept. Dec. 10, 1862.
Powell, Ephraim.
Pope, Daniel.
Pope, Edward.
Prough, Samuel, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Pope, John, killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Parks, John, killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Rowland, James.
Ramsey, John, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 4, 1862.
Rupert, George, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 23, 1862.
Shoutz, Jonas B., on detached service at muster out.
Shoutz, Christian, wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 13, 1864; absent in hosp. at muster out.
Stehley, Benjamin.
Stewart, Asbury.
Swivell, John, disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.
Sweeney, John, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Stewart, Joseph, killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
Stewart, Abraham, killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Sheeder, William.
Weston, Simon.
Wicks, William.
Westbrook, David.
White, Thomas, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Williamson, Samuel, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 6, 1862.

COMPANY I.

(Mustered in June 21, 1861, except where noted. Date of muster out June 11, 1864, except where noted.)

Frank Zentmyer, capt., pro. to maj. Aug. 1, 1862.
James Porter, capt., pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. July 1, 1862; to capt. March 5, 1863.
Robert B. Frazer, 1st lieut., dismissed Sept. 25, 1862.
David Zentmyer, 1st lieut., pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Granville P. Swoope, 1st lieut., pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. March 4, 1863; brevet capt. March 13, 1865.
J. A. McPherran, 2d lieut. June 17, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. F July 1, 1862.
Israel D. Kinch, 2d lieut., pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Thomas L. Guyer, 2d lieut., pro. from corp. to 2d lieut. March 5, 1863.
John B. McKean, 1st sergt., pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1862; to sergt. Sept. 2, 1862; to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1862.
Martin W. Fink, sergt.
William C. Patterson, sergt., pro. to corp. Sept. 2, 1862; to sergt. Oct. 1, 1862.
George W. Speaker, sergt., pro. to sergt. Sept. 7, 1863.
George Gensamore, sergt.
J. F. Bathurst, sergt., disch. Dec. 19, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
J. J. Paterson, sergt., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1863.
James A. Alburn, corp.
Alexander Dickson, corp.
David Knee, corp.
Samuel Spangler, corp., disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1862.
N. H. Lee, corp., disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1863
John W. Ayres, corp., disch. Aug 17, 1863, for wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
Miles Moore, corp. Jan. 24, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P.V. June 6, 1864; veteran.
James R. Worts, corp. March 1, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Richard H. Dare, musician June 21, 1861.
William Black, musician, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Ayres, James P.
Aurandt, Jonathan.
Albright, David, must. in June 8, 1863; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Ainsworth, James, must. in June 8, 1863; died at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 23, 1864; burial record Feb. 25, 1864, grave 1380.
Akley, John.
Albright, George B., must. in June 8, 1863.
Barton, John, trans. to 119th Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Bohew, John, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Chamberlain, D.
Chronister, Jacob.
Campbell, Alex.
Cornealy, John, trans. to Battery D, 5th U. S. Art., Nov. 26, 1863.
Cornealy, Christ.
Caldwell, David, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Clark, Lewis L., died at Camp Tenally, D. C., Aug. 21, 1861.
Crum, James, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Crogan, Henry J.
Dickson, Samuel, disch. Oct. 20, 1862, for wounds received at White Oak Swamp June 30, 1862.
Dixon, William, died at Camp Tenally, D. C., Aug. 27, 1861.
Frank, David, must. in July 19, 1861; disch. March 3, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Feltenberger, J.
Garland, Joseph.
Geist, Martin.
Giles, James E.
Garvoe, Gideon.
Griffith, Joseph.
Griffith, Benjamin, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Gilland, W. Y., died at Chesapeake Hospital Nov. 25, 1862.
Hampton, David D.
Huey, William.
Hamilton, Thomas.
Henry, John, disch. on surg. certif. March 11, 1863.
Hollman, Mahlon T., disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.
Howard, James H., trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Harpster, Jacob, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Harpster, Thomas, died at Camp Pierpont, Va., January, 1862.
Hastings, Joseph, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Householder, Samuel, killed at Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862.
Huyett, Aaron.
Isenberg, George W., wounded at North Anna River May 29, 1864.
Keith, Joseph.
Kelly, William.
Klepper, John, disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 10, 1862.
Kinch, Emminger, trans. to Signal Corps, date unknown.
Knee, Henry, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Laird, Milton.
Louis, Marshal H., trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Laport, Samuel, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1862.
Leper, George.
Miller, Leander.
Maguire, Luke.
Morrow, William, killed at Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862.
Nash, John.
Nash, Alexander, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Patterson, William H.
Parks, James.
Rice, Jacob.
Rice, John C.
Raybold, Gottlieb.
Reader, Daniel.
Romberger, George A., trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; vet.
Romberger, B. F., disch. on surg. certif. August, 1861.
Shannon, William.
Stewart, David D.
Shannon, Peter, trans. to Battery C, 5th U. S. Art. Nov. 21, 1862.
Swisher, Henry, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Schuch, Benneville, died at Windmill Point, Va., Feb. 4, 1863.
Shollenberger, C., killed at Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862.
Simpson, Oliver, killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Smith, James W.
Staines, W.
Stewart, William.
Strepler, Jacob.
Sailor, Samuel.
Tate, Edward.
Thompson, John P., died at Forage Station, Va., June 18, 1862.
Tremberg, Peter M.
Taylor, Samuel, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 11, 1862.
Watson, George.
Weston, Jeremiah, disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 20, 1862.
Wills, Samuel, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 15, 1863.
Wilson, George C., disch. by Gen. Order Oct. 10, 1862.
Worts, Thomas, trans. to Battery C, 5th U. S. Art. Nov. 21, 1862.
Wilson, Abraham, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
White, Henry, died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Jan. 21, 1862.
Young, David, trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.
Yingling, Martin.

Twelfth Reserve Regiment,—the Forty-first of the Pennsylvania line,—was made up of companies which had been raised for the three months' service but failed to secure acceptance, one of them being the Huntingdon Guards, from Huntingdon County, which became Company I of the regiment, the original commissioned officers being Capt. James C. Baker, First Lieut. Perry Etchison, and Second Lieut. Samuel J. Cloyd. The Twelfth was organized at Camp Curtin, where it was mustered into the United States service Aug. 10, 1861, its field-officers being Col. John H. Taggart, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. Samuel N. Bailey, of York County; and Maj. Peter Baldy, of Northampton County. On the day of muster the regiment left Camp Curtin, and proceeded by way of Baltimore and Washington to the camp of the Reserve division at Tenallytown, Md., where it was assigned to the Third Brigade.

The history of the Twelfth is much the same as that of the Fifth Reserve Regiment, both being in the same division (though for more than a year in different brigades) during their terms of service. For the general movements of the Reserves, therefore, reference may be had to the history of the Fifth already given. The latter regiment, however, was not in the battle of Dranesville, Dec. 20, 1861, where the Twelfth took part in the engagement, but without loss. In March, 1862, the regiment moved with the division to Hunter's Mills, Va., thence to Fairfax Court-House, to Centreville, to Manassas Junction, and to Fredericksburg, Va. The Huntingdon company (I), which had been stationed at Manassas Junction, marched thence with the Fifth Reserve Regiment, and arrived at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, on the 11th of May.

At Fredericksburg the Twelfth joined the forces of Gen. Irwin McDowell, and Gen. Ord was succeeded by Gen. Truman Seymour, in command of the Third Brigade. From that place it moved with the division to the Virginia Peninsula, marching from White House Landing to Mechanicsville, where it became a part of the corps of Gen. Fitz John Porter.

In the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862, the Twelfth occupied the extreme left of the line, where, at about four o'clock P.M., the enemy made a desperate attempt to flank by sending a heavy force down the Ellerson Mill road. In the desperate conflict which followed the attempted execution of this movement the Twelfth fought with unsurpassed bravery and determination, expending one hundred rounds of ammunition, and holding the ground against a greatly superior force until darkness closed the fight. Between three and four o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 27th, the regiment retired with the division to Gaines' Mill. In the battle which was fought there on that day it was posted in support of Easton's battery, and remained on that duty and under a tremendous artillery fire for more than three hours. At about half-past five o'clock the enemy assaulted in very heavy force, but was held in check for a time, with heavy loss on both sides. At dark the Twelfth with other Reserve regiments retired to the Chickahominy, and before midnight had crossed that stream by the Woodbury bridge. The loss of the regiment in the battle of the 27th was thirty-one killed and wounded. On the 28th (the day following the battle) the Twelfth was on picket along the Chickahominy. At three o'clock A.M. on Sunday, the 29th, it marched as guard to the reserve artillery train, moving on the road leading across White Oak Swamp to the James River. In the afternoon of the 30th it was engaged, as was also the Fifth Reserve, in the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, receiving a sudden and tremendous attack by a heavy force of the enemy, losing sixty-five killed, wounded, and missing. At midnight the Twelfth marched from the field on the road to James River, halting at Malvern Hill, where Gen. McClellan massed the reserve artillery, and made his dispositions for a determined stand against the advancing enemy. In the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st, the Twelfth was held in reserve and not actively engaged, though being for hours under a heavy fire of artillery. In the latter part of the night succeeding the battle it marched with the division for Harrison's Landing, where it arrived in the forenoon of July 2d. This was the end of the series of battles known as the Seven Days' fight, in which the Twelfth lost seventy-three killed and wounded and thirty-six missing.

On the evacuation of the position at Harrison's Landing the regiment moved to the Rappahannock, and fought under Gen. Pope in the second Bull Run battle, August 29th and 30th, losing forty-three killed and wounded. Crossing into Maryland, the Twelfth fought in the battle of South Mountain, losing twenty-five killed and wounded. The men fought here with the greatest gallantry and determination, forcing their way up the mountain-side in the face of the enemy, and bivouacked for the night on the summit. At Antietam, on the 16th and 17th of September, the regiment was again engaged, fighting with its accustomed bravery, and sustaining a loss of sixty-one killed and wounded and three missing.

In the great battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, the Twelfth suffered the severe loss of eighty-three killed and wounded and thirty-four taken prisoners. Its position was with its brigade on the extreme left, three miles below the town of Fredericksburg, where it crossed the river on pontoons. On the 13th a fierce assault was made on the enemy's works and they were carried; but no support was at hand, and the brigade was forced back, with the above-stated loss to the Twelfth. After the battle the regiment recrossed the river with the army, and reoccupied its previous camp. It took part in the dreary "mud march" made in January, 1863, by the army under Gen. Burnside, and was soon after ordered to the defenses of Washington, and to rest and recruit its decimated ranks.

From Washington Company I, of Huntingdon County, moved with the regiment in all its marches and participated with it in all the battles in which it was engaged to the close of the war, among which were the Gettysburg campaign, where it took an active part in the struggle. It was engaged with the enemy at Broad Run, Va., Rappahannock Station, Oct. 14, 1863, New Hope Church, Nov. 26, 1863, battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., Gurnea Station, Jericho Ford, and Bethesda Church.

The re-enlisted men and recruits of the Huntingdon company were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, which was actively engaged until the close of the war.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

(Mustered out March 17, 1862, except where noted.)

There is no muster-out roll of this company on file at adjutant-general's office.

Capt. James C. Baker, must. in Feb. 6, 1862; died July 7, 1862.

Capt. Chill W. Hazzard, must. in July 30, 1861; pro. to capt. April 20, 1863; brevetted maj. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

First Lieut. Perry Etchison, res. July 18, 1862; must. in March 17, 1862.

First Lieut. William H. Myers, must. in July 24, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. April 20, 1863; breveted capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Second Lieut. Samuel J. Cloyd, must. in March 17, 1862; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.

Second Lieut. Frank D. Stephens, pro. from private to 1st sergt. April 24, 1862; to 2d lieut. April 24, 1863; prisoner at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

First Sergt. Andrew J. Demming, captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864.

First Sergt. William W. Woods, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Sergts. Thomas M. Kelly, David Long, John C. Rinker, R. Y. Askin, Seth Alexander (must. in April 5, 1862).

Corps. Joseph Beers, David Hancock, Elias B. Wilson, David W. Stevens, John B. Chilcoat, William H. Harris, William D. Hancock, Abraham D. Long, Henry C. Lyon (captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; died a prisoner, date unknown), Charles H. Martin (captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864).

Musicians, John Harvey, George W. Weight.

Albert, Henry, must. in April 5, 1862.

Allen, Robert J., must. in April 5, 1862.

Barker, George S.

Baker, Josiah.

Butts, John F., must. in Aug. 10, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Black, John, trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; prisoner at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1861; died, date unknown.

Briggs, John A.

Bypuss, Herman, must. in March 27, 1862.

Carother, William H., trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; prisoner at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; died, date unknown.

Cornelius, John. Copenhaven, William.

Cloyd, Thomas, must. in April 5, 1862.

Duffield, James R., must. out with company June 11, 1864.

De Armitt, John C., trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; prisoner at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864.

Durboran, Isaac H., must. out with company June 11, 1864; must. in Aug. 10, 1861.

Elliott, James A.

Giles, James P., trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; prisoner at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864.

Gluch, John. Hancock, Aquilla.

Flick, George W. Huntsman, James H.

Hamman, Peter. Hancock, Jeremiah.

Harvey, William. Hicks, Thomas J.

Hudson, Augustus B., must. in April 5, 1862.

Johns, John E. Knobb, James.

Kelly, Alfred. Leerd, Adam.

Kelly, Thomas S.

Livinghouse, B. F., trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; prisoner at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; died, date unknown.

Leerd, George.

Locke, Jonathan, must. in March 29, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; prisoner at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; died, date unknown.

Locke, Daniel, must. in March 29, 1862.

Livinghouse, J. C., must. in March 29, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; prisoner at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; died, date unknown.

Linch, Michael, must. in June 15, 1861; captured at Weldon Railroad.

Madden, Oliver C. Myers, John J.

Malone, William. Montgomery, Jacob.

Martin, Benjamin R., must. in March 29, 1862.

McMullen, John, must. in March 29, 1862.

Neff, Porter, must. in June 15, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Need, George M., must. in March 29, 1862.

Naugle, Isaac, must. in March 29, 1862.

O'Neil, Henry, must. in March 29, 1862.

Palmer, Lafayette, must. in March 14, 1862.

Rutter, Alfred. Rutter, Elisha.

Richart, William. Ramsey, Thomas, Jr.

Ramsey, Robert.

Roberts, David, trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

Ramsey, Austin, must. in April 5, 1862.

Smith, Jesse P. Shaffer, Henry.

Shaffer, Edward H. Smith, Willis C.

Snyder, Elias. Shaffer, George F.

Speer, George W.

Sneath, John S., must. in April 7, 1862.

Speaker, James A., must. in March 29, 1862.

Swartz, Daniel, must. in March 29, 1862.

Thomas, Joseph, must. in March 29, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; died a prisoner, date unknown.

Taylor, George B., must. in April 5, 1862.

Vaughn, Thomas W.

Wright, Henry C., trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; prisoner at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864.

Whitman, John A. Young, Jacob A.

Walls, William H. Young, George.

CHAPTER XX.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

The Forty-ninth and Fifty-third Regiments.—In the organization of this regiment there were included two companies from Huntingdon County, viz., C company, Capt. John B. Miles (afterwards promoted to major and to lieutenant-colonel, and killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864), and D company, Capt. James D. Campbell. The other companies of the regiment were recruited in Chester, Centre, Mifflin, and Juniata Counties. The rendezvous of the Forty-ninth was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized in September, 1861, under the following-named field-officers: Colonel, William H. Irwin; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Brisbane; Major, Thomas M. Hulings. The regiment left Harrisburg on the 22d of September and proceeded to Washington, D. C., where it was assigned to Brig.-Gen. W. S. Hancock's (First) brigade of Gen. "Baldy" Smith's division of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes. After being assigned, the regiment was encamped with its brigade at Lewinsville, Va., where and in which vicinity it was employed in camp and picket duty till March 10, 1862, when it moved forward with the army toward Manassas, and thence (when that place was found to have been evacuated by the enemy) back to Alexandria, Va., where, on the 24th of March, it embarked and proceeded to Newport News, where it arrived on the 26th. On the 4th of April it moved with the Army of the Potomac up the Peninsula, and on the 5th arrived in front of the enemy's position on the line extending from Yorktown to the James River. It held its position along the left bank of the Warwick River until Sunday, May 4th, when it moved forward with the other troops of the army in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated his Yorktown line and was retreating towards Richmond. The Confederate forces were overtaken that night, they being in a strong position near the town of Williamsburg, where a heavy battle was fought on the following day, the fight being opened by Hooker's division at daylight, in the midst of a drenching rain, which continued through the day. Hancock's brigade occupied the right, the Forty-ninth being on the left centre, with the Sixth Maine on its right, and the Forty-third New York on its left. It was ordered into the fight at about eleven o'clock A.M., and moved forward unflinchingly, encountering the Confederate brigade of Gen. Jubal Early. At the first shock Hancock's men recoiled and retired a short distance, then rallied, charged, and drove the enemy back in disorder and with heavy loss, including about three hundred prisoners taken by the brigade of Hancock. Many of the prisoners were of the Fifth North Carolina Regiment, which confronted the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, which fought with unexcelled bravery, and, with the other

regiments of Hancock's command, was highly commended by Gen. McClellan for gallant conduct in this engagement.

During the night succeeding the battle the enemy retreated from his strong line at Williamsburg, and two days later the Army of the Potomac moved forward in pursuit. The Forty-ninth advanced by way of Old Church and Cold Harbor to the Chickahominy in the vicinity of New Bridge. It remained on the north side of the Chickahominy until the 5th of June, when it crossed that stream by the "Grapevine" bridge, and moved to Garrett's Hill. On the 26th it stood in line of battle to take part in the expected movement on Richmond, led by Hooker's division. On the 26th was fought the battle of Mechanicsville by the Pennsylvania Reserves on the extreme right, the Forty-ninth taking no part, being on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. During the day of the battle of Gaines' Mill (June 27th) the regiment was in line waiting orders, and towards evening was briskly attacked by a Confederate force from Richmond under Gen. Magruder, but sustained little loss. In the night of the 27th it moved to Golding's farm, and on the following day became warmly engaged at Peach Orchard with a force of the enemy under Gen. Robert Toombs. The loss of the regiment in the actions of the 27th and 28th was thirty-three killed and wounded. On the 29th it repulsed the enemy handsomely in a minor action at Savage Station, on the York River Railroad, and on the same night took up its line of march for James River, which it reached (at Harrison's Landing) on the 2d of July, not having taken active part in the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, on the 30th of June, nor in that of Malvern Hill, July 1st.

At Harrison's Landing the regiment (which suffered there very severely from sickness) remained until the 16th of August, when it marched thence down the Peninsula by way of Williamsburg to Fortress Monroe, where it was embarked on the 23d and proceeded up the Chesapeake and the Potomac River to Alexandria. On the 27th it marched from Fairfax Seminary with Franklin's corps to the relief of Gen. Pope, who was then hard pressed by the enemy south of Manassas. It reached Centreville, but did not go beyond that point, and consequently was not present at the second Bull Run battle. On the night of August 31st it marched from Centreville back to its previous camp at Fairfax Seminary. On the invasion of Maryland by Gen. Lee, it moved from Fairfax (September 5th), crossed the Potomac, and took part in the engagement at Crampton's Gap on the 14th. On the 17th (the day of the great battle of Antietam) the regiment marched from Pleasant Valley, Md., to the scene of action, reached the field, and formed line of battle, but was not ordered into the fight, though it lost several men by the fire of the enemy's artillery.

On the 19th the regiment moved from Antietam to the Potomac, which it crossed a few days later, and advanced by successive marches to Warrenton, to Stafford Court-House, to Belle Plain, and to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. In the great battle at that place on the 13th of December, it crossed the Rappahannock with Franklin's grand division on the extreme left, and was posted in support of batteries, but was not engaged against the enemy's infantry. On the 16th it recrossed the river, and soon after went into winter-quarters. On the 9th of January the regiment was consolidated into four companies, and Maj. Miles and other supernumerary officers were ordered on recruiting service, by which means the regiment was nearly filled during the winter.

In the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac after Gen. Hooker assumed command of it, the Forty-ninth was assigned to Sedgwick's (Sixth) corps, First Division, Third Brigade, commanded by Gen. Russell. Marching on the campaign of Chancellorsville, the regiment crossed the Rappahannock on the 29th of April, placing the pontoons in position for the passage of Sedgwick's corps, and losing several men in performing that service. From the south bank of the river it moved with its division to the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, where the enemy was found strongly fortified. The regiment remained in front of these works until the 30th, when it moved to the river and remained till May 3d, when it again moved forward and lay under a heavy artillery fire for several hours. On the same day it moved through the town, and became sharply engaged in skirmishing near Salem Church. Again on the 4th it was engaged in skirmishing until nightfall, when it sustained a fierce attack by the enemy until forced to retire towards the river. On the 5th it recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, and returned to its old camp-ground at White Oak Church, having experienced but light loss in the campaign of Chancellorsville. Moving northward on the campaign of Gettysburg, the men suffered terribly, marching day after day in excessively hot weather and through clouds of dust raised by the myriad feet and hoofs and wheels of the advancing column. The regiment crossed the Potomac at Edwards Ferry, and advanced to Westminster, Md., whence it marched towards Gettysburg. It arrived on the field at about 2 o'clock P.M. on the 2d of July, and was placed in position in support of the Fifth Corps. On the morning of the 3d it was placed on the extreme left, but, with its corps, was changed during the day to the right of Round Top, where it stood in line ready to enter the fight, but was not ordered in, suffering only a slight loss from the artillery fire. After the battle it moved (July 5th) in pursuit of the enemy, but did not become engaged except in a skirmish on the 12th.

Crossing the Potomac into Virginia, the Forty-ninth was employed in various movements and marches during the succeeding summer and fall. In the morning of November 7th, it marched with its corps

from Warrenton to a point near Rappahannock Station, where the enemy was found strongly intrenched near the river. Late in the day the position was attacked by Russell's brigade (including the Forty-ninth Regiment), and just as the twilight fell the work was carried at the point of the bayonet. The effective force of the charging brigade was but about thirteen hundred men, while the works were well supplied with artillery, and held by fully sixteen hundred Confederates, who were taken prisoners, including one hundred and twenty-eight commissioned officers, of whom two were commanders of brigades; and among the material captured were four pieces of artillery with caissons and a large quantity of ammunition, eight battle-flags, and nineteen hundred stand of small-arms. For the carrying of the intrenched line with the bayonet, and the seizing of the enemy's pontoon-bridge, the Forty-ninth and other regiments of the assaulting column were warmly complimented in general orders by Gen. Sedgwick, who said they deserved "especial honor" for their steadiness and gallantry. The loss of the Forty-ninth in this engagement was thirty killed and wounded. Afterwards, in the affair at Mine Run, the Forty-ninth lay for some hours under artillery fire, but was not engaged, and, retiring with the other troops, went into winter-quarters at Hazel Run, where about two hundred and sixty men re-enlisted for the war, and where, during the winter, the regiment received large accessions of recruits and drafted men from Pennsylvania. On the 23d of April following Maj. Miles was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel.

In the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment marched with its division, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford on the 4th of May, and on the following day was engaged in the first of the battles in the Wilderness, losing thirty-four killed and wounded, but repulsing the enemy and holding the field. In the early morning of the 6th the battle was reopened and kept up during the day, the heaviest fighting being in front of the Forty-ninth and its division. During the night it moved to the left, and was engaged in heavy skirmishing through the following day. Still moving by the left, it arrived before noon of the 8th at Laurel Hill, where a brisk action ensued. On the 9th Gen. Sedgwick, the corps commander, was killed, while selecting a position on the left. He was succeeded in the command by Gen. H. G. Wright. Gen. Russell, of the brigade, now took command of the division, and was succeeded as brigade commander by Gen. Eustis. On the 10th the regiment was continually under fire, and late in the day charged with the divison, carrying the enemy's works in its front, and taking several pieces of artillery and more than eight hundred prisoners, but afterwards being compelled to abandon the position and the captures, retiring before a heavy reinforcement. In the charge and subsequent retreat across open ground swept by artillery and musketry, the regiment lost sixty-five killed (among whom was Lieut.-Col. Miles) and two hundred wounded and missing. Among the wounded were Lieut. B. H. Downing, of D company, and Lieut. Hilands, adjutant of the regiment. The dead and many of the wounded were necessarily left in the hands of the enemy, and the bodies of Col. Hulings and Lieut.-Col. Miles were not recovered.

On the 12th of May the regiment was again engaged near Spottsylvania Court-House, charging with other troops on that part of the Confederate works known as the "Bloody Angle." The fight raged all day, and the slaughter was terrible, but the works were carried and occupied by the Union forces on the following day. Up to this time, in the nine days which had elapsed since the regiment crossed the Rapidan, its losses had been three hundred and ninety-one killed, wounded, and missing, reducing its numbers to about one hundred and thirty-five effective men, with which it entered the engagement of June 1st at Cold Harbor, where it fought for two days; then, with the other troops, left the position, marched to and crossed the James River, and moved to the front of Petersburg, where it remained posted at several different points in the lines encircling the beleaguered city till the 11th of July, when, with the other commands of the Sixth Corps, it was embarked and transported to Washington City, where it arrived on the 12th, and was at once marched out to meet the Confederate column, which, having entered Maryland across the Upper Potomac, was moving under command of Gen. Early to the assault of the works around the national capital by way of Monocacy. The invading force made a precipitate retreat before the advance of the grim and battle-scarred Sixth Corps, which kept up the pursuit until it had crossed the Potomac and reached Berryville, Va. It then returned to the vicinity of Washington, when it was soon learned that Early had commenced vigorous hostilities in the Shenandoah Valley against the forces of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. The Sixth Corps then marched rapidly to Harper's Ferry, where it crossed the Potomac, and, advancing up the valley, joined Gen. Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah.

At Winchester, on the 19th of September, the Forty-ninth took part in the battle by which the enemy's forces were routed and sent "whirling up the valley." In that action the regiment lost forty-nine killed and wounded. "In the heat of the engagement," says Bates, "a shell burst near the top of the color-staff, scattering to the winds the few remaining shreds of the flag." A new State flag was presented to the regiment on the 26th of October.

After the battle at Winchester the Forty-ninth with its brigade remained in the town, guarding prisoners and on other duty, until the 29th of October, when the brigade rejoined the division and corps at Cedar Creek. In November, after the army of Gen. Sheridan had expelled the Confederate army from the valley, the Sixth Corps was ordered back to the

army in front of Petersburg, and arrived there on the 5th of December, immediately after which time the Forty-ninth went into winter-quarters on the Weldon Railroad. On the opening of the final campaign of the war in the spring of 1865, the regiment moved on the night of April 1st, and on the morning of the 2d took part in the grand assault which broke the Confederate line and caused the evacuation of Petersburg, the enemy retreating during the succeeding night towards Danville. The Sixth Corps pursued and overtook and fought the flying Confederates at Sailor's Creek, routed them, and took seven thousand prisoners, including three general officers. The Forty-ninth lost in that action but slightly,—seven killed and wounded. From this field the regiment marched, in charge of prisoners, to Appomattox Court-House, where it arrived on the day of the great surrender (April 9th). After that decisive event it moved to Danville, Va., reaching there on the 27th, and remaining until the 23d of May. The surrender of the Confederate army under Gen. Johnston in North Carolina had ended the war, and the Forty-ninth then turned homeward, and marching through Richmond arrived on the 2d of June at the Washington defenses, where it remained until the 15th, when its history was closed by muster out of the service.

The list of officers and enlisted men of the Huntingdon County companies in the Forty-ninth is as follows:

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Capt. John B. Miles, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. to maj. Oct. 16, 1862.

Capt. J. R. Eckebarger, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1863.

Capt. A. Boyd Hutchinson, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Capt. James C. Smith, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 26, 1862; trans. from Co. G June 11, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 25, 1864; to brevet capt. Aug. 1, 1864; to capt. June 3, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

First Lieut. F. W. Wombacher, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. E March 16, 1864.

Second Lieut. A. G. Dickey, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; res. Oct. 27, 1862.

Second Lieut. Christian Dale, must. in Dec. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. March 4, 1864; com. capt. Co. F June 27, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company June 15, 1865; vet.

First Sergeant John Miller, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 6, 1865; com. 1st lieut. July 14, 1864; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

First Sergt. Jeremiah C. Brown, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

First Sergt. Calvin Cain, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 23, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865; vet.

First Sergt. George S. Ketner, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. March 4, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.

Sergt. Henry Entriken, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Sergt. James F. Moore, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 10, 1862; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to sergt. Oct. 24, 1864; com. 2d lieut. July 14, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Samuel D. Osborne, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to sergt. April 6, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Harvey Moore, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to sergt. Oct. 31, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out; vet.

Sergt. Robert B. Smith, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Sergt. Samuel Stewart, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 17, 1861.

Corp. Eugene Jeffries, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. March 4, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. John T. Hall, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. H. W. Marshall, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. Merritt D. Stalbird, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. Enos S. McCafferty, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. John M. Duey, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; killed at Petersburg April 6, 1865; vet.

Corp. Moses Chriswell, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; died Feb. 16, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Corp Griffith Lytle, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Corp. William H. Musser, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Corp. James A. Patton, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1863, expiration of term.

Ammerman, Joseph, must. in Aug. 31. 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Armpruster, G., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Arney, Edward, must. in Nov. 2, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Ambrose, James, must. in Jan. 16, 1862; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865; vet.

Alters, William, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Albright, John, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Albright, Israel, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Beufer, Luther, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.

Butler, David R., must. in Sept. 3, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; died of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 1, 1865; vet.

Barnes, Robert P., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863.

Beck, Edward J., must. in March 18, 1862; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out March 11, 1865, expiration of term.

Beck, Jeremiah C., must. in Feb. 28, 1862; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Feb. 27, 1865, expiration of term.

Berkhimer, J. E., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Benner, John D., must. in Jan. 31, 1862; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Jan. 30, 1865, expiration of term.

Barnacle, William, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Brozer, William R., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.

Baumgardner, A., must. in Sept. 7, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1863.

Bruman, William, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 17, 1863.

Carter, James, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.

Campbell, Joseph, must. in March 12, 1862; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Carroll, John, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corbin, William, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864, grave 6237.

Coon, John J., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 22, 1864.

Caterson, Robert A., must. in Sept. 25, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan 6, 1864.

Campbell, David S., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1863.

Crosthwaite, J. T., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Cromer, George W., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Couch, Robert A., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Couts, Christian, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Colyer, William, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Coder, Jacob C., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Clark, Alfred, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 23, 1865.

Clarkson, Benjamin F., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 21, 1863.

Coonroy, Nicholas, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 21, 1862.

Dunkle, John N., must. in March 12, 1862; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Debler, Paul, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Dougan, James, must. in Jan. 31, 1862; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; died Dec. 3, 1862; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 559.

Duttenhoffer, J., must. in Nov. 18, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Nov. 17, 1864, expiration of term.

Dolby, Thomas O., must. in Sept. 6, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Dixon, Samuel S., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Dixon, George W., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

David, John M., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Davidson, Miles, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 16, 1862.

Deal, Edmund, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; killed June 27, 1862.

Eby, Daniel, must. in June 18, 1864, substitute; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Eckenroth, Charles, must. in March 15, 1862; trans. from Co. G. Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.

Evens, Machia, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 21, 1862.

Foster, Henry, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863.

Franks, John, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; died Jan. 16, 1862.

Fitzjerald, Renison, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; killed June 28, 1862.

Green, Benson M., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; absent on detached service at must. out.

Gilchrist, Samuel A., must. in Sept. 28, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; vet.

Griffis, John, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865; vet.

Gray, Jonathan V., must. in Sept. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, '63.

Gilbert, James, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Grissinger, Israel, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 20, 1865.

Hobson, Charles, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Hall, Robert J., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Harlan, Girtter, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; died June 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Henderson, James H., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863.

Hess, Joseph C., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Harper, John L., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Hoy, John H., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. July 27, 1864; vet.

Henderson, James F., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

Hodgson, Francis M., must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; trans. to Signal Corps Aug. 12, 1863.

Hilands, Roland, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 16, 1861.

Huston, Benjamin, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 23, 1861.

Jackson, Robert S., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Keene, Joseph L., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out; vet.

Knarr, Levi T., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 20, 1863.

Knight, George H., must. in Sept. 8, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Kaup, William H., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Levengood, Effinger, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863.

Leech, Alexander, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.

Lichty, William, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Lawner, Henry E., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Lowry, Joseph, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Lanver, Charles R., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.

Miller, Joseph, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.

Moody, Edward, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1863.

Masterson, William, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Mayes, Thomas C., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Moon, Jesse H., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Millard, Charles F., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, '63.

McCoole, Jacob, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

McQuillen, John, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; killed in action June 28, 1862.

Naylor, William T., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; died at Brandy Station, Va., Dec. 15, 1865; buried at Culpeper Court-House, Va.; block 1, section A, row 8, grave 259.

Orth, Adam, must. in Nov. 21, 1863; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

O'Neal, James, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 10, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. April 17, 1863.

Preston, Joseph J., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Pedrick, Lyman, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 2, 1864.

Smith, Jacob, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Smith, George C., must. in Feb. 8, 1864; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Sturtzman, James, must. in Jan. 25, 1862; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Jan. 25, 1865, expiration of term.

Secor, Orren D., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Nov. 29, 1864, expiration of term.

Smiley, John, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Spear, Andrew J., must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. from Co F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Shorthill, James, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.

Shaffner, Henry H., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; pro. to hospital steward.

Toot, Thomas, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Thompson, George W., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Turner, Andrew, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Taylor, William H., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Walker, Calvin T., must. in Feb. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Wolfe, Franklin C., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out; vet.

Whitecraft, George S., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Wagner, Benjamin F., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Working, Samuel, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Whipple, John, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1862.

Yeager, Spencer G., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Yeager, David S., must. in Sept. 8, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Yeager, Andrew J., must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863.

Young, Israel, must. in March 28, 1862; trans. from Co. G June 11, 1863; must. out March 28, 1865, expiration of term.

Company D.

Capt. James D. Campbell, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; resigned Jan. 18, 1863.

Capt. James A. Quigley, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Capt. John W. Russel, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1861, to sergt. May 20, 1862, to 1st sergt., and trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. March 16, 1864, to capt. Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; vet.

First Lieut. John H. Westbrook, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1863.

First Lieut. William Sherwood, must. in Aug. 6, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Nov. 25, 1861, to 1st sergt. Jan. 8, 1862, to 1st lieut. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. F March 16, 1864.

First Lieut. Campbell Tucker, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to aide-de-camp on staff of Gen. William F. Smith Dec. 16, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Second Lieut. Frank Y. McDonald, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1863.

Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Downing, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; trans. to Co. E March 16, 1864.

First Sergt. Davis H. Law, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; pro. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 17, 1864, to 1st sergt. April 7, 1865; com. 2d lieut. July 14, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; vet.

First Sergt. Stephen Transen, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 10, 1861, to sergt. May 20, 1862; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. March 16, 1864, to sergt.-maj. April 7, 1865; vet.

Sergt. William Sollars, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Theodore B. Reeder, must. in Aug. 17, 1860; trans. from Co. C Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to sergt. March 16, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Charles D. Train, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. May 12, 1864; pro. to sergt. Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Daniel S. Daler, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 15, 1864, to sergt. April 7, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Daniel S. Swyers, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Aug. 29, 1862; from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; vet.

Sergt. Frank A. Brown, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; died June 17, 1864, at Wilmington, Del., of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; vet.

Sergt. Thomas G. Hutchinson, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. March 14, 1862; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to sergt. Sept. 10, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1864, at expiration of term.

Sergt. James Hill, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1862; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to sergt. May 12, 1864; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, at expiration of term.

Corp. W. H. Ammerman, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. June 17, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. Uriah Kitchen, must. in March 24, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Corp. J. C. Montgomery, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. Oliver P. Wilson, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. Solomon Martin, must. in Sept. 7, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. April 7, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. John R. Pratt, must. in March 8, 1864; pro. to sergt. June 5, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Corp. John A. Jackson, must. in Feb. 6, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Corp. William A. Johnson, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; vet.

Corp. Jacob Shriver, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A and pro. to corp. Jan. 11, 1863; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; vet.

Corp. Joseph B. Brown, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.

Corp. James C. Langton, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Arbogast, John, must. in Aug. 20, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Brobb, Isaac, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Brown, George W., must. in June 10, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Brown, Andrew C., must. in Sept. 7, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; died June 15, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; vet.

Boyd, Aaron B., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.

Brewer, Andrew J., must. in June 1, 1864; disch. by S. O. Dec. 25, 1865.

Bathurst, Andrew G., must. in Sept. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; disch. by G. O. Jan. 15, 1865; vet.

Cronen, Patrick, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Coughlin, Michael, must. in Jan. 27, 1862; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Colpeltzer, William, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Conklin, John, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1864.

Climpson, Milton, must. in Aug. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 22, 1863.

Camp, Essex P., must. in Aug. 28, 1862; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; disch. by S. O. May 12, 1863.

Cadee, Erastus, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.

Corkle, Jackson J., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Cook, George M., must. in June 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Cade, Charles H., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; disch. Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.

Daller, Benjamin, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Davis, William I., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Downing, William H., must. in Jan. 20, 1862; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.

Dehass, Curtis, must. in May 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1864.

Eberhart, Solomon, must. in Dec. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Elder, Thomas J., must. in June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Eckley, Joseph, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 15, 1864, expiration of term.

Fravel, Samuel F., must. in Aug. 14, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1863.

Frain, Samuel T., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.

Fisher, John, must. in June 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Crier, William, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Gladfelter, William A., must. in Aug. 21, 1861; trans from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; vet.
Gessick, Augustus, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863.
Gray, Samuel, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Hinkle, George W., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Haines, Michael, must. in Feb. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at must. out.
Harleman, Thomas, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Harleman, George W., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863.
Harding, William L., must. in Aug. 14, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; died Jan. 19, 1863.
Hipple, Robert, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; vet.
Haines, William, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Harkless, George, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 15, 1864, expiration of term.
Heckrott, Lewis P., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
Hutton, George W., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A. Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
Huffman, Daniel, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
Hendricks, Hezekiah, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 22, 1865.
Haler, John M., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. C Jan. 11, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; must. out March 4, 1865, expiration of term.
Jones, Henry, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Jodon, Peter, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Aug. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Jodon, David, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 15, 1864, expiration of term.
Kunes, John C., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
King, William, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Katon, William T., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 16, 1864; grave 3417.
Kennedy, Smith, must. in Jan. 3, 1862; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863.
Kauffman, David M., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
Keyes, Charles R., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
King, Edward N., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 15, 1863.
Lucus, Asbury, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Lucus, James S., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 21, 1863.
Myers, John S., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Miles, George W., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Miller, David, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Miller, Eli, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; died Jan. 28, 1863.
Manning, Peter, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; died Jan. 28, 1863.
Moss, Andrew, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863.
Mann, Robert, must. in June 1, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
McClafferty, Frank, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
McCormick, John, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
McClure, Anson, must. in June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
McFarland, W. H., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out; vet.
McAffee, David, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1863.
McClauskey, C., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1862; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
McMain, Thomas, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; disch. on surg. certif.
McClenahan, R. G., must. in Aug. 14, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1862; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
McKinley, Joseph, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1863.
Neil, James, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; vet.
Neiman, W. H., must. in Aug. 20, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
O'Brien, James, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Owens, Matthew, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Osborne, John, must. in March 17, 1863.
Owens, William, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Osborne, Abiah D., must. in Feb. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Packer, James M., must. in May 31, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Perry, Charles, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; died May 11, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Patton, Hugh, must. in June 7, 1864.
Ryan, Michael, must. in June 14, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Richards, John, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.
Rogers, James N., must. in Aug. 20, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; died at Fort Delaware May 14, 1864.
Rose, William, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1862.
Reading, Amos, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Rhoads, Peter, must. in Sept. 7, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
Rimby, G. W. C., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
Rigg, William, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Shatzer, Amos, must. in March 18, 1862; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Sneal, Matthew B., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Spiece, Jeremiah, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.
Spangler, Jonas, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1865; vet.
Strunk, William H., must. in Aug. 9, 1862; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Smith, Henry C., must. in June 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Shope, William, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
Smythe, Homer S., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
Steele, William G., must. in Aug. 25, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Stull, Jacob, must. in Sept. 11, 1862; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Tyler, William, must. in March 8, 1865; died June 29, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Taylor, Thomas J., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. March 17, 1863.
Taylor, William D., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Sept. 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Taylor, Jesse, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863, killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.
Walizer, Andrew, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Wieze, John C., must. in Aug. 14, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Williams, Valentine, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.

Wilkinson, S. D., must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Wooden, Adam B., must. in Sept. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Winterod, Philip, must. in March 16, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1365.
Watkins, William, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; vet.
Waters, Erastus J. C., must. in Oct. 8, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.
Wolf, Charles, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1865; died at Philadelphia June 28, 1863.
Walker, David, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; died Aug. 9, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Walters, Frazier, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 25, 1863.
Watkins, John, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 4, 1863.
Walizer, Elias, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 27, 1865.
Wolfe, Gideon W., must. in Aug. 21, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
Williamson, T. M., must. in Aug. 21, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. June 21, 1865; vet.
Weber, Sylvester, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
Workman, Jacob, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
Yarger, Abram, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.

The Fifty-third Regiment, of which Col. John R. Brooke, of Montgomery County, was the first commanding officer, was organized at Camp Curtin in September and October, 1861, being composed of companies recruited in Montgomery, Chester, Blair, Huntingdon, Clearfield, Centre, Carbon, Union, Luzerne, Potter, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Juniata Counties. The men recruited in Blair and Huntingdon Counties formed "C" company, of which John H. Wintrode was captain.

Moving from Harrisburg, Nov. 7, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., whence, on the 27th of the same month, it crossed the Potomac and went into camp near Alexandria, Va., which became its winter-quarters. In March, 1862, it moved forward with the Army of the Potomac in the fruitless advance on Manassas, and from that march returned to Alexandria, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade of Richardson's (First) division of the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. Edwin V. Sumner.

About the 1st of April the regiment with its corps was transported by water to the Virginia Peninsula, and moved with the Army of the Potomac to the line in front of Yorktown. The enemy evacuated that place in the night of the 3d of May, and on the following day the army moved on in pursuit, arriving the same night at Williamsburg, where a bloody battle was fought on the 5th. On the 6th the Fifty-third returned to Yorktown and remained five days, then moved by steamer up the York River to West Point, marching thence to the line occupied by the army along the Chickahominy. Crossing that stream on the night of the 31st of May, it took part in the battle at Seven Pines on the following day, losing nearly one hundred men in killed, wounded, and missing, and showing through the conflict a steadiness and bravery that elicited the commendation of the division and corps commanders. On the 27th of June, when the right wing of the army was closed in deadly conflict with the enemy at Gaines' Mill, the Fifty-third, being a part of the left wing, was posted on the York River Railroad, on the other side of the Chickahominy; but late in the afternoon, when the battle had turned against the Union forces under Gen. Porter, this regiment with its division was thrown across the river to their succor, and entering the fiery arena, helped to hold the victorious Confederates in check until the friendly darkness came on, and then amid the shades of night all recrossed to the south side of the stream, destroying the bridges behind them. The main body of the army at once took up the line of march for the James River, and the First Division of Sumner's corps covered the retreat, becoming hotly engaged with the pursuing enemy at Peach Orchard, and at Savage Station on Sunday, the 29th. Moving on from this encounter the command crossed White Oak Swamp and moved on in good order, frequently turning to fight on its way to Malvern Hill, where it arrived in the forenoon of Tuesday, July 1st. In the tremendous conflict of that day the Fifty-third was not closely engaged, though under a heavy fire for several hours. Between midnight and dawn of the 2d it again moved on, crossing Turkey Creek, and covering the retreat of the army from the field of victory to Harrison's Landing, where a new base of supply was made, and where the Fifty-third remained with its corps until the 16th of August, when it moved with the other troops down the Peninsula to Newport News, whence it was moved by transports to Alexandria, under orders to reinforce Gen. Pope, who was being overwhelmed on the Rappahannock. It did not arrive in time to take part in the second Bull Run battle, though within hearing of the distant roar of conflict on the 30th, while on the march towards Centreville, where it arrived on the following day. It was at once placed in position to cover the retreat of the defeated Army of Virginia to the Potomac, and having done this with the usual steadiness and gallantry, it moved across the river to a position northwest of Washington, September 3d, and a few days later was again on the march in the campaign of South Mountain and Antietam. In the first of these two engagements it took no active part, being held in reserve. It reached Antietam Creek on the 16th, and in the great battle of the 17th was engaged early in the day, holding position on the extreme right of the division, charging the enemy and driving him from his strong position in its front, and holding the ground against all attempts of the Confederates to reoccupy it. Later in the day the regiment was posted in support of a battery, and was under an exceedingly heavy fire for many hours. Its loss at Antietam was twenty-eight killed and wounded. After the battle it moved with its brigade in pursuit of the enemy, and on the 22d crossed the

Potomac into Virginia. The Confederate army had escaped, and the troops rested for more than a month at Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry. On the 30th of October it moved southeast across the Shenandoah, fighting at Snicker's Gap on the 4th of November, reaching Warrenton on the 9th, thence marching to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, and arriving there on the 19th.

In the campaign of Fredericksburg, the Fifty-third crossed the Rappahannock on the 12th of December, driving the enemy's light forces from the bank of the river, and occupied a part of the town. Early in the day of the great battle (December 13th) the regiment with its brigade formed line of battle along the south border of the town, and after a halt of nearly two hours in that position, all the while under a terrible fire from the enemy's batteries, advanced at double-quick towards the famed stone wall that barred the way to the acclivity of Marye's Heights. Here, as at other points along the line, the rocky barricade proved impregnable to the Union assault, but the Third Brigade charged up to within twenty-five rods of it, and held its position there in the face of a fire as destructive as any that was ever poured into an advancing column, and through all the remaining hours of the day they held it against repeated attacks by the enemy until night closed in on the scene of carnage, and then, and not till then, they retired from the advanced line and made their cheerless bivouac in the town. The Fifty-third lost in this engagement one hundred and fifty-six killed and wounded, which was considerably more than half the effective strength with which it entered the fight. On recrossing the river it reoccupied its old quarters at Falmouth, where it remained employed in provost and camp duty during the winter.

In the spring campaign of 1863, the regiment moved from its camp on the 28th of April, crossed the Rappahannock at United States ford, and marched to Chancellorsville, where it took part in the great battle during the three days of its continuance, suffering considerable loss. On the 6th of May it recrossed the river with the army and returned to its old quarters near Falmouth. When it was ascertained that the Confederate army under Lee was moving to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the regiment (which was then in the Fourth Brigade of the First Division of the Second Corps) marched on the 14th of June to Banks' Ford, to observe the movements of the enemy, and immediately afterwards moved northward with its corps to Thoroughfare Gap, where it became engaged with the enemy on the 20th. It remained there in position until the 25th, when it resumed the march northward, and reached the field of Gettysburg at 8 o'clock A.M. on the 2d of July, three companies of the regiment, however, being absent on detached duty. The effective strength with which the Fifty-third entered the battle of Gettysburg was only one hundred and twenty-five men, out of which number it suffered a loss of seventy-three killed and wounded in the great conflict.

From this time to the close of the war the Huntingdon and Blair men in Company C participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the regiment was engaged. Among the battles in which the company was prominently engaged were Rappahannock Station, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Boydton Plank-Road, Five Forks, Deep Creek, Va., April 6, 1864; and at Appomattox Court-House at Lee's surrender. Shortly after this the company, with other troops, returned by way of Washington to Harrisburg, from whence the men returned to their homes and to the pursuits of civil life.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Capt. John H. Wintrode, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; res. Dec. 3, 1862.

Capt. Henry J. Smith, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. May 9, 1862, to capt. Jan. 1, 1863; disch. March 16, 1865.

1st Lieut. Robert McNamara, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; res. May 9, 1862.

1st Lieut. Samuel M. Royer, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. May 9, 1862; res. Dec. 1, 1862.

1st Lieut. D. S. Fouse, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out Oct. 8, 1864, expiration of term.

1st Lieut. Andrew J. Merrett, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp., to 1st sergt., to 2d lieut. May 1, 1865, to 1st lieut. May 18, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.

2d Lieut. John McLaughlin, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; com. 1st lieut. Oct. 8, 1864; not mustered; must. out April 24, 1865, to date March 14, 1865.

1st Sergt. Andrew J. Fleck, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. May 10, 1864, to sergt. Nov. 2, 1864, to 1st sergt. May 2, 1865; absent with leave at must. out; vet.

1st Sergt. Daniel N. Garner, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt.; must. out Nov. 2, 1864, expiration of term.

Sergt. Daniel Lightner, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 25, 1864, to sergt. Sept. 21, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Michael McCall, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864, to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.

Sergt. John Rodgers, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864, to sergt. June 16, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.

Sergt. David B. Rothrock, must in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt.; prisoner from June 16, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Samuel W. Gill, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt.; captured; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865; vet.

(Date of muster in Oct. 17, 1861, except where noted.)

Sergt. G. W. Montgomery, pro. to sergt.; died at Philadelphia July 1, 1864, of wounds received in action near Petersburg, Va.; vet.

Sergt. William D. Shontz, must. in Oct. 27, 1861; pro. to sergt.; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Sergt. Anthony J. Beaver, pro. to sergt.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 15, 1864.

Sergt. Davis G. Enyeart.

Sergt. Matthew G. Isett, died; buried in National Cemetery, Gettysburg, section C, grave 64.

Corp. William Fernwalt, pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.

Corp. David A. Sias, pro. to corp. Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.

Corp. Matthias Querry, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 21, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.

Corp. Luden B. Morris, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Corp. John C. States, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Corp. Charles Nash, must. in March 25, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Corp. John Keiser, must. in Sept. 1, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Corp. Jacob W. Prough, pro. to corp.; must. out Nov. 2, 1864, expiration of term.
Corp. George W. Isett, pro. to corp.; disch. Sept. 4, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Corp. Samuel Kinney, must. in Jan. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Corp. Frederick L. Snyder, prisoner from June 16, 1864, to April 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; vet.
Corp. Elijah Crownover, pro. to corp.; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; vet.
Corp. William Reed.
Corp. William Estep.
Corp. Luther T. Sangree.
Corp. H. B. Geisinger.
Musician Jacob Chilcoat, must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Musician Alexander W. Campbell, must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.
Musician Henry F. Sheeder, must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.
Abbott, Amos, must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.
Allen, George, must. in March 28, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Argyle, Steele, must. in Nov. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Bittner, William F., must. in Nov. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Baker, John P., must. in Jan. 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Brown, James L., must. in Jan. 13, 1865; substitute; wounded in action March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.
Bowers, Isaac, must. in April 22, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Brown, Charles, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Baker, William, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Bodenstein, Charles, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Boss, Green J., must. in March 2, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out.
Biss, John C.
Bollinger, James.
Coble, Benjamin, must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.
Cusac, Michael, must. in Jan. 5, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Graig, William, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Clark, Ethan, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out.
Coble, William, must. in Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 3, 1865; vet.
Dugan, Thomas, must. in Jan. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
DeCrussy, Charles, must. in June 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Deitrick, George, must. in Jan. 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Dean, William D., must. in March 25, 1864; disch. April 20, 1865, for wounds received in action.
Davis, Thomas, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.
Daily, Michael, must. in Dec. 27, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Decker, James M., must. in Jan. 4, 1894; died at City Point, Va., July 22, 1864.
Dean, Daniel, died Oct. 27, 1862.
Eslick, Ira J., must. in Feb. 26, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Enyeart, James E., died Dec. 11, 1863, at Alexandria, Va., grave 1161.
Fair, Henry.
Furst, Oscar, must. in Jan. 3, 1865; substitute; absent, wounded, at must. out.
Fry, Abraham, must. in Jan. 4, 1864; died Sept. 27, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
Fink, John.
Fouse, Reuben I.
Fleck, Daniel.
Fouse, George W.
Green, Henry, must. in Dec. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Gyr, Henry, must. in Dec. 27, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Geiger, John W., must. in Aug. 10, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Godfrey, William, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Garner, Matthew G., must. out Nov. 2, 1864, expiration of term.
Garner, John.
Garner, John M.
Gill, George W., died Nov. 28, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
Gregg, John.
Heltzel, George L., must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.
Harman, Charles S., must. in Oct. 17, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Hilliard, Daniel, must. in Nov. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Harsh, Henry, must. in Jan. 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Hill, Wallace, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Hands, Patrick, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Hood, Robert, must. in Jan. 9, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
Heifner, Jacob, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; buried at City Point, Va.
Hammon, James.
Hanna, John, died Nov. 21, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
Heifner, William.
Harker, Henry.
Heller, John A.
Hess, John, died 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Seven Pines, Va., section B, lot 34.
Houck, Ezekiel J.
Jolly, Samuel S., must. in Dec. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Johnston, Thomas, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Johnston, James D., must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Joslin, Julius, must. in April 11, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Kamp, Albert, must. in Jan. 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Kugan, Martin, must. in Aug. 25, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out.
Kessler, George W., must. in March 19, 1864; absent at must. out.
Kyler, Isaac, must. in March 10, 1862; dishonorably disch. by general court-martial.
Kessler, John, must. in Sept. 21, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Keiter, John.
Larkins, Francis, must. in July 30, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Leace, Oliver, must. out Nov. 2, 1864, expiration of term.
Long, Henry, must. in Jan. 14, 1865; substitute.
Lightner, Charles.
Magill, Jacob, wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; disch. Feb. 16, 1865, to date Nov. 2, 1864, expiration of term.
Malyer, Ferdinand, must. in Dec. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Maher, Martin, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; substitute; wounded in action March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Mone, Edwin, must. in Sept. 16, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Mower, William H., must. in July 22, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Morel, David, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out.
Murphy, David, must. in Jan. 27, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Montag, Wm. G., must. in Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Moran, Francis, must. in July 20, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Montgomery, J.
McCall, William, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
McCreary, Paul, must. in Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
McIntire, John, must. in Dec. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
McCoy, John, must. in Aug. 7, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
McKnight, John, must. in Jan. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
McGeegan, John, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
McCoy, James.
McLaughlin, P.
Norris, Samuel W., pris. from June 16th to Nov. 24, 1864; must. out Feb. 20, 1865, to date Nov. 30, 1864.
Neresgold, Henry, must. in Dec. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Neidengard, Henry, must. in Jan. 16, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Noland, John. Noland, William.
Numer, William. Orumer, Daniel.
Prin, William, must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.
Prett, Obediah, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; absent with leave at must. out.
Potter, Thomas, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Pannatta, William. Prough, Jacob.
Ruder, William, must. in Nov. 16, 1864; wounded in action March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
Ross, George, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Rinkins, James, must. in Aug. 7, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Roland, John, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; captured at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at must. out.
Ryan, George, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Rough, John, must. out Nov. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
Rough, James J., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864.
Swope, Allison, died at Philadelphia Aug. 12, 1862.
Showalter, Daniel, must. in March 25, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Showalter, Edward, must. in Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Stains, George H., must. out with company June 30, 1865; vet.
Swope, Lawrence S., absent, sick, at must. out.
Stahl, John, must. in Jan. 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Sun, Henry, must. in Dec. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Slocum, Henry, must. in Jan. 3, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Schwab, John, must. in Jan. 6, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Sample, James, must. in Jan. 7, 1865; must. out June 30, 1865.
Shaw, Baskin, must. in Jan. 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Slaglille, Abraham, must. in Dec. 30, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at must. out.
Smith, William, must. in March 2, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out.
Smith, James, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Sprink, John, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Shyley, William H., must. in April 21, 1862; pris. from Nov. 28, 1863, to Dec. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. April 2, 1865.
Strong, James, must. out Nov. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
Showalter, John, must. in March 5, 1864; disch. Feb. 14, 1865, for wounds received in action.
Sloan, James W., must. in Dec. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Showalter, Joseph, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; died June 24, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Stains, Samuel F., died at Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1863.
Smith, Jacob W., date of must. in not given.
Thaw, Thomas, must. in Oct. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Tetwyler, Peter, absent, sick, at must. out; vet.
Tobler, Jacob, must. in Dec. 23, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Thompson, John, must. in Dec. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Turner, Henry, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
Tippery, Sanford F., must. in Oct. 17, 1861.
Todd, Bernhard, must. in Oct. 17, 1861.
Varner, Casper, must. in Jan. 6, 1865; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Vannatta, William, must. in Dec. 27, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Weakland, August, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out.
Wagner, George, must. in Dec. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Wimer, John, must. in Nov. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Withford, Erastus, must. in Jan. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Woodcock, George W., must. in Jan. 29, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
Weaver, Francis A., must. in Oct. 18, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1864.
Winegardner, Michael, must. in July 28, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Yokes, William, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must out with company June 30, 1865.

CHAPTER XXI.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

The Sixty-second Regiment, of which Col. Samuel W. Black was the first commanding officer, was raised in the month of July, 1861, under authority given on the 4th of that month to Col. Black by the Secretary of War. The authority was afterwards extended, allowing the regiment to include twelve full companies, of which seven were recruited in Allegheny County, two in Clarion, and one in each of the counties of Armstrong, Jefferson, and Blair. The company from Blair (which was the first full company that left the county to enter the three years' service) was designated as M company of the regiment, Capt. Richard J. Crozier. The rendezvous of the regiment was at Pittsburgh, but soon after its organization it moved (July 24, 1861) to Harrisburg, where it remained in camp several weeks. Proceeding thence to Washington, D. C., by way of Baltimore, it received equipments and arms, and on the 11th of September crossed the Potomac to Virginia, encamping at Fort Corcoran, and being assigned to the Second Brigade (Brig.-Gen. George W. Morrell) of Gen. Fitz John Porter's division. After about two weeks spent at Fort Corcoran in camp duty and work upon the fortifications, the regiment advanced to a new line farther south, where it went into a camp which was christened "Camp Bettie Black."

In the spring campaign of 1862, the Sixty-second moved with the army on the 10th of March, but upon the discovery that the enemy had evacuated his works at Manassas the advance was abandoned, and the regiment with the other troops of the army moved back to the Potomac, arriving on the 16th of March at Alexandria, where a few days later it was embarked and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, encamping four miles from that place, at the site of the old town of Hampton, which had then recently been burned by the Confederate troops under command of Gen. J. B. Magruder. From Hampton the regiment with other troops made a reconnoissance to Big Bethel, and on the 4th and 5th of April marched with the army up the Peninsula to the front of the enemy's fortified line at Yorktown, skirmishing by the way, and losing one killed and three wounded.

For more than four weeks the regiment remained in front of Yorktown, employed in fortifying and other duty. On the night of the 4th of May the enemy evacuated his Yorktown lines, and on the following day the Army of the Potomac moved on in pursuit, except the division of Gen. Porter, which (including the Sixty-second Regiment) remained at Yorktown until the 8th, when it moved by steamers up the York River to West Point, and encamped on the opposite side of the stream. Here Gen. Griffin took command of the Second Brigade, Gen. Morrell being assigned to the command of the division, and Gen. F. J. Porter to that of the Fifth Provisional Corps, which was then formed.

From West Point the regiment moved with Morrell's division to the line of the Chickahominy, arriving at Gaines' Mill on the 26th of May. On the 27th it moved before daylight, and marched with its division to Hanover Court-House, where it was expected a junction would be made with Gen. McDowell's (First) corps from Fredericksburg and Bowling Green. This was not effected, but the enemy was met near the court-house, and a sharp engagement was the result. Martindale's (First) brigade had the advance, and the Second Brigade followed in its support. On finding the enemy in front a line of battle was formed, with the Second Brigade on Martindale's right. The Union line charged the Confederates, completely routing them, and capturing their camp equipage and a large number of arms, with more than eighty prisoners, among whom were several officers. The loss of the Sixty-second was light, only six wounded in the engagement, and on the same night it returned with the other troops to the camp near Gaines' Mill.

On the afternoon of the 26th of June was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, by McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves on the Union side. From its camp near Gaines' Mill the Sixty-second, with its division, was ordered up to the support of the Reserves, and it was for a considerable time under a heavy fire from the enemy, but did not become closely engaged. The conflict resulted in a decided advantage gained by the enemy, and the retreat of the Reserves early on the morning of Friday, the 27th, to Gaines' Mill, three or four miles farther down the Chickahominy, where Porter's corps stood in line, prepared to give battle to the advancing Confederates under Longstreet, the two Hills, and "Stonewall" Jackson. Morrell's division held the extreme left of the Union line; Griffith's brigade (in which was the Sixty-second Regiment) occupying the right of the division line, and joining the left of Sykes' division.

The Confederate corps of Gen. Longstreet advanced from the northward, and the battle was opened with tremendous energy. It soon became general along nearly the entire line, and raged with fury during the entire afternoon, the advantage being, in general, on the side of the Confederates. The Sixty-second and the Ninth Massachusetts Regiments were ordered to charge, and did so with the utmost steadiness and bravery. Col. Black, of the Sixty-second, was killed, and the command of the regiment then devolved on Lieut.-Col. J. Bowman Sweitzer. By this desperate charge the enemy was driven from his position at that point, but the Sixty-second advanced too far, uncovering its flank. This was immediately perceived by the Confederates, who at once took advantage of its exposed position, and massing on the flank poured in a most destructive enfilading fire; but the regiment held its ground with remarkable steadiness, and delivered volley after volley till its ammunition was exhausted, when it was compelled to fall back before overpowering numbers of the enemy. Having replenished its ammunition, it was ordered to the succor of the troops which were hard pressed on the extreme left near the Chickahominy. The regiment went in at double-quick, charging into a belt of woods, in the face of a withering fire from the enemy, who was strongly posted there. The fighting was fierce and determined on both sides, but the Union line was forced back, and the regiment retired to the Chickahominy. In the charge and repulse, late in the afternoon, Lieut.-Col. Sweitzer was taken prisoner, and on the following day was taken to Richmond.

During the night succeeding the battle the regiment crossed the Chickahominy, and on Saturday, the 28th, it remained in comparative quiet after the terrible scenes of the conflict at Gaines' Mill. On Sunday it moved with the other troops in the retreat (or change of base) to the James River, and arrived at Malvern Hill in the evening of June 30th. In the great battle at that place, in the afternoon of the following day, it lay in support of a battery, and repelled a desperate and determined charge of the enemy, made for the purpose of capturing the guns. The entire loss of the Sixty-second in this and the preceding battles of the campaign (including that of Hanover Court-House) was two hundred and ninety-eight killed, wounded, and missing.

From the field of victory at Malvern Hill the Sixty-second moved with the army soon after midnight, and marched away through the gloom and mud and pouring rain on the road to Harrison's Landing (or Berkeley), on the James River, arriving there late in the forenoon of July 2d. At about 11.30 P.M. on the 31st of July, the Confederates on the opposite side of the river suddenly opened fire on the Union army from fifteen batteries of field artillery. The gunboat fleet in the river promptly replied with their monster Parrotts and eleven-inch guns, and for nearly an hour the sky and the waters of the James glowed brightly with the incessant glare of bursting shells; then suddenly the fire ceased, and the enemy withdrew his batteries, having done but slight damage to the Union magazines, which it had been his intention to destroy. On the following day (August 1st) the Sixty-second, with its division and corps, moved across the James, and burned the mansion and other buildings of the Ruffin plantation, and leveled the woods which had screened the enemy's preparations for the artillery attack of the preceding night.

After a stay of nearly seven weeks at the Landing the army evacuated the position and marched down the Peninsula. The Sixty-second took up its line of march on the 14th of August, and moved by way of Williamsburg and Yorktown to Newport News, where it embarked and was transported to Acquia Creek on the Potomac. Thence it moved by railroad to Fredericksburg, and remained a short time in the vicinity guarding the fords of the Rappahannock, but soon moved up and rejoined its division, which had marched

to the relief of Gen. Pope, whose army was being hard pressed by the enemy south of Manassas. The regiment was slightly engaged at Gainesville, Va., August 27th, but did not take part in the battles at Bull Run, August 29th and 30th, being in reserve with Gen. Porter's corps. After that battle and defeat it retired with its division to Centreville and thence to Minor's Hill, near Washington, reaching there September 4th.

In the Antietam campaign, the Sixty-second was present on that famous field, but was not closely engaged in the great battle of September 16th and 17th, its division and corps being held in reserve, though the Second Brigade was for hours posted in support of batteries and under a heavy artillery fire. After the battle the Confederate army retreated to the river and crossed into Virginia, where, on the 30th of September, the regiment became slightly engaged in a fight with a part of his forces at Blackford's Ford. An account of that engagement is given by Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," as follows: "On the 30th, the enemy having retired across the Potomac, the Sixty-second was ordered on a reconnoissance to the Virginia shore for the purpose of developing his strength. Crossing at an early hour at Blackford's Ford, the regiment was formed, and Companies L and M were deployed as skirmishers. No enemy was visible, and to all appearances he had withdrawn his forces. A few stragglers were captured and a number of muskets were gathered, when the regiment recrossed the river, and the entire corps was put in motion to follow up the retreating army; but scarcely had the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania (which formed the head of the column) reached the opposite shore when the enemy debouched in heavy columns from a thick wood and made an impetuous assault upon this isolated force, killing and capturing many, and driving the rest in confusion back to the river. Gen. Morell had taken the precaution to plant a battery to cover the crossing. This was immediately opened, and soon succeeded in checking and driving back the assaulting party. After this affair the army remained in comparative quiet, resting upon the banks of the Potomac until the close of October."

In the reorganization of the army which followed the appointment of Gen. A. E. Burnside to succeed Gen. McClellan in the chief command, the brigade of which the Sixty-second was a part (the Second) was under command of Col. Sweitzer, the division under Gen. Griffin, and the corps (the Fifth) under Gen. Butterfield, the Fifth and Third Corps together forming the Centre Grand Division, under command of "Fighting Joe Hooker."

In the great battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, the Second Brigade crossed the Rappahannock at noon of that day, and marched through the streets of the town under a terrific fire of artillery, and deflecting to the right moved past a brick-kiln to and across the railroad to the front of the enemy's almost impregnable position on Marye's Heights. There it was met by a fire as destructive as was ever hurled in the face of an assaulting column. The right of the line gave way, but the Second Brigade moved steadily forward through the infernal fire to a point within ten rods of the stone wall which sheltered the enemy. To advance beyond that point was impossible, but the men lay down in mud and water, a position so exposed that a man could hardly rise to his feet and live a minute afterwards, and remained there until Sunday evening, December 14th, when they returned under cover of darkness to the town. Through the day and evening of Monday, the 15th, the regiment picketed the outskirts of the town and threw up intrenchments to cover the retreat of the army. During the same night it recrossed the river, and occupied its old camp on the north side of the Rappahannock. The loss of the regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg was seventy killed and wounded.

In the spring campaign of 1863 the Sixty-second left its winter-quarters on the 27th of April, and moved with its corps (the Fifth, then under command of Gen. Meade) to and across the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and marched thence to Chancellorsville, where the commander of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Hooker, made his dispositions for battle, with the Fifth Corps on the left of the line. On the 1st of May the Sixty-second moved with its brigade and division on a reconnoissance to the left. Late in the day the Second Brigade advanced to an extremely exposed position, where it was without support, and where a superior Confederate force attempted to reach its flank and rear, to cut it off from the remainder of the division. Companies L and M of the Sixty-second being thrown out as skirmishers, discovered the position and evident designs of the enemy, and after several hours of skirmishing and fighting (through the greater part of the night), the brigade was extricated from its perilous situation, and succeeded in rejoining the main body. On the 2d of May the regiment was not engaged in the battle which resulted in the breaking and partial rout of the Eleventh Corps. On the 3d it was posted, with its brigade, in support of artillery, and assisted in the work of intrenchment. Afterwards the Sixty-second was detailed to skirmish through a belt of woods, preparatory to an advance of the Union lines; but the enemy fired the woods, and in that way prevented the execution of the movement. On the 4th the brigade advanced (the Sixty-second in the front line) to reconnoitre a strongly intrenched position of the enemy, but was met by so fierce a fire of artillery that it was compelled to retire. In this advance the regiment lost fourteen wounded. At about three o'clock in the morning of the 6th of May the Fifth Corps moved back and recrossed the Rappahannock, the Sixty-second being the last regiment to cross the swollen stream, from which it marched back

to its previous camp at Falmouth, where it remained till about the 1st of June, then moved up the river to Kelly's Ford, where it was employed on picket duty and in observing the movements of the enemy.

About the middle of June the regiment marched northward with the army on the campaign that culminated in the battle of Gettysburg. It arrived with the Fifth Corps on that historic field at daylight on the morning of the 2d of July, having been slightly engaged with the enemy at Middleburg, and the men having suffered terribly from the heat, dust, and fatigue of the long march. The corps was first placed in position in the rear of Cemetery Hill, where it remained awaiting orders during the greater part of the day. It was finally ordered in to support Sickles' corps, which was hard pressed and in danger of being forced back in disorder. The position of the Second Brigade was in front of Little Round Top. The Sixty-second occupied the left of the brigade line,—an exposed position,—which the enemy attempted to flank, but failing in this, made a vigorous attack, which was repulsed, but the Second Brigade was withdrawn to a new line behind a wheat-field, across which it soon afterwards charged, under a terrible fire, but while doing so its advance was checked by the giving way of a brigade, which was pursued by a heavy force of the enemy, who came on with a rush and yell, and gained the flank and rear of the charging Second Brigade, which was thus placed in an extremely perilous position, and was extricated only by the unsurpassed bravery and steadiness of the officers and men, who retired slowly, but fighting over all the ground, until they gained a position of comparative security at the base of Little Round Top, the enemy in the mean time having been checked and driven by a brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves. During the night the men built a rough stone wall, connecting the slopes of the two Round Tops, and this rude defense was held by the Sixty-second, which was not again closely engaged in the battle. Its losses at Gettysburg were heavy, reducing its strength to less than one hundred men. Among the wounded in this battle was Lieut. Patrick Morris of M company (mortally).

The Sixty-second took active part in the succeeding campaigns of the summer and fall of 1863, and fought bravely in the engagements at Manassas Gap, Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove Church, and at Mine Run, December 3d. Immediately after the close of the Mine Run campaign it went into winter-quarters, where a considerable proportion of the men re-enlisted and a large number of recruits were received from Pennsylvania. During the winter the regiment was employed by detachments in guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the Sixty-second moved with its corps to the Rapidan, crossed that river at Germania Ford in the night of the 3d of May, and moved southward into the Wilderness, where it became heavily engaged with the enemy on the 5th, the regiment occupying the extreme right of the division line. It was again engaged on the 6th and 7th, and on the 8th it fought at Laurel Hill, losing heavily, but holding its ground and throwing up defensive works in the face of the enemy. It was heavily engaged and sustained severe loss in the great battle at Spottsylvania Court-House, and was almost constantly in line and under fire at and near that place from the 12th to the 21st of May, when it moved to the line of the North Anna River. It was engaged in the battle at Jericho Ford, and at Tolopotomy on the 30th. From the 31st to the 3d of June it was continually under fire, and fought bravely in the bloody battles of Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, suffering heavy loss in both engagements.

Moving from Cold Harbor across the Chickahominy to the James River, the regiment crossed the latter stream and marched to Petersburg, reaching there in the evening of the 16th of June, and taking part in the battle of the 18th on the lines encircling that city, and in the engagement of the 21st at Jerusalem Plank-Road, where it lost slightly in killed and wounded.

On the 3d of July, 1864, the ten original companies of the Sixty-second Regiment were mustered out of the service (the term of their enlistment having expired), and the two remaining companies (L and M) were transferred to the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and remained with it before Petersburg until the expiration of their term of service, and were mustered out on the 8th of August, 1864. The tattered and shot-torn flag of Company M has inscribed upon it the names of the battles in which the Sixty-second took part, viz.: Siege of Yorktown, battle of Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Seven Days' battles, Gainesville, Antietam, Blackford's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court-House, Jericho Ford, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg. The following is a list of the officers and enlisted men of the Blair County company of the Sixty-second, viz.:

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY M.

(Date of muster in Aug. 9, 1861, except where noted.)

Capt. Richard J. Crozier, res. March 7, 1863.

Capt. John H. Murray, pro. to 2d lieut. Sept. 1, 1861; to 1st lieut. Dec. 13, 1862; to capt. March 7, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

First Lieut. Stephen C. Potts, died Dec. 14, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

First Lieut. Robert N. Martin, pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. May 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Second Lieut. Andrew T. Howden, must. in July 4, 1861; pro. to q.m. Aug. 21, 1861.

Second Lieut. Patrick Morris, died July 11, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section A, grave 86.

First Sergt. John Muffty, pro. from corp. to sergt. Dec. 15, 1862; to 1st sergt. July 21, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1864.

First Sergt. John R. Gardner, trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; veteran.

Sergt. Samuel Herr, pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Sergt. Joseph C. Sweirs, pro. from corp. to sergt. May 9, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Sergt. William G. Rhule, pro. from corp. to sergt. July 21, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Sergt. Matthew C. Wilson, trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; veteran.

Sergt. George G. Kress, killed at Wilderness May 8, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-grounds; vet.

Corp. Thomas Green, pro. to corp. Dec. 15, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Corp. Patrick Brady, pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Corp. Jonathan Ginter, pro. to corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Corp. H. B. Fleninken, must. in Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Corp. Charles F. Huyo, must. in Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Corp. Dill Blackstone, pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Corp. Harrison H. Snyder, pro. to corp. July 21, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Corp. Thomas Maloy, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 18, 1862.

Corp. Thomas Connelly, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 12, 1862.

Corp. Henry S. Devine, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1862.

Corp. Samuel McKinney, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 22, 1862.

Corp. Thomas Conden, must. in Nov. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1863.

Corp. Henry S. Galloway, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1864.

Corp. William J. Blair.

Corp. Thomas Hensly, missing at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Musician James Curran, disch. on surg. certif. June, 1862.

Musician Richard P. Brunker, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 9, 1863.

Musician Edward D. Garden, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Abbott, Peter M., must. in July 4, 1861; absent at muster out.

Anthony, Raynard S., must. in Aug. 26, 1863; substitute; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Apple, Jacob, must. in July 10, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Bell, George, must. in July 4, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner May 8, 1864; must. out June 2, 1865.

Byers, Walter P., wounded at Gettysburg; absent in hospital at muster out.

Beales, John, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 22, 1862.

Brannon, Michael, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1863.

Brannon, William, disch. on surg. certif. March 13, 1864.

Brindle, Emanuel, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 15, 1862.

Burkhire, William, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; substitute; disch. on surg. certif. March 26, 1864.

Baker, John, must. in July 16, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Baughman, David, must. in Feb. 10, 1862; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; vet.

Berger, Reuben, must. in Feb. 17, 1864; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Burke, James, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 1, 1863.

Brannon, Patrick, killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

Brown, William, must. in Feb. 19, 1862.

Biddle, Charles, died at Minor's Hill, Va., Oct. 28, 1861.

Bertren, Peter, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; died May 5, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Campbell, L., absent, sick, at muster out.

Cassiday, Michael, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Cox, Levi A., must. in July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 19, 1863.

Clark, John, trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; vet.

Campbell, John, died at Fort Corcoran, Va., September, 1861.

Comelie, Thomas.

Dunlap, Franklin, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Davis, John A., must. in Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 19, 1863.

Dernell, Jonathan, must. in July 16, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Davis, Robert, must. in Nov. 22, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

Eaton, Hannibal V., died Oct. 8, 1862.

Elder, Reuben, must. in March 31, 1864; died May 15, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Finney, Orrin P., must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Frederick, Benjamin F., trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; vet.

Fitzsimmons, James, must. in Feb. 13, 1862; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; vet.

Freeman, James E., must. in July 13, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Garber, Jacob, must. in Aug. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif.

Garber, Charles, must. in July 4, 1861; must. out July 4, 1864, expiration of term.

Horn, Levi A., must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Halloren, Charles, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Henshy, John B., must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24 1862.

Holder, John, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 16, 1863.

Hamilton, John, must. in July 16, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Hanna, Matthew, must. in July 16, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Herst, Jacob, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 5, 1863.

Hunter, Benjamin F., killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

Hewitt, Thomas, died Jan. 6, 1863.

Johnston, Hugh, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Jones, James, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Jordon, Sylvester, must. in March 31, 1864; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Lennihan, Richard P., captured at Laurel Hill, Va., May 9, 1864.

Leonard, Nathaniel, absent at muster out.

Lane, George, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 22, 1862.

Leer, John, disch. on surg. certif. September, 1861.

Lindsay, William, trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. June 20, 1864; vet.

Landon, Joel.

Long, John, must. in Feb. 25, 1862; died Jan. 13, 1862 of wounds recd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 684.

Mark, Michael, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Malone, Christian, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.

Morrow, Wilson, disch. on surg. certif. February, 1862.

Murray, Martin J., must. in July 13, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

McIlwain, William, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

McCabe, Edward, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

McCoy, Francis, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

McCool, John, must. in January, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1862.

McCandless, David, must. in July 15, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

McIntire, William, must. in March 31, 1864; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

MaCall, James, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; died at Bealton Station, Va., Dec. 17, 1863.

McKinley, George, died at Minor's Hill, Va., December, 1861.

Nolan, William, disch. on surg. certif. May 5, 1863.

Nicodemus, Samuel, trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; vet.

Norton, William, must. in July 14, 1863; substitute; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Orr, William, missing at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

O'Connor, William, must. in July 16, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Printzler, O. P. R., must. in July 10, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Rush, Samuel, must. in Feb. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 15, 1863.

Rumbaugh, William, must. in July 17, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.

Smith, Isaac, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Shade, Henry, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.

Stineman, Matthew C., wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.; absent at muster out.

Scotts, Andrew J., disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 1, 1863.

Saltgiver, George, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.
Sellers, George, disch. Oct. 6, 1862, for wounds recd. at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
Sharrer, Daniel, must. in Feb. 7, 1862; disch. Oct. 6, 1862, for wounds recd. at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
Smath, John, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.
Shade, William, trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; vet.
Shaffer, John, trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; vet.
Seybert, Samuel W., must. in Aug. 31, 1863; substitute; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.
Stolla, Frederick, must. in July 10, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.
Stoughton, Elisha, must. in July 16, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.
Steele, James B., must. in July 17, 1863; trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864.
Tipton, Samuel B., trans. to 91st Regt. P. V. July 20, 1864; vet.
Widensall, John, must. out with company Aug. 15, 1864.
Wensel, Frederick, absent, sick, at muster out.
Watkins, Thomas, disch. on surg. certif. June, 1862.
Watson, George M., disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1863.

CHAPTER XXII.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTS.

The Seventy-sixth Regiment was raised in the fall of 1861, and organized at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Colonel, John M. Power; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. H. Wallace; and Major, Oliver M. Irvine, of Blair County. Two companies of the regiment were raised in Blair County, viz.: Companies C and F.

The regiment left Harrisburg on the 19th of November, 1861, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, and thence by ocean transports to South Carolina to join the expeditionary forces which had previously gone forward to Beaufort, in that State, under command of Gen. T. W. Sherman. Arriving at Hilton Head on the 8th of December, it was assigned to the brigade of Gen. H. G. Wright, and in that command passed the winter in the delightful climate of lower South Carolina, engaged in camp and picket duty and the erection of defensive works. On the 8th of April, 1862, eight companies of the regiment embarked at Hilton Head (leaving F and A companies behind at that place) and proceeded to Tybee Island, near the mouth of Savannah River, to assist in the projected assault on Fort Pulaski. On the 10th the batteries were opened on the fort, which surrendered on the 11th without an assault of infantry. The regiment returned to Hilton Head on the 19th, and remained there till the 30th of May, when it moved to North Edisto Island, and on the 1st of June to John's Island, to take part with other troops in an attack on Charleston. It moved to Legareville on the 5th of June, and ten days later the attack was made, but was unsuccessful, and the troops withdrew. During the remainder of the summer and part of the fall the regiment remained in comparative inaction. On the 27th of September Maj. Irvine resigned, and Capt. Cyrus Diller was promoted to the majority.

On the 22d of October the Seventy-sixth (then under command of Col. D. C. Strawbridge) marched on an expedition for the purpose of breaking the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah by the destruction of the long and high trestle-work at Pocotaligo. A strong force of Confederates was encountered and a severe battle resulted, in which the Seventy-sixth took prominent part, and suffered a loss of seventy-five killed and wounded. Among the former was Capt. Henry Wayne, and among the wounded Lieut. Gwin, both of F company.

From this time, for more than eight months, the regiment was employed in picketing and ordinary military duty on St. Helena and others of the Sea Islands. On the 6th of July, 1863, it moved with the other regiments of the brigade commanded by Gen. George C. Strong to Morris Island, in Charleston Harbor, to take part in an assault on Fort Wagner. In the morning of the 10th a tremendous cannonade was opened on the fort by the Union batteries and ironclads, and was continued for more than two hours, at the end of which time Strong's brigade (including the Seventy-sixth) moved forward to the attack, and gallantly carried the shore batteries. At about sunrise on the following morning the Seventy-sixth and the Seventh Connecticut Regiment assaulted the main work (Wagner), but were repulsed with a loss to the Seventy-sixth of fifty-two killed and one hundred and thirty-five wounded, among the latter of whom was Maj. John W. Hicks, of Blair County. On the evening of the 18th of July the regiment joined in another assault more fierce and determined than the former one, and in this Gen. Strong, commander of the brigade, and Col. Robert G. Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, were killed. In this action, however, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania suffered much less than in the previous assault, losing only nineteen killed and wounded. On the 2d of August the regiment moved to Hilton Head, where it remained many months, picketing, and occupying adjacent points by detachments. During this time (December 20th) Maj. Hicks was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel.

The regiment remained in the South till the first part of May, 1864, when, with its corps, it was transported to Virginia, and there attached to the Army of the James, under Gen. B. F. Butler, at Bermuda Hundred. On a reconnoissance made by the brigade soon after its arrival, the Seventy-sixth lost sixty-one killed, wounded, and missing, in an action at the Weldon Railroad, the destruction of which was the object of the expedition. The enemy's force retired and concentrated at Fort Darling (Drury's Bluff), on the James River, below Richmond, where they were reinforced by Wise's Legion, and attacked in turn on the 16th of May, gaining a decided advantage.

Fighting was continued for several days afterwards, without resulting in a general engagement. On the 27th of May the regiment, with its division (the Second of the Tenth Corps), embarked and proceeded down the James and up the York and Pamunkey Rivers to White House Landing, where it joined the Army of the Potomac about the time when it was taking position at Cold Harbor, where the regiment took part, and sustained heavy loss in the tremendous battles of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of June. After these engagements it moved, with its division, across the Chickahominy and James Rivers, and rejoined the Army of the James on the 15th of June, and was at once sent out with a force to destroy the railroads. On the 23d it joined the lines of the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg. It was on active duty at the mine explosion (July 30th), and suffered considerable loss. From the 13th to 17th of August it was daily under fire at Deep Bottom and vicinity. On the evening of the 24th of August the enemy attacked vigorously, driving in the outposts. Early the next morning Lieut. George H. Gwin, with a detachment of the Seventy-sixth, made an attack on that part of the Confederate position and re-established the line, taking twenty prisoners.

From that time for more than a month the regiment was almost daily engaged in fighting and skirmishing. On the 29th of September it was engaged at Chapin's Farm and the taking of Fort Harrison, losing heavily. It also took part in the attack on Fort Gilmore, and fought at Hatcher's Run and at Darbytown, in the afternoon of October 27th, with considerable loss, having been under fire during the entire day. In December, 1864, the regiment accompanied Gen. Butler's expedition against Fort Fisher, which proved a sad failure, and a new one was fitted out under command of Gen. Terry, the Seventy-sixth forming part of the forces composing it. The expedition started from Hampton Roads on the 6th of January, 1865, and arrived at Beaufort, N. C., on the 8th. The troops landed near Fort Fisher on the 13th, and threw up works. On the 15th the fleet opened on the fort, and kept up a terrific bombardment, under cover of which three brigades (including that to which the Seventy-sixth belonged) moved to the assault. The work was defended with desperation, but finally surrendered after the loss of its commander, Gen. Whiting. The Seventy-sixth suffered very severely in this assault, numbering among its killed Capt. Thomas L. McGlathery, of F company. The regimental colors, carried by Corp. Albert Sanders, of Company C, was torn and shredded by shells and canister until a mere fragment remained on the staff.

After the capture of Fort Fisher the Seventy-sixth moved to Wilmington, and thence to Raleigh, N. C., where it remained until July 15th, when (the war in the mean time having been ended by the surrender of the Confederate armies of Lee and Johnston) it moved to Wilmington, and from thence the men of the regiment returned by sea to their homes in Pennsylvania.

The lists of officers and enlisted men of the Blair County companies of the Seventy-sixth Regiment are given, as follows:

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

(Date of muster in Oct. 17, 1861, except where noted.)

Capt. John W. Hicks, pro. to maj. May 1, 1863.

Capt. Alfred Hicks, pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Sept. 2, 1862, to capt. May 1, 1863; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Capt. John McNevin, pro. from q.m.-sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 10, 1864, to capt. Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

First Lieut. George S. Hower, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 2, 1862.

First Lieut. Joseph Harlin, pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Second Lieut. Joseph D. Kuch, pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. April 16, 1863.

Second Lieut. Philn. N. Hicks, Sr., pro. from sergt. Feb. 14, 1864; disch. Aug. 19, 1864.

Second Lieut. Benjamin White, wounded at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. April 10, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

First Sergt. Henry Smith, pro. from sergt. April 19, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

First Sergt. George W. Cruse, must. in Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Aug. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Sergt. Charles M. Gates, pro. from corp. March 15, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Martin Gates, absent, sick, at muster out.

Sergt. William R. Smith, pro. from corp. April 19, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Albert Sanders, pro. from corp. March 15, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Andrew J. White, disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1863.

Sergt. William Robison, disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1864.

Sergt. James S. McCartney, disch. on surg. certif. June 5, 1864.

Sergt. William R. Mowrey, captured; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 31, 1864.

Corp. George Davis, must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Corp. James D. Davis, wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; absent at muster out; vet.

Corp. Adam Hainzey, pro. to corp. March 15, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Corp. Henry H. Hewitt, must. in Sept. 23, 1863; pro. to corp. March 15, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Corp. John F. Hoover, pro. to corp. March 15, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Corp. Martin Ounkst, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. March 15, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Corp. Abraham Beals, pro. to corp. March 15, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Corp. Daniel Downs, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Corp. Peter Wilderson, disch. on surg. certif. March 21, 1863.

Corp. William Champeno, disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 24, 1864.

Corp. Michael Pote, pro. to q.m.-sergt. March 15, 1865; vet.

Corp. Samuel Flynn, killed at Chesterfield Heights, Va., May 7, 1864; burial rec., died at Andersonville, Ga., October, 1864; grave 10,667; vet.

Corp. John Curry, died Oct. 13, 1864; buried at Hampton, Va.

Corp. Thomas D. Neely, killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.

Corp. Benjamin F. Marks, died of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; vet.

Musician Thomas Lloyd, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Musician James Snyder, must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.

Andrews, John C., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Anderson, John, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 16, 1865.

Ayers, William R., must. out Nov. 8, 1864, expiration of term.

Allen, Samuel, must. in Nov. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 14, 1862.

Applebaugh, C. E., must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 8, 1865.
Bold, Thomas, absent, sick, at must. out; vet.
Bowen, Thomas, must. in June 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Bonnell, James, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Ball, Elias B., must. in Jan. 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
Breeze, Samuel, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Brown, Anson G., must. in Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Brownson, Isaac W., must. in Dec. 13, 1864; died at Raleigh, N. C., June 11, 1865.
Bomgardner, Zach., killed at Chesterfield Heights, Va., May 7, 1864.
Conklin, John, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 2, 1865.
Collagan, Michael, disch. by surg. certif. June 22, 1863.
Chamberlain, W. P., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Curran, James, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 4, 1865.
Crawford, William, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
Cox, John, died July 18, 1863, of wounds received at Fort Wagner, S. C.
Duffey, John, must. in June 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Duffey, Patrick, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at must. out.
Dayton, John M., must. in July 23, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.
Dunn, William, must. in July 14, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865.
Dehaven, Absalom, must. in July 13, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
Dunlap, William, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Dasher, John W., must. in Feb. 19, 1862; wounded at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863; must. out expiration of term.
Deafabaugh, Adam, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Deafabaugh, Thomas, must. out Nov. 28, 1854, expiration of term.
Davis, Joshua V., disch. on surg. certif. March 3, 1863.
Dasher, Samuel, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 28, 1864.
Dasher, Levi, died at Hilton Head, S. C., April 17, 1863.
Donalson, Jos. S., must. in Dec. 30, 1863; died at Hampton, Va., Sept. 12, 1864; burial record Aug. 12, 1864.
Davis, James, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; substitute.
Evans, Charles W., must. in June 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Flick, Thomas, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Fetzer, Michael, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Francis, Albert, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Frutchey, Christian, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Fitzgerald, Patrick, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Fredergill, Thomas, must. in Nov. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 5, 1862.
Flannington, James, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute.
Gnesor, Adam, must. in July 13, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Gross, John, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Goutard, Adolph, must. in July 25, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
Gibbony, John C., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Gates, M. V. B., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Gates, George W., disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1863.
Greene, Edward S., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Glunt, Jacob, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; vet.
Good, John, killed at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; vet.
Garland, Moses K., must. in March 28, 1864; died at Chapin's Farm, Va., Jan. 1, 1865.
Hoover, John D., must. in Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hendershot, S., must. in Aug. 25, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hancock, John, must. in July 13, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hagerty, Henry, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; wounded at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
Hagerty, Isaac, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; absent, in confinement, at must. out.
Hall, John, must. in July 22, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hall, Isaiah F., must. in Feb. 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hawley, Isaac, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Hetrick, Andrew G., must. in Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hainley, Christian, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Henderson, William, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hoover, George S., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Heisel, Edward, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Hicks, Phil. N., Jr., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 7, 1864.
Hook, Maddock, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Hainzey, John, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Hainzey, George, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Hoover, Thomas L., disch. on surg. certif. June 8, 1864.
Hale, Henry, must. in Nov. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 1, 1863.
Howe, Robert, prisoner from July 11, 1863, to Nov. 20, 1864; must. out Nov. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
Hall, George, disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1863.
Higley, Daniel M., must. in Aug. 27, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1864.
Hendrick, Otis N., must. in Sept. 4, 1863; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Hall, Samuel S., must. in Jan. 19, 1865; died at Wilmington, N. C., April 15, 1865.
Irvin, John S., must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Jordon, William T., must. in Aug. 27, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Jenkins, John, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Koener, William F., must. in Aug. 15, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Kline, George W., must. in Aug. 27, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Keesegle, Adam, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Kaisley, William, must. in Nov. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 1, 1862.
King, Watson S., must. in Aug. 24, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. June 5, 1865.
Kegrise, Ebenezer, killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.
Kenter, Robert F., must. in Aug. 27, 1863; died at Point of Rocks, Md., Jan. 15, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., section A, division 4, grave 52.
Kelley, James H., must. in July 14, 1863; died at Wilmington, N. C., April 18, 1865.
King, Thomas D., must. in Dec. 31, 1863; died at Portsmouth, Va., July 17, 1864.
Langdon, Harrison, must. in Feb. 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Luther, Francis, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Laise, John, must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.
Ling, John, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Ling, William, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Lorenz, John B., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Lang, James, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 1, 1862.
Lyninger, Edward, killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; vet.
Lingafelter, A. J., must. in Aug. 26, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Moore, John W., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.
Marks, Jacob, must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Miller, Henry, must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.
Montgomery, T., absent, sick, at must. out; vet.
Moutz, John, must. in Feb. 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Mowry, Thomas, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Moore, Jesse, must out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Moyer, Michael, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; died at Raleigh, N. C., July 5, 1865.
Mason, Patrick, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute.

McKeehan, W. L., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
McConnell, John A., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Nolan, John, must. in Feb. 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Ounkst, Daniel, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.
Packard, Eden, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.
Pond, William, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Parshan, Abdol, must. in March 14, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out.
Robison, John, must. in July 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Reish, Joseph, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Ramage, Thomas R., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Reddy, Henry, disch. on surg. certif. May 9, 1862.
Rork, Joseph H., must. in Nov. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 1, 1862.
Reddick, Franklin, died at Federal Point, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865; vet.
Smith, David R., must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Simpler, William, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Schmidt, John, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Scott, John, must. in Dec. 31, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Smith, John, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Smith, John M., disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1862.
Smith, John (2d), must. in Feb. 20. 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
Strayer, Henry, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1862.
Seymour, Edwin, must. in Jan. 21, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Tyler, George P., must. in Feb. 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Tate, John T., must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.
Tate, William W., killed accidentally Dec. 5, 1861.
Treese, Henry, died at Hilton Head, S. C., May 20, 1862.
Vaughn, Thomas H., disch. by G. O. Aug. 18, 1865; vet.
Wildoner, Luther G., must. in Oct. 15, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Wentzell, John, must. in June 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Wick, Peter, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.
Walker, Andrew, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; died of wounds received in action May 16, 1864.
Williams, James, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
Zeeke, Lewis R., killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.

Company F.

Capt. Henry Wayne, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
Capt. Joseph R. Findley, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. Oct. 4, 1864.
Capt. T. L. McGlathery, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. June 20, 1864; to capt. Jan. 2, 1865; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Capt. James H. McDivit, must. in July 16, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Jan. 3, 1865; to capt. Feb. 17, 1865; res. May 27, 1865.
Capt. William Blanck, Jr., must. in Nov. 21, 1861; pro. from hospital steward to 1st lieut. March 1, 1865; to capt. June 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.
1st Lieut. George H. Gwinn, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut. Oct. 23, 1862; to brevet capt. and brevet maj. April 13, 1865; must. out with company Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
2d Lieut. Joseph W. Cannon, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 23, 1862; disch. April 1, 1863.
2d Lieut. John Hubert, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. April 19, 1865; com. 1st lieut. June 13, 1865; not must.; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.
1st Sergt. James M. Null, must. in July 13, 1863; pro. to corp. March 6, 1865; to 1st. sergt. May 1, 1865; com. 1st lieut. July 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
1st Sergt. Thomas Morgan, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. John N. Detwiler, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Segt. George Boyle, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; absent without leave at muster out; veteran.
Sergt. William Miller, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt. March 11, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. John Shay, must. in Aug. 21, 1863; pro. to sergt. July 1, 1865; com. 2d lieut. July 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Sergt. James A. Gwin, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
Sergt. William H. Moore, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 18, 1862.
Sergt. Peter Fogel, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. William A. Kline, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
Sergt. Alexander R. Gwin, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.
Sergt. Lucius A. Hurlbert, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Sergt. John A. Boyles, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; died at Charleston, S. C., July 20, 1863.
Corp. George Snyder, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; wounded at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Corp. Augustus Barker, must. in July 18, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Corp. George McKenna, must. in July 9, 1863; pro. to corp. March 6, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Corp. Henry Rutter, must. in July 16, 1863; pro. to corp. March 6, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Corp. Abel Morrison, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Corp. John Rockwell, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. June 7, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Corp. George R. Benton, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. July 7, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Corp. Thomas Chubb, must. in March 3, 1865; pro. to corp. July 7, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Corp. Albert D. Moore, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 4, 1863.
Corp. Henry A. Miller, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.
Corp. John Lafferty, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.
Corp. Daniel Clark, must. in Nov. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 7, 1864, expiration of term.
Corp. Casper Wicker, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Corp. Nicholas McCollough, must. in July 16, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.
Corp. David A. Moore, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 4, 1862.
Corp. Adie F. Irwin, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Jan. 12, 1865, expiration of term.
Corp. John McLaughlin, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. July 13, 1862.
Corp. James McCormick, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to sergt.-major.
Corp. Charles Evans, must in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to sergt. Co. K.
Corp. James H. Hughes, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Chesterfield Heights, Va., May 7, 1864.
Corp. Richard M. Bell, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14, 1864.
Corp. John W. Martin, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Chesterfield Heights, Va., May 7, 1864.
Corp. Enoch Hinkson, must. in Nov. 8, 1861; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 15, 1863.
Corp. Miles Kinsel, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed in action July 9, 1864.
Corp. Cornelius Walker, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.
Musician William W. Long, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Musician Joseph Ritter, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Musician James G. Stewart, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Musician William H. Wayne, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Musician John M. Knox, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., July 1, 1864.
Atwell, James E., must. in Aug. 27, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865

(Date of muster in of balance of company, Oct. 28, 1861, except where noted.)

Ayers, James M., must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Ayers, John J., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Adair, William S., must. in Oct. 2, 1863; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1864.

Bollinger, John, must. in July 14, 1863; wounded at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Berker, Frederick, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Bishop, John S., trans. from 203d Regt. P. V. June 22, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

Bowser, George W., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Broyles, Jacob, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Bearer, Levi, must. in Oct. 19, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Barton, Bright H., must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Brown, James, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Buffamoyer, Daniel, must. in Feb. 15 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Back, Treranian, must. out Nov. 28, 1854, expiration of term.

Burkhart, William, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Burkhart, William D., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Bare, Walter, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Brown, Nathan, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Brown, Joseph, must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Ball, William W., must. in Aug. 27, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Brown, James B., killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.

Burkholder, Henry, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 23, 1862; burial record Sept. 2, 1862.

Buel, Henry G., killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.

Boyles, William, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

Bartlebough, Henry, died at Hampton, Va., June 29, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Bradley, Thomas, must. in March 28, 1864; died June 12, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Black, John W., must. in Feb. 13, 1865; substitute.

Cogsdale, Tyler, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 8, 1865.

Clemo, Stephen, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.

Cochran, Michael, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Crossley, Matthias, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute; died July 21, 1865; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

Conrad, Henry, must. in Dec. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Cooper, Isaac, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Conners, John, disch. on surg. certif.

Crossman, Frederick, disch. on surg. certif. April 21, 1863.

Chittenden, Abel S., must. in Sept. 23, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1865.

Dell, Samuel, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.

Diehl, William H., must. in Feb. 17, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.

Diren, Daniel W., must. out Nov. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.

Ditch, Henry, disch. on surg. certif. April 4, 1863.

Dole, Daniel, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.

Dunham, Joseph, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Delaney, John, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 8, 1862.

Daniels, John, must. in Oct. 16, 1861.

Frank, William, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; disch. July 13, 1865.

Freeman, Spencer, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.

Fairen, Martin, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Fleck, Luther E., must. in Oct. 28, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., June 17, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Fry, Adam, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

Fry, Levi, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.

Finley, Stephen, must. in Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.

Gray, John, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Grossman, Frederick, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Grossenbecker, John, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Gray, Silas, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 4, 1862.

Gray, Milton, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.

Gillen, James, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.

Giboney, George W., must. in Nov. 16, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.

Gobles, William, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; died at Hampton, Va., July 20, 1864.

Gaines, George, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; died July 11, 1864.

Gillhouse, Albert G., must. in Sept. 18, 1861.

Hawley, Isaac, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.

Hopper, Nicholas, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Henney, Levi, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Hultz, Nathan, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Hubbard, Michael, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. April 24, 1865.

Houseman, Andrew, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps Oct. 16, 1863.

Hempfield, George, must. in April 24, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 8, 1863.

Hench, Frederick, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 31, 1862.

Hagerty, Joseph, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; killed in action July 9, 1864; buried near Fort Steadman, Petersburg, Va.; vet.

Hurley, John, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 30, 1861.

Holeman, Edward, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; substitute; died at Raleigh, N. C., June 19, 1865.

Irwin, Jacob, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.

Jennings, Michael, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 24, 1864, at expiration of term.

Johnson, John, must. in Sept. 20, 1861.

Kelly, Atkinson, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.

Kimball, Festus A., must. in Feb. 10, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.

Kerns, Thomas, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Krotzen, John, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 19, 1862.

Kough, John S., must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.

Kelley, Randall W., must. in Sept. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Kounsman, David, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.

Kinsel, Jonathan, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.

Krotzer, Henry, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 22, 1864.

Kemp, Joseph, must. in Nov. 16, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 3, 1862.

Kounsman, Samuel, must. in March 24, 1862; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.

Knox, William T., must. in March 24, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 28, 1862.

Laughlin, George W., must. in Feb. 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Lafferty, George, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.

Leffler, William, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Logan, James A., must. in Nov. 10, 1861.

Langdon, John G., must. in Sept. 12, 1861.

Martin, Andrew, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Martin, Edward, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.

Milligan, John, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Moorehouse, Samuel, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Miller, Edmond, must. in Oct. 18, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Meadville, Graham, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; prisoner from July 13, 1863, to Nov. 21, 1864; must. out March 7, 1865, to date Nov. 26, 1864.
Meadville, Peter, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. July 15, 1863.
Monland, John, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. June 23, 1863.
Miller, George W., must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
Miller, James, must. in Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Matthew, Edward B., must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
Mumford, Alonzo O., must. in Sept. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Monroe, Joseph, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Murray, Henry, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Morgan, John R., must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863.
McKnell, Albert, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
McAninch, William A., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; vet.
McKeefer, Arthur, must. in July 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. April 8, 1865.
Noles, Michael, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Osler, John, must. in July 16, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Oxworth, George, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps Oct. 13, 1863.
Powell, John, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; died at Hampton, Va., Aug. 28, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Ray, John M., must. in Sept. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Rogers, Samuel F., must. in Jan. 25, 1865; trans. from 203d Regt. P. V. June 22, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Reed, William H., must. in Oct. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Reed, Thomas, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1865.
Rumbaugh, James, must. in July 13, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 22, 1865.
Ragan, Daniel, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 11, 1862.
Rolles, Clement, must. in Aug. 25, 1863.
Shultz, Dallas, must. in Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
Spicer, Charles, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July, 1865.
Smurr, Reason, must. in July 16, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Shall, John, must. in Aug. 11, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1865.
Skipper, August R., must. in Feb. 24, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Strawinger, John, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Silbo, John, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Starnosky, Henry, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Stole, Christian, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; substitute; trans. from 203d Regt. P. V. June 22, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out.
Smith, George, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Feb. 29, 1863.
Smith, Sanford, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Smith, Marion, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Shannon, John, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. Aug. 1, 1862.
Shultz, Joseph, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Sipe, Levi, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; died March 25, 1864; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pa.; vet.
Steiner, Benjamin, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
Smith, William, must. in Sept. 30, 1863; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14, 1864.
Tierney, Thomas, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Thompson, George, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
Taylor, Gilbert, must. in Feb. 26, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.
Vanordien, Nor. G., must. in Oct. 24, 1864; killed at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 12, 1864.
Wise, John, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.
Welsh, David, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Whitman, Thomas, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Wicker, Frederick, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Weirbaugh, Levi, must. in April 24, 1862; must. out May 15, 1865, expiration of term.
Wilcox, David E., must. in Sept. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Weirbaugh, Henry, must. in March 30, 1862; died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Oct. 18, 1864; burial record Oct. 30, 1864.
Weeks, Carodan, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 2, 1864, grave 10,217 or 10,253.
Young, John, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O., date unknown; vet.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment.—This regiment included in its original organization one company (C) from Huntingdon County. After the regiment had been in the service three years and five months, it was joined in the field by a company of Blair County men under command of Capt. Daniel Shock. This was designated as Company F, most of the surviving members of the original F company being transferred about the same time to A company.

The Seventy-seventh was rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, where it was organized, under command of Col. Frederick S. Stumbaugh, in October, 1861. On the 18th of that month it was embarked on transport steamers, and proceeded down the Ohio to Louisville, Ky., in company with the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Regiments of the Pennsylvania line, these three regiments forming a brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh. From Louisville the brigade marched south along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and remained encamped for a considerable time at a camp called "Camp Negley," in honor of the brigade commander. While here the Seventy-seventh was detached from the brigade and assigned to the Fifth Brigade of the division commanded by Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, the other regiments of the brigade (commanded by Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood) being the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Indiana and the Thirty-fourth Illinois. This brigade, with the army of Gen. Buell, marched southward into Tennessee, and arrived at Nashville on the 2d of March, 1862. Soon afterwards the Seventy-seventh, with the other forces of Gen. Buell, continued the southward march, moving towards a point on the Tennessee River, where the forces of Gen. Grant and the Confederate army under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston were approaching each other, and where, on Sunday, the 6th of April, they joined in the great battle of Shiloh or Pittsburgh Landing. On the evening of the 5th (the same time when the Army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan arrived in front of Yorktown) the advance of Gen. Buell's corps reached Savannah (nine miles below Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee), and bivouacked there for the night. On the following morning Buell heard the roar of

the distant battle, and hurried his troops forward with all possible speed. The division of Gen. William Nelson led the advance, and pushed on without halt until late in the afternoon, when it reached the right bank of the Tennessee, opposite the place where Grant's hard-pressed battalions were engaged in the desperate fight, contesting every inch of ground, yet slowly retiring towards the river. When the succoring division came up opposite the scene of conflict its brave yet rough old commander sent an aide across to report to Gen. Grant, with this message, "Tell him," said he, "that Gen. Nelson is here with ten thousand *fighting* men and no d—d cowards!" this last remark being caused by the sight of a large number of fugitives from the fight skulking behind the bluff bank of the river. "Tell Gen. Nelson," said Gen. Grant to the aide, "that our men seem to be doing pretty well, but we shall be glad to see him over here." The division was promptly crossed and placed in position, enabling the Union forces to hold their ground firmly against the last desperate assaults of the Confederates. During the night the gunboats in the river kept up an incessant cannonade, throwing their huge shells over the heads of the men of Grant's army and into the Confederate lines beyond. In the morning of the 7th the battle was renewed, and the rebel forces were driven back at all points, though they held their ground most stubbornly and fought for hours with the greatest desperation. Other troops of Buell's command had arrived in the mean time, and among them the brigade in which was the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, which came up by steamboat from Savannah. At about nine o'clock in the morning it marched upon the field, and was immediately under fire. For six hours after its arrival the battle raged with the greatest fury. The regiment repelled a desperate assault of cavalry, and was in the front line in the final charge which drove the enemy from the field and ended the conflict.

For about a week after the battle the regiment remained on the field near Pittsburgh Landing, then moved several miles to a new camp. About four weeks later it moved with the army towards the enemy's strong position at Corinth, Miss., in the expectation of a general attack upon the works at that place, but they were occupied without resistance, the Confederates having evacuated. Upon the fall of Corinth, Gen. Buell's army marched back to Nashville; the Seventy-seventh, with its brigade, passing the entire summer on the route, which was from Corinth up the valley of the Tennessee to Bridgeport, Ala., thence northward by way of Stevenson, Cowan, Decherd, Manchester, and Murfreesboro' to the capital. Here it had little rest, being ordered northward on the rapid march with Buell's forces to intercept the Confederate Gen. Bragg, who was marching on Louisville, Ky. Buell's forces arrived on the 26th of September, and on the following day the Seventy-seventh encamped in the suburbs of the city.

On the arrival of Buell's army at Louisville, Gen. Bragg faced his forces southward, and marched back towards Tennessee. Buell followed with his army, leaving Louisville on the 1st of October. The Seventy-seventh, moving with the left wing, passed through Stanford and Nicholsville, Ky., skirmishing with the enemy at Claysville, Lawrenceburg, and other places, but not being present at the general engagement near Perryville, October 8th. It reached Nashville, Tenn., in the last part of October, and remained there and in that vicinity for two months, taking part in a minor engagement at Lavergne on the 27th of November. On the 26th of December it moved with the army towards Murfreesboro', near which town the great battle of Stone River was fought on the 31st of December and 1st and 2d of January. The Seventy-seventh was on the left of the division of Gen. R. W. Johnson, which occupied the extreme right of the army, the position of the regiment being partly in a cedar thicket and partly in a cotton-field, with the enemy near, and directly in front. In this position it lay during the night of Tuesday, December 30th. The battle was opened by Hardee's (left) corps of the Confederate army, which made a furious assault soon after daylight on the 31st, while the battery horses of Johnson's division were being taken to water. In a few minutes twenty-seven guns out of Johnson's five batteries were in the hands of the Confederates, and the three divisions of Johnson, Davis, and Sheridan (comprising McCook's army corps) were in retreat in some disorder across the cotton-field towards the shelter of a cedar wood in the rear. The Seventy-seventh, with some other troops, rallied, made a counter-charge, and recaptured the guns of Edgerton's battery, which, however, were soon after again taken by the enemy, and the regiment, compelled to relinquish its temporary advantage, was finally driven across the field, and through the woods to the vicinity of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where the troops were rallied and a new line established by the commanding general, Rosecrans. This line, strengthened by slight breastworks, was held through the day against repeated attacks by the enemy. Several attacks were also made on Thursday, January 1st, and the artillery fire was incessant during that day, but no very decided advantage was gained on either side. The forenoon of Friday passed in comparative quiet, but about the middle of the afternoon the Confederates attacked with great fury on the left of Rosecrans' line, gaining an advantage at first, charging across Stone River, and causing the Union troops to recoil at that point, but they rallied at once and drove the enemy back across the stream. From that time the conflict raged until after dark, resulting in the complete rout of the Confederates, who retreated through the town of Murfreesboro' and along the turnpike road towards Shelbyville.

Through the entire battle of Stone River the

Seventy-seventh behaved with great gallantry and steadiness, for which it was highly complimented by Gen. Rosecrans. Soon after the battle it encamped near Murfreesboro', where it remained until the general advance of the Army of the Cumberland, June 24, 1863. In the advance a Confederate division (Cleburne's) was found in a strong position at Liberty Gap, where a heavy fight resulted on the 24th and 25th, ending in the retreat of the enemy. The Seventy-seventh was one of the charging regiments, and sustained severe loss in the engagement.

The enemy retired to a strongly intrenched line at Tullahoma, but evacuated it on the approach of the Union army, and retreated to Bridgeport, Ala., and thence into Northern Georgia. The Union army followed in pursuit, the Seventy-seventh with its division arriving at Bridgeport, on the Tennessee River, on the 31st of August. Crossing the river, it moved to Trenton, Ga., thence up Lookout Valley to Valley Head, then across the mountain to Broomtown Valley, on the road to Rome, Ga., but before reaching the latter place the progress of the column was arrested by the intelligence that the enemy was menacing the left of Gen. Rosecrans' army, with the evident intention of giving battle to that part of the line (which was separated from the extreme right and more than thirty miles from it) and of making a desperate attempt to reoccupy Chattanooga; and, finally, that Longstreet's corps, having been detached from the Army of Northern Virginia, was already on the south side of the Savannah River, and moving by rail with all possible speed to join Bragg's army at Lafayette, Ga. Upon receipt of this intelligence the Seventy-seventh, with its division and the other commands of the Union army, moved rapidly back over the mountain and down the valley by the same route over which the advance had been made, and again crossing the mountain lower down towards the Tennessee, entered the valley known as McLemore's Cove on the 17th of September. After some fighting at that place the Seventy-seventh, with its division, moved by way of Dug Gap, Pond Spring, and Gordon's Mills, and arrived on the field of Chickamauga on Saturday, the 19th of September, and soon afterwards became hotly engaged in the great battle which was fought there on that and the following day by the Union army under Gen. Rosecrans and the Confederate forces under Bragg, reinforced by Longstreet's corps from Virginia.

Near the close of the first day's fight at Chickamauga the regiment charged, with its brigade (Willich's), and gallantly drove the enemy in its front, but in the exultation of the moment advanced too far, and while in that exposed position, just at dark, was attacked by a heavy body of the enemy (who had been reinforced at that point). The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Seventy-ninth Illinois, being in the most advanced and exposed position, fought desperately against overwhelming odds, but after a hand-to-hand struggle in the twilight gloom they were overpowered, and seventy enlisted men of the Seventy-seventh taken prisoners, as were also several of the company officers, and all the field-officers of the regiment, who remained prisoners till May 1, 1864. Many of the privates of the regiment who were captured in this fight died in the prison-pen of Andersonville.

The remnant of the regiment (those who escaped capture in the evening of the 19th) fought in the battle of the second day at Chickamauga under command of Capt. Joseph J. Lawson, of Company C. The battle resulted in defeat to the Union army, and on Saturday night (September 20th) the Seventy-seventh, with the other commands, withdrew from the field of disaster to Rossville, Ga., and from there on Monday night and the early morning of Tuesday retreated to Chattanooga.

After Chickamauga the regiment saw no more of fighting during the year 1863. In October it moved from Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee, and marching by the "Bob White road" to Jasper, Tenn., where it arrived on the 26th. Thence, crossing the Tennessee to Shellmound, it moved up the river to Whiteside's, Ga., where it remained during the winter, and where a considerable number of the men re-enlisted as veterans, and the strength of the command was largely increased by recruits from Pennsylvania.

In the spring and summer campaign of 1864, the Seventy-seventh fought at Tunnel Hill on the 7th of May, at Rocky Face Ridge on the 8th, in several minor engagements from the 9th to the 13th, at Resaca, Dallas, Ga., at New Hope Church, at Kingston, Ga., at Kenesaw Mountain (where it lost heavily in killed and wounded), and at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th. It also fought in the subsequent actions around Atlanta, including the battles of Lovejoy's Station and Jonesboro'.

After the fall of Atlanta, when the Confederate army under Gen. Hood suddenly crossed the Chattahoochee into Alabama and marched towards Nashville, with the evident intention of assaulting and capturing that city, Gen. Sherman detached a strong force from his army at Atlanta and placed it under command of Gen. George H. Thomas, with orders to march in pursuit of Hood, give him battle, and thwart his designs. The force was composed of the Twenty-third Corps (Gen. Schofield) and Stanley's (Fourth) Corps, of which latter the Seventy-seventh was a part. The regiment arrived on the 3d of November at Pulaski, Tenn. About the 25th it moved to Columbia, where the enemy was found in heavy force and strongly posted. A severe engagement resulted, in which, on the 29th, the Seventy-seventh took a conspicuous part. During the following night the regiment moved to Franklin, Tenn., where it fought bravely in the great battle of the 30th, being at one time almost entirely surrounded by the enemy, but escaping from its exposed position by the exercise of the highest soldierly qualities. Again, in the

great and decisive battle of Nashville, the Seventy-seventh took a prominent part in charging the Confederate works on the 15th of December, and on the following day exhibited still greater gallantry in attacking one of the enemy's strongest positions, moving forward under a most destructive fire of canister, capturing a battery, and driving the Confederates in its front in utter and irretrievable rout. The loss of the regiment in this battle was heavy in killed and wounded, among the former being Lieut. Alexander T. Baldwin, of Company C.

The Confederate army, completely defeated and routed at Nashville, fled southward into Alabama. Among the Union forces which pursued was the Seventy-seventh, which marched rapidly to Huntsville, Ala., but there abandoned the pursuit and remained through the succeeding winter. About the middle of March, 1865, it marched to East Tennessee, where it was joined by five new companies, one of which was the new F company, from Blair County, under command of Capt. Shock. About the last of April the regiment returned to Nashville, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. In June it left Nashville, and passing down the Mississippi by boat to New Orleans, went into camp at Plaine Chalmette (Gen. Jackson's old battle-ground of 1815), where it remained nearly a month; then embarked and proceeded by sea to Indianola, Texas, arriving there on the 27th of July, and immediately afterwards marching to Green Lake. Afterwards it moved to a camp near Victoria. It remained in Texas until the early part of December, 1865, when it moved to Indianola, where the men were embarked and proceeded by sea to Philadelphia. Arriving there on the 16th of January, 1866, they were duly disbanded and returned to their homes and the vocations of civil life.

Following are given lists of the officers and enlisted men of the Huntingdon and Blair County companies of the Seventy-seventh Regiment:

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

(Date of muster in Sept. 20, 1861, except where noted.)

Capt. Michael McNally, res. Nov. 24, 1862.

Capt. Joseph J. Lawson, pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Jan. 8, 1863; to maj. June 13, 1865.

Capt. Samuel S. Gillman, pro. to corp. Feb. 23, 1862; to sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. April 10, 1865; to capt. Sept. 1, 1865; wounded at Marietta, Ga., July 4, 1864; absent, with leave, at must. out; vet.

1st Lieut. Alexander T. Baldwin, pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Nov. 15, 1861; to 2d lieut. May 25, 1862; to 1st lieut. Jan. 8, 1863; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; killed at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864.

1st Lieut. Silas M. Cline, pro. from sergt.-maj. to 2d lieut. April 10, 1865; to 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

2d Lieut. Samuel T. Davis, pro. to adjt. Sept. 28, 1861.

2d Lieut. Edward B. Miller, pro. from corp. to 1st sergt. May 25, 1862; to 2d lieut. Jan. 8, 1863; disch. by S. O. Aug. 22, 1863.

2d Lieut. John T. Baldwin, pro. to corp. March 12, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 5, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 12, 1865; to 2d lieut. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

1st Sergt. Daniel McNulty, pro. to corp. Aug. 10, 1862; to sergt. April 12, 1865; to 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1865; absent, on furlough, at must. out; vet.

1st Sergt. Samuel H. Wilson, pro. from corp. to sergt. Dec. 14, 1861; to 1st sergt. Nov. 24, 1862; prisoner from Sept. 19, 1863, to Feb. 19, 1865; must. out May 20, 1865.

1st Sergt. William Bradley, pro. to corp. Sept. 4, 1862; to sergt. Dec. 31, 1862; to 1st sergt.; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. Sept. 18, 1865; vet.

1st Sergt. David H. Gates, trans. to 44th Regt. P. V. Nov. 15, 1861.

Sergt. David Brism, must. in March 25, 1864; pro. to sergt. April 10, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Sergt. William Heidler, pro. from corp. to sergt. Nov. 28, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Henry Wagner, wounded at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1862; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1865; must out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Andrew J. Mitchell, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; pro. to corp. April 12, 1865; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Scott R. Crawford, died Jan. 13, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Sergt. Philip Bear, pro. to sergt. June 30, 1862; captured Oct. 8, 1862; trans. to regular army.

Corp. A. W. Baldwin, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Corp. George W. Leidick, pro. to corp. Dec. 11, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Corp. Henry H. Long, pro. to corp. April 12, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Corp. Patrick McNulty, wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; pro. to corp. April 12, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Corp. Thomas McMahon, pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Corp. Augustus Riddle, pro. to corp. Dec. 11, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Corp. John Roark, pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Corp. Ezekiel Tantlinger, pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Corp. Harvey Bennett, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1862.

Corp. William Jones, pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; trans. to U. S. Engineer Corps Aug. 1, 1864; vet.

Corp. Richard Mitchell, pro. to corp. Dec. 11, 1863; to com.-sergt. April 1, 1865.

Corp. William Keith, died Jan. 10, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; buried at Stone River, grave 84.

Corp. James S. Leator, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1862.

Corp. W. H. H. Woolslair, pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1862; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville Aug. 27, 1864; grave 6980.

Corp. Hugh M. Hall, pro. to corp. June 30, 1862; captured Oct. 8, 1862; enl. in regular army.

Musician John Dill, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Altman, Gustave, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Arndt, John J., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.

Brehm, William, must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.

Baker, George, —— ——, absent, on detached duty, at must. out.

Brown, Emanuel, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Bray, Thomas, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Bayne, John S., must. in Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Bennett, Silas A., must. in March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Barr, Jacob, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Brooks, John W., disch. on surg. certif. May 22, 1862.

Buchins, John C, disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1862.

Ball, Jacob, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 24, 1862.

Boyer, Peter, must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.

Buchanan, James W., must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.

Black, Samuel D., must. in July 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.

Bostwick, Albert S., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 12, 1865.

Breitenstein, Luid, trans. to 4th U. S. Art. March 19, 1864.

Beamer, Samuel, died at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1862.
Bender, Ezra E., died at Corinth, Miss., June 19, 1862.
Bender, Flavius J., captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 24, 1864.
Broadbach, Thomas, must. in Sept. 29, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville Nov. 27, 1864; bur. rec. Oct. 26, 1864; grave 12,177.
Barry, William, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville July 31, 1864; grave 4404.
Boyle, Sebastian, must. in March 9, 1865; died at Camp Stanly, Texas, Sept. 22, 1865.
Bonnell, Joseph, must. in March 6, 1865.
Bell, Frederick, must. in March 20, 1865.
Coleman, James L., must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.
Calvert, William H., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Franklin, Tenn.; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Cupp, Joseph, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Dallas, Ga., June 7, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Cramer, Samuel, must. in March 26, 1862; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Cooper, William D., disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1865.
Carpenter, Thomas B., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to band Nov. 1, 1861.
Crook, William H., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to band Nov. 1, 1861.
Cook, Charles C., commissioned 2d lieut.; trans. as aide-de-camp to staff of Gens. Negley and Palmer; died July, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga.
Colbath, Albert, died at Tuscumbia, Ala., June 19, 1862.
Dixon, William, wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863, and at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864; absent at must. out; vet.
Doane, Bennett G., must. in March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Drake, John, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Dougherty, George W., wounded at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Dorland, William H., must. out Oct. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
Doner, Abraham R., wounded at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; must. out Sept. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Dearmitt, Michael, trans. to Co. D Oct. 10, 1861.
Eberly, Gottfried, must. in March 8, 1865; died at Camp Harker, Tenn., May 3, 1865.
Fahnestock, Ephraim A., must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.
Flowers, Jacob, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 6, 1864.
Fulgroad, John, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 12, 1863.
Firebaugh, Jacob, died at Camp Chase, Ohio, July 16, 1862.
Finton, Isaac N., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; died in Texas, July 25, 1865.
Fitzgerald, Henry.
Garver, David B., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.
Goodling, Peter, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 30, 1864; absent at must. out.
Grubb, Benjamin, must. in March 10, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Gettys, Samuel A., must. in Sept. 29, 1861; disch. Feb. 7, 1863, for wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Gauster, William, wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Gillman, John F., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
Gilleland, D. R. P., disch. by G. O. Sept. 18, 1865; vet.
Greenawalt, H. B., wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, and Liberty Gap June 25, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 10, 1863.
Garman, Edward, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to band Nov. 1, 1861.
Gilliland, James K., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 12, 1864.
Galloway, Charles, must. in March 6, 1865; died Sept. 14, 1865; buried six miles northwest of Victoria, Tex.
Higgins, John, wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.
Hineline, Andrew, wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.
Heidle, David, must. in March 12, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Huggins, George W., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Huggins, John L., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Holden, John S., must. in March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hursh, Lebbias B., must. in March 10, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hibler, Walter, must. in March 21, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Howell, Albert J., must. in March 15, 1865; died Nov. 28, 1865; buried six miles northwest of Victoria, Tenn.
Holwager, Jacob, must. in March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hummel, Christian, must. in March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hillbish, Zachariah T., must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Heller, James, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1862.
Hamer, George G., must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Hamilton, Joseph B., must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Holt, James, must. in Oct. 1, 1862; must. out Oct. 9, 1865, expiration of term.
Haas, Henry, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Ilinger, Samuel H., wounded at Lovejoy, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.
Johnston, Jacob, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Jennings, Samuel, res. Oct. 8, 1861.
Keller, Isaac, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kegg, Joseph, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kopp, William G., must. in March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kreps, Henry P., wounded at Liberty, Tenn., June 25, 1863; must. out Sept. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Kephart, Samuel, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864.
Lee, Henry T., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Leidick, Joseph E., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Leidick, Abraham, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Leidick, Daniel, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Lehman, Jacob, disch. Aug. 24, 1863, for wounds received at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863.
Long, James P., must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Landgraft, Charles, must. in Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
Logan, Thomas, trans. to 4th U. S. Art. March 19, 1864.
Lycum, John, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 25, 1864.
Marks, Levi, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Markel, Adam R., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Murphy, George B., must. in March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Michael, Jacob C., must. in March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Manning, William, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1863.
Murphy, Alexander, trans. to Co. D Oct. 10, 1861.
Monroe, George W., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Monroe, A. W., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Murley, Walter, died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1862.
Martin, John, captured at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864, grave 7263.
Murphy, William, must. in March 1, 1865; died at Green Lake, Tex., Aug. 4, 1865.
McLimans, Thomas, must. in March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
McLimans, Robert, must. in March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
McLimans, Emmet, must. in March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

McFarland, Charles, disch. on surg. certif. April 16, 1863; died at Annapolis, Md., April 22, 1863.
McGinley, James, must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
McKee, Isaac, captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 17, 1864.
Nipple, Alexander, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Negley, Ross, disch. on surg. certif. June 24, 1862.
Nagle, Daniel, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Neaton, Patrick, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Nevil, John H., must. in Sept. 20, 1861.
Nevil, Henry H., must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Orwen, Lewis W., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Patterson, John H., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Price, William P., trans. to Co. B Nov. 1, 1861.
Rosenburg, Jackson, wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and Lovejoy, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; vet.
Rhodes, Isaac, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Reese, David, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Raizer, Matthias, must. in March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Rupe, George, wounded at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863; must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Ruggles, Joseph, must. in March 12, 1862; must. out March 20, 1865, expiration of term.
Roth, Jerome, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Roulett, James, must. in Oct. 20, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7, 1861.
Ritter, Samuel, must. in Oct. 20, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 7, 1862.
Ritter, David, must. in Oct. 20, 1861.
Stimeling, Jacob, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Shaw, Joseph, must. in March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Shaw, Graham, must. in March 21, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Specher, David G., must. in March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Schawer, Henry, must. in March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sweigert, Jacob, must. in March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Shawb, David, must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Shissler, Abraham L., must. in March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Stephens, John W., must. in March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Shriver, Frederick, disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1863.
Steitler, David, must. in Feb. 22, 1862; disch. April 13, 1863, for wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Smith, James C., must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Silke, Benjamin, must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Shirk, Christian G., must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Silks, George W., must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Stevens, Jacob C., must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Silks, Samuel, must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Stevenson, George, trans. to Co. D Oct. 10, 1861.
Sneath, Willis, trans. to Co. D Nov. 1, 1861.
Shultz, Jacob, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 10, 1863.
Stallman, Franklin, wounded May 28, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 10, 1865.
Shade, Alfred, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Shure, Jacob D., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Shuman, William A., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Shuler, Samuel M., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Sharp, Joseph, died at Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 1, 1861.
Snyder, Jacob, must. in March 6, 1865.
Thatcher, Martin, must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Thomas, John S., must. in March 10, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 26, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. Dec. 1865.
Wileman, Elmer, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Wilson, James M., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Wildman, James, must. in July 15, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Waduman, William W., must. in March 10, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Wilson, Joseph, disch. on surg. certif. June 24, 1862.
Watkins, Nathaniel, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1862.
Webster, William, must. out Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Wagner, Jesse, must. out Dec. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
White, Charles, must. in July 21, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
Wirths, Matthias, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
Welker, George C., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.
Zeigh, Joseph, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Zeager, Jacob, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Zeek, Emanuel, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Zeigler, Josiah, must. in March 4, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. Sept. 25, 1865.
Zimm, William A., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 1, 1861.

COMPANY F.

(Date of muster in Feb. 28, 1865, except where noted.)

Capt. Daniel Shock, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
First Lieut. Miles Zentmeyer, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Second Lieut. J. O. Brookbank, pro. to q.m. Oct. 15, 1865.
First Sergt. George Diehl, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sergt. D. R. P. Johnston, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sergt. James E. Davis, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sergt. Louis H. Geisler, must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sergt. George W. Miller, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Corp. D. S. Bergstresser, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
Corp. John T. Allen, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Corp. Charles Hogle, must. in March 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Corp. Samuel Pressle, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Corp. Thomas C. Miller, must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Corp George Morrison, must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Corp. Lewis Sylong, must. in March 2, 1865; died Sept. 13, 1865; buried six miles northwest of Victoria, Texas.
Corp. Jer. Rickabaugh, disch. by G. O. Sept. 14, 1865.
Corp. Jacob Stine, disch. by G. O. Sept. 15, 1865.
Bookhamer, Thomas, must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Bookhamer, John, must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Berayer, Joseph S., must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Burket, David, must. in March 6, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Blackburn, Her'n, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Boyer, William, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Boswell, William, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Bisbing, Samuel, must. in Jan 18, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Buck, Augustus, must. in April 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Boyer, Adam, must. in March 3, 1865.
Burket, John, must. in March 6, 1865.
Beck, Reuben, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 20, 1865.
Campbell, John, must. in Dec. 23, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Courter, John C., must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Clites, Solomon, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Conrad, Edward, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Clossin, Martin, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; died Sept. 2, 1865; buried six miles northwest of Victoria, Texas.
Chamberlain, Jacob, must. in March 6, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Cooper, George W., must. in March 2, 1865.
Comb, Henry, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
Diehl, Samuel, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Diehl, George C., must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Direly, Morgan, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Direly, Martin, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Direly, George M., must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Edmiston, Isaac, must. in March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Fisher, Daniel J., must. in March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Fitzpatrick, Michael, must. in March 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Finch, Miles, must. in March 3, 1865; died Aug. 2, 1865; buried at Green Lake, Texas.
Fleck, William, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; died at Green Lake, Texas, Aug. 7, 1865.
Foreman, Michael K., must. in Feb. 28, 1865; died at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865.
Gordan, Henry, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Grumer, Anthony, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Gunnett, Thomas, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Greenawalt, William, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Grabill, Emanuel, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; died Sept. 10, 1865; buried six miles northwest of Victoria, Texas.
Hammell, Alfred, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Harold, Jacob, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hoover, Henry, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; died Nov. 26, 1864; buried six miles northwest of Victoria, Texas.
Hull, Isaac W., must. in April 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hillery, George W., must. in April 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kaley, Matthias, must. in April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Lear, Franklin, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Lingenfelter, Thad., must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Lytle, George, must. in Feb. 24, 1865.
Lytle, Isaac, must. in March 6, 1865.
Lerhart, James, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
Mulholland, James C., must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Martin, Abraham B., must. in April 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Moore, Josiah, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
Merrits, John, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; died at Green Lake, Texas, Aug. 7, 1865.
Moore, John J., must. in March 4, 1865; died Nov. 18, 1865; buried at Railroad Depot, Victoria, Texas.
McCloud, James, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
McCue, William, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
McCray, James, must. in March 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.
Noland, Thomas, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
Over, Daniel, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Pringle, Daniel, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Paul, David, must. in March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
Phillips, James, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Raezer, Daniel S., must. in March 20, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Ritchey, George S., must. in Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.
Rhodes, William, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
Sheatum, William, must. in Jan. 10, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Stevens, Josiah, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Stevens, William, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; absent, without leave, at must. out.
Stevens, Giles, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sprankle, David, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Speece, Henry, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sprankle, Moses, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
Smith, Allen D., must. in Feb. 15, 1865; died at Louisville, Ky., June 23, 1865.
Sprankle, John C., must. in Feb. 28, 1865; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 29, 1865.
Stewart, Samuel A., must. in March 2, 1865.
Smith, Henry C., must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
Tipton, Levi, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Trueman, Jacob, must. in March 3, 1865; died Sept. 16, 1865; buried six miles northwest of Victoria, Texas.
Temple, Franklin, must. in March 6, 1865; died Oct. 1, 1865; buried six miles northwest of Victoria, Texas.
Valkland, Charles, must. in Jan. 18, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out.
Walter, Jacob D., must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Wright, William, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Walter, Jacob G., must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Waring, Robert, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; absent, on furlough, at must. out.
Wright, William E., must. in Feb. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
Weaver, John J., must. in Feb. 28, 1865; died at Camp Stanley, Texas, Sept. 17, 1865.
Zimmerman, William, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Zimmerman, Samuel, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Zimmerman, Jacob, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

Eighty-fourth Regiment. — The Eighty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania was raised in the summer and fall of 1861, and organized under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Col. William G. Murray (of Hollidaysburg, Blair Co.), Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. McDowell, Maj. Walter Barrett. The rendezvous of the regiment was established at Camp Crossman,

near Huntingdon (which was also, and at the same time, the rendezvous of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment), but it was removed from this to Camp Curtin about the 1st of December following. The companies composing the regiment were recruited in the counties of Cameron, Clearfield, Columbia, Blair, Dauphin, Lycoming, and Westmoreland. Of these, Blair County furnished two full companies (A and E), and a large proportion of two other companies (C and I), the former of these two being partly raised in Westmoreland, and the latter partly in Clearfield County.

The regiment was mustered into the service on the 24th of October, 1861. On Wednesday, November 27th, it left Camp Crossman for Harrisburg, where it arrived the same night, and on the following day pitched its tents at Camp Curtin. On the 21st of December the State colors were presented to the regiment by Governor Curtin. The flag was received by the colonel, and by him placed in charge of Color-Sergeant Stokes, who, on receiving it, said, "Governor and colonel, if I don't return this flag, 'twill be because Ned Stokes will occupy five feet eight on the ground."

On Tuesday, December 31st, the regiment left Camp Curtin for Williamsport, Md., proceeding by railroad to Hagerstown, Md., whence it marched to Clear Spring, camping there on the night of January 1st. Moving forward the next morning, it arrived at Hancock at three o'clock P.M., and was quartered in the town for the night. On Friday, January 3d, it crossed the Potomac, and marched to Bath, Va., reaching there at one o'clock P.M., and on the following day had a sharp skirmish with the enemy at that place, the Eighty-fourth being supported by the Thirty-ninth Illinois, with a section of a battery and a small body of cavalry. The enemy (a part of "Stonewall" Jackson's forces) drove in the Union skirmishers at eight o'clock A.M., but was held in check until three o'clock P.M., when the Eighty-fourth and other troops were compelled to retire before the superior Confederate force, and marched by way of Sir John's Run to Hancock, crossing the river at about dark. Gen. Lander arrived at Hancock the same night, and on the following day assumed command of the troops at that place.

The enemy who had been fought at Bath followed the retreating Union troops to the Potomac, and shelled the town from the south side of the river. The Union troops were formed in line to resist the enemy should he attempt to cross; but it was found he had no intention of doing so, his advance being merely a feint to cover his real designs against Romney, Va. Discerning this, Gen. Lander made a counter-movement, marching his regiments to Cumberland, Md., where the other troops of his command were concentrated, and where the Eighty-fourth arrived on the 12th of January. During the winter the regiment was posted successively at the railroad bridges over the North Branch and South Branch of the Potomac and at Paw Paw Tunnel. On the 28th of February it was brigaded with the Fourteenth Indiana (Col. Kimball), the Sixty-seventh Ohio (Col. Busenbinder), and Seventh Virginia (Col. Evans).

On the 2d of March, Gen. Lander died, and the command devolved on Col. Kimball. On the 5th the regiment moved to Martinsburg, Va., arriving there at midnight of the 6th. On the 11th the First, Second, and Third Brigades were ordered to Winchester, and moved towards that town, arriving at Bunker Hill in the afternoon of the same day, and reaching a point within two miles of Winchester on the night of the 12th. There the information was received that the town had been evacuated by the Confederates, and thereupon the regiment went into camp, which was named "Camp Kimball." Here Col. Kimball, who had succeeded to the command on the death of Gen. Lander, was himself succeeded by Gen. James Shields. On the 18th of March the regiment moved southward about seventeen miles, passed through Middletown, and bivouacked one mile south of the town.

On the 19th the Eighty-fourth marched southward, its advance-guard skirmishing with Ashby's cavalry, and losing slightly in wounded. That night it bivouacked one mile south of Strasburg. On the 20th it left this camp and marched back to Camp Kimball, two miles north of Winchester, which it reached before eight o'clock P.M., having marched twenty-three miles without a halt for rest. On the evening of the 22d of March it moved through Winchester southward to meet the forces of "Stonewall" Jackson, who was reported to be approaching the place. The regiment marched about four miles, and bivouacked two miles south of Winchester. On Sunday morning, March 23d, the Confederate army under Jackson, eleven thousand strong and having twenty-eight pieces of artillery, moved forward to a point near the village of Kernstown, something more than four miles south of Winchester, where at about eleven o'clock A.M. they attacked Gen. Shields' advance brigade, which retired in good order towards the main body. The Eighty-fourth stood in line supporting a battery. The enemy moved up rapidly with infantry and artillery, advancing through a piece of woods on the right. The Eighty-fourth being ordered to charge moved quickly forward from the high land on the Kernstown road across open ground and entirely without cover to the place where the enemy held a strong position behind a stone wall and partially covered by woods. From this position a most destructive fire was poured in at close range upon the advancing column, but the Eighty-fourth moved forward unflinchingly through the leaden storm. Col. Murray's horse was wounded under him, and he dismounted and marched on foot at the head of his men, but a few minutes later he fell with a rifle-ball in his brain. After the loss of Col. Murray the regiment partially gave way and fell into some

disorder, but rallied under command of Capt. George Zinn and held its ground. The enemy was forced from his position, and finally retreated in disorder.

Gen. Shields, in his official report of this battle, said that the Confederate forces, though strongly posted behind a high and solid stone wall situated on an elevated ground, "were forced back through the woods by a fire as destructive as ever fell upon a retreating foe. Jackson, with his supposed invincible 'Stonewall Brigade' and the accompanying brigades, much to their mortification and discomfiture, were compelled to fall back in disorder upon their reserve. There they took up a position for a final stand, and made an attempt for a few minutes to retrieve the fortunes of the day, but again there rained down upon them the same close and destructive fire. A few minutes only did they stand up against it, when they turned dismayed and fled in disorder, leaving us in possession of the field, their killed and wounded, three hundred prisoners, two guns, four caissons, and a thousand stand of small-arms. Night alone saved them from total destruction."

The Eighty-fourth, which went into the battle with only about two hundred and sixty fighting men, lost ninety in killed and wounded. Among the killed were Lieut. Charles Reim, of A company; Capt. Gallaher, of E company; and (as already mentioned) the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. Murray, of whose life, services, and death the following sketch is found in "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania," viz.:

WILLIAM GRAY MURRAY, colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, was born on the 25th day of July, 1825, in the town of Langford, Ireland. He was the eldest son of John and Sarah (Gray) Murray. When but nine months old his parents with their children emigrated to New York, where the father engaged in business. He soon after removed to the interior of the State, and subsequently to Lancaster, and then to Harrisburg, Pa., engaging in active business, and died in 1844.

The son, William Gray, being intended for mercantile life, received a good education in those branches best calculated to be useful to him. On leaving school he entered his father's store, but, that he might have the best advantages which could be afforded, he was placed in a large mercantile house in the city of New York, where he remained until the spring of 1845. On coming to his majority in the following year he had perfected arrangements for entering business on his own account, when the Mexican war broke out and he volunteered as a private in the Cameron Guards. He was made a sergeant, and while serving in that capacity at Vera Cruz was appointed a second lieutenant in the Eleventh United States Infantry by President Polk and served with distinction through that war, and upon returning to private life settled in Hollidaysburg. He was energetic in business, as he had been in the army, and bore a conspicuous part in the political struggles of the time. In 1851 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Dougherty, by whom he had three children, two of whom survive him. In 1852 he was appointed postmaster of Hollidaysburg by President Pierce, and was reappointed by President Buchanan.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion he took strong grounds with the Union side and avowed his intention of entering the army. A captain's commission in the regular service was tendered him, but his wife being in the last stages of consumption he declined it. Having had much experience in recruiting and organizing troops his counsel was sought, and his services were invaluable in enlisting and pushing forward recruits for the volunteer force. His wife died in August, 1861. A short time afterwards he received authority from Governor Curtin to recruit a regiment of infantry, and, obedient to the promptings of duty, he at once set about the work.

On the 19th of December, 1861, his regiment, the Eighty-fourth, marched from camp and was drawn up before the capitol to receive its flag. Governor Curtin, in presenting it, referred to Col. Murray as a tried soldier, and to the men as actuated by the purest and loftiest patriotism, leaving wives, mothers, and children, and the endearments of home to maintain the laws and the Constitution with the sword. In response Col. Murray said, "I accept this beautiful standard, presented by the Legislature of the Keystone State through you, its honored chief magistrate, in such glowing and eloquent terms. As the period for speech-making has passed and the hour for energetic action has arrived, my remarks on this occasion shall be brief, as becomes a soldier. In accepting this flag on behalf of the regiment, I do it with the full consciousness of the relations which both officers and men bear to our noble State and the nation whose cause we have espoused. Permit me to thank you, sir, for the terms of commendation in which you have been pleased to speak of the Eighty-fourth and of my humble self, and to assure you that, whatever our fate may be in the future, we will endeavor, by good conduct and a strict discharge of our duties, to make such a record as will bring no dishonor upon the 'Stars and Stripes' which we go to maintain and defend, or the proud Commonwealth whose sons we deem it an honor to call ourselves.

"No shrewish tears shall fill our eyes
When the sword hilt's in our hand;
Heart-whole we'll part, and not a sigh
For the fairest in the land.
Let piping swain and craven wight
Thus weep and puling cry,
Our business is like men to fight,
And hero-like to die."

The active campaigning of the regiment commenced on the 1st of January, 1862, when it was led by Col. Murray to Bath, Va., to the relief of the Thirty-ninth Illinois and a section of artillery, commanded by Lieut. Muhlenberg, crossing the Potomac at Hancock,

Md. The opposing force greatly outnumbered them, being estimated at from sixteen to twenty thousand men. After twenty-four hours of irregular skirmishing, the Union force succeeded in withdrawing across the river and bringing off the guns.

In the battle of Winchester, Va., the Eighty-fourth, which from the hard service to which it had been subjected had been reduced to barely three hundred men, was selected to lead in the assault upon the enemy's batteries, which were securely posted and were particularly destructive. The ground was open which they had to cross, and repeated charges were made, which Col. Murray led with great gallantry, officers and men falling on every side, strewing the ground with the dead and the dying. In the midst of the struggle his horse was shot under him. Extricating himself, he renewed the charge on foot. A little later his cap-cover was shot from his head. The carnage was now terrible, the enemy screening themselves behind a stone wall and a curtain of wood. But, nothing daunted, Col. Murray led on his regiment, and just as it was entering the grove which crowned the summit, while rushing on, with sword in hand, and exclaiming, "Charge, boys! charge!" he was struck by a rifle-ball, which, crashing through the bugle of his cap, carrying away the figures "84" with it, passed through his brain, tearing away the top of his skull. But though fallen, his heroism was not without its reward, for the stronghold in carrying which he had sacrificed his life was taken and the victory gained. His body was received in Harrisburg with imposing ceremonies, the Governor, heads of departments, the two houses of the Legislature, and military and civic societies moving in the sad procession. The body lay in state at the residence of his mother, and was viewed by great numbers. From the capital it was taken to Hollidaysburg, where even more universal sorrow was manifested and tokens of respect were shown. At the residence of his father-in-law, John Dougherty, Esq., thousands of sorrowing friends and relatives gathered, eager to take a last look at the fallen soldier. At St. Mary's Church high mass was celebrated, and a most touching and eloquent discourse was delivered over the remains by the Rev. John Walsh. He was finally laid to rest beside his wife, whom he had but a few months before followed to the grave.

Col. Murray was a man of large, active benevolence, warm and ardent in his impulses, though singularly calm and equable, and energetic and untiring in the path of duty. In person he was six feet in height, with a large and muscular frame. He was of light complexion, brown hair, eyes of a bright gray and expressive, features prominent, movements quick, and to courage of the highest order was united a strong sense of religious responsibility.

On the 25th of March the Eighty-fourth left its camp south of Winchester and moved ten miles to the little village of Berryville, Va., and remained there as provost-guard of the town until the 2d of May, when it moved up the valley, passing through Front Royal, and crossing the Blue Ridge marched eastward to the Rappahannock, and down the valley of that stream to Fredericksburg, where it became a part of the Fourth Brigade of Shields' division of McDowell's (First) corps. Soon afterwards, however, it was ordered back to the Shenandoah Valley to the support of Gens. Banks and Fremont. It arrived at Front Royal May 30th. From that place it moved to Port Republic, reaching there June 8th, and on the 9th took part in a severe engagement with the enemy, the Fourth Brigade being in the advance. The Confederates in strong force made a desperate and partially successful effort to turn the Union left and come in on its rear, when the Third Brigade came up to the aid of the Fourth, checked the enemy's advance, and he was driven a short distance, but being again heavily reinforced at that point, the Eighty-fourth and other regiments composing the Union force were compelled to retreat, but did so steadily and in good order, though with quite heavy loss. The enemy closely followed up his advantage, and pursued the Third and Fourth Brigades until they reached the place where the First and Second Brigades stood firmly in line. There the retreat was stayed and the battle ended, the Confederates giving up the pursuit and retiring from the field, and the Union forces soon after falling back to Port Republic.

From Port Republic the Eighty-fourth again moved eastward to the vicinity of Alexandria, Va., and went into camp at Cloud's Mills, where Col. Samuel M. Bowman became its commanding officer, and where the regiment, with the Third and Fourth Brigades, remained until the early part of July, when it again took the field with the army of Gen. John Pope, it being then a part of Ricketts' division of McDowell's corps. Moving to the vicinity of Warrenton, Va., it remained there till the last part of the month, then moved towards Culpeper Court-House, near which place the battle of Cedar Mountain was fought on the 9th of August.

On the 14th of August, Gen. Pope advanced to the Rapidan, and remained on that line a few days, then commenced falling back towards Washington, the enemy pursuing and constantly threatening his right and rear. On the 28th, at Thoroughfare Gap, Ricketts' division (which included the Eighty-fourth) fought the entire Confederate corps of Gen. Longstreet, who was attempting to force the pass and join "Stonewall" Jackson's forces at Manassas Junction. The division fought until night, then fell back to Bull Run, where the Eighty-fourth, with its brigade, fought all day in the disastrous conflict of the 30th, known as the Second Bull Run battle. The position of the brigade was first on the right and afterwards on the left of the line. It was very heavily engaged during the afternoon, and remained on the field until after dark, at which time it occupied an extremely exposed position far in advance of the other troops, and was

in imminent danger of being cut off by a Confederate division, but finally succeeded, though with great difficulty, in withdrawing from the field and crossing Bull Run in safety. The Eighty-fourth moved that night to Centreville, and from there on the following day to the defenses of Washington.

During the succeeding campaign of South Mountain and Antietam the regiment and its brigade (then forming a part of Gen. Whipple's division) remained at Arlington, where the strength of the Eighty-fourth (which after the battle of August 30th had been reduced to less than eighty men) was largely increased by accessions of recruits and the return of convalescents. In October it joined the Army of the Potomac, being made a part of Gen. Franklin's grand division, with which it took gallant part in the great battle of Fredericksburg, losing heavily in killed and wounded, and receiving complimentary mention for its bravery and steadiness from Gen. Carroll in his official report of the operations of the 12th and 13th of December.

After the battle of Fredericksburg the Eighty-fourth with its brigade recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to camp at Stoneman's Switch, where (excepting a few days spent on Gen. Burnside's famous but fruitless "Mud March" in January) it remained during the winter of 1862–63. On the opening of the spring campaign the regiment moved with the army across the Rappahannock and marched to Chancellorsville, where it was hotly engaged in the great battle at that place on the 2d and 3d of May, and remained under a heavy fire during the conflict of the 4th.

The division of which the Eighty-fourth was a part having been greatly reduced in numbers by the casualties of the campaign of Chancellorsville, and its commander (Gen. Whipple) having been killed in the battle, was disintegrated and its regiments assigned to other commands, the Eighty-fourth being placed in Carr's brigade, in the Second Corps. The regiment took no part in the battle of Gettysburg, being posted at that time at Westminster, Md., as a guard to the trains of the Second Corps. After the retreat of Gen. Lee from Gettysburg it crossed the Potomac into Virginia, where, during the remainder of the season of 1863, it fought at Wapping Heights, July 23d and 24th; at Thoroughfare Gap, October 10th; at Bristoe's Station, October 14th and 19th; at Kelly's Ford, November 7th; at Locust Grove Church, November 28th; at Mine Run, November 30th, and in several minor engagements, but suffering only a light loss in killed and wounded. After the close of the Mine Run campaign the regiment went into winter-quarters near Brandy Station, Va., where a large number of its men re-enlisted for the war and received the usual "veteran furlough."

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the Eighty-fourth moved with the army across the Rapidan, passing that river at Germania Ford on the 4th of May and entering the Virginia Wilderness, where it was actively engaged in the battles of the 5th and 6th, suffering in the latter a heavy loss, among which was that of Lieut.-Col. Opp mortally wounded. Again on the 10th it was engaged at Pamunkey River, and on the 12th joined in the most desperate charge which was made in the Wilderness campaign, the assault on the strong works of the enemy at Spottsylvania Court-House. In the battle and victory of that day the Eighty-fourth took a prominent part, and gave active assistance in the capture of a large number of Confederate prisoners. From the 14th to the 23d it was constantly on the march or in line of battle under fire. On the 23d it fought at North Anna River, charging and carrying the enemy's works. On the 30th it was all day under fire in the battle at Tolopotomy. On the 31st it fought at Pleasant Hill, and again at the same place on the 1st of June, when Lieut. Nixon, of I company, was among the wounded.

From Cold Harbor the army crossed the Chickahominy and marched towards the southeast, having Petersburg for its objective-point. The Eighty-fourth with its brigade crossed the James River on the 14th of June, and on the 16th took part in a general assault on the bristling lines of the enemy in front of Petersburg. The Second Corps renewed the attack on the 17th, and forced the enemy to yield some of his outer works. On the 27th of July the regiment fought at Deep Bottom, and again at the same place, and near Charles City Cross-Roads, on the 14th of August. On the 1st of October it took part in an assault on the Confederate lines, in which action it was repulsed with severe loss, Lieut.-Col. Zinn being among the seriously wounded. During the month of December, 1864, the men originally enlisted in the Eighty-fourth were mustered out of service, excepting those who had re-enlisted as veterans, who with the recruits of the regiment were organized into a battalion of four companies. This battalion fought at Weldon Railroad October 27th, and again at the same place on the 9th of December. On the 13th of January, 1865, the battalion was consolidated with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment under Col. Zinn, previously lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-fourth. The Fifty-seventh was mustered out of service on the 29th of June, 1865, having served honorably through the campaign which was ended by the surrender of the Confederate army by Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-House.

Following is a list of officers and men of the four companies which were entirely or partially raised in Blair County, viz.:

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

(Company A mustered out Dec. 12, 1864.)

Capt. Robert L. Horrell, res. July 24, 1862.

Capt. Jonathan Derno, pro. from 1st lieut. July 24, 1862; res. Oct. 15, 1862.

Second Lieut. Charles Reem, killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862,

Sergt. James G. Shannon, disch. Feb. 20, 1863.
Sergt. Joseph Delehunt, pro. to 2d lieut. March 23, 1862; to capt. Oct. 15, 1862.
Sergt. Joseph W. Dougherty, pro. to 2d lieut. Oct. 15, 1862; to 1st lieut. Feb. 25, 1863; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Sergt. Simeon B. Barr, trans. to Invalid Corps Aug. 15, 1863.
Corp. James Barr, trans. to Invalid Corps Oct. 1, 1863.
—— Lambright, prisoner at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Albert, Francis, prisoner Oct. 13, 1863.
Bunker, Henry L., must. in Dec. 5, 1861; wounded at Tolopotomy May 31, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 12, 1864.
Bowers, Cornelius D., wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Benton, David H., trans. to Invalid Corps Aug. 15, 1863.
Bullers, William H., disch. March 29, 1863.
Burk, Samuel, died Feb. 22, 1863.
Beamenderfer, Cyrus W., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Carl, Anthony, killed at Port Republic.
Cruse (add), disch. Feb. 11, 1863.
Case, Reuben, disch. Nov. 30, 1862.
Cruse, Lewis, corp. Oct. 15, 1862; must. out with company.
Dougherty, George A., disch. Oct. 2, 1862.
Dannals, William S., must. out with company.
Davis, William A., wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1862.
Evans, Frank, must. out with company.
Fether, Josiah, disch. Jan. 24, 1862.
Frank, Adam, disch. July 11, 1862.
Fry, Michael, disch. Oct. 6, 1862.
Ferry, Joseph, must. out with company.
Gern, Charles, disch. Sept. 24, 1862.
Garrison, Thomas, must. out with company.
Gilroy, Patrick, disch. July 24, 1862.
Galloway, Joseph, disch. Oct. 14, 1862.
Grimes, Henry, wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Grimes, Jacob, disch. Nov. 3, 1862.
Halpin, James, disch. Aug. 15, 1862.
Harbaugh, Jason, must. out with company.
Hemler, Joseph, must. out with company.
Hileman, William K., sergt. May 3, 1863; must. out with company.
Hertzler, Abraham, wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps.
James, Jesse T., died Sept. 23, 1863.
Kripple, John A, disch. Feb. 13, 1863.
Lane, David M., must. out with company.
Lowe, William H., prisoner at Port Republic; disch. Oct. 2, 1863.
Lewis, John I.
Murray, Jacob, disch. Dec. 24, 1862.
Maughermer, Sol. D., must. out with company.
Mock, Josiah D., disch. Oct. 6, 1862.
Mussaveus, George, trans. to Invalid Corps Aug. 15, 1863.
McGlue, William, wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; disch. March 12, 1863.
McDonald, D., 1st sergt. Feb. 25, 1863.
McCullough, Michael, disch. Jan. 7, 1863.
McDonough, John T., trans. to Invalid Corps Aug. 15, 1863.
McIntire, Eli, corp. Feb. 25, 1863.
McGrain, John, killed at Locust Grove, Va.
McCarty, Morrison, 1st lieut. Oct. 15, 1862; res. Feb. 25, 1863.
More, Joseph H., 1st sergt. Oct. 15, 1862; vet.
Mason, Robert L., killed at Winchester, Va.
Peterson, William A., wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Invalid Corps Jan. 1, 1864.
Piper, Thomas F., disch. Aug. 26, 1862.
Piper, Silas W., 1st sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; 2d lieut. Feb. 25, 1863; must. out with company.
Pickel, Lewis, must. out with company.
Pickel, Robert, must. out with company.
Pickel, Henry, must. out with company.
Roseleab, William, must. out with company.
Smith, John B., wounded at Cedar Mountain; trans. to Invalid Corps.
Spade, George, disch. Dec. 30, 1862.
Scott, David, disch. Nov. 10, 1862.
Thompson, Thomas, disch. Oct. 20, 1862.
Trainer, John, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.
Teeters, John, wounded at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; disch. March 29, 1863.
Zell, Walker, trans. to Invalid Corps Aug. 15, 1863.
Waters, John H., trans. to Invalid Corps Aug. 15, 1863.
Wear, John M., must. out with company.
Wear, Emanuel, disch. Dec. 10, 1862.
Widensall, Jacob, sergt. Aug. 15, 1863; vet.
Wighaman, John, appointed principal musician Nov. 1, 1863; vet.; disch. Jan. 12, 1865.
Wilson, Henry R., prisoner at second Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; corp. Aug. 15, 1863; must. out with company.
Wilie, William.
Wise, Jacob, wounded at second Bull Run; disch. Dec. 27, 1862.
White, Silas, wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
White, Edward, disch. Feb. 13, 1863.
Young, Charles, trans. to Co. F.
Zimmerman, John, disch. Oct. 14, 1862.
Zimmerman, William, must. out with company.

Company C.

(Date of muster in Sept. 16, 1862, except where noted.)

Capt. Abram J. Crissman, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; res. July 15, 1862.
Capt. B. M. Morron, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. July 15, 1862; res. Sept. 29, 1862.
Capt. William Logan, disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Capt. James J. Wirsing, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Jan. 12, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; pro. to capt. Nov. 16, 1863; disch. Jan. 3, 1865.
First Lieut. Archibald Douglass, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; res. Jan. 11, 1863.
First Lieut. Charles Mummey, must. in Dec. 4, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. March 24, 1864.
Second Lieut. Charles O'Neil, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; res. April 30, 1862.
Second Lieut. William M. Gwinn, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. April 23, 1862; res. Sept. 19, 1862.
Second Lieut. William Hays, pro. from 1st sergt. Jan. 13, 1863; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. Aug. 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. Joseph McMaster, pro. to 2d lieut. July 21, 1864; disch. March 6, 1865.
Sergt. Robert R. Roberts. Sergt. Matthew Campbell.
Sergt. Charles McClune. Sergt. Harrison Hines.
Corp. Eli Johnston, trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Corp. John Felgar.
Corp. John Stum, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Corp. Jeremiah Wirsing.
Corp. Joseph Hood.
Corp. Moses Clark, captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Corp. John Douglass, trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Corp. Peter J. Kesler, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.
Musician Austin Ringler.
Musician John Cramer, trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Aukney, Norman, trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Ayres, John.
Albert, John A.
Akers, William C., must. in Dec. 5, 1861; died; buried in Wilderness burial grounds, Va.; vet.
Brougher, Aaron.
Binkey, Jacob, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Baldwin, Josiah, trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Barron, Jacob D., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Bechtel, John.
Bullard, Owen, died at Hancock, Md., Jan. 5, 1862.
Bonner, Henry W., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. A; vet.
Blumroder, William. Bair, John.
Boose, Isaac. Bowers, C. D.
Beissert, Herman, captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Berkstresser, John.
Berry, John.
Bales, Adam.
Boyles, Dennis, must. in Aug. 6, 1864; substitute.
Cookensberg, Fred., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Campbell, William, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Campbell, Isaiah, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.

Campbell, John E., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Curry, Charles W., disch. for wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Cruse, Lewis.
Cruse, Michael.
Curry, Constantine.
Collins, Michael.
Crothers, William.
Clark, John.
Campbell, John T.
Camerer, Daniel.
Camerer, John, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Carroll, Thomas.
Cornmesser, Charles, died at Davidsburg, Pa.
Douglass, Reed A., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Duffey, Michael.
Fry, Michael, Sr., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Fry, Michael, Jr., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Freeman, George S., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Flegal, Summerfield.
Geisy, John, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V. Jan. 13, 1865.
Grimes, John.
Grimes, Henry.
Grimes, Jacob.
Hoffer, Jesse, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 14, 1865.
Harman, Eli, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Hays, George, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Hays, Clement H., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Hoffer, Jeremiah, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Hines, John, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Hoffer, George, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Hoffer, Samuel, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Hileman, William C., must. in 1861; died of wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Hileman, William K., must. in 1861.
Hertzler, Abraham, must. in 1861; disch. for wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Johnston, John, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Johnston, Jacob, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Johnston, Uriah, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Jennings, John.
Johnston, Isaac.
Kesler, James, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Konkle, Samuel, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Kuhns, Daniel, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 30, 1865.
Knox, Henry, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Knox, Jacob M., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Kissel, George, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Keech, Leco, killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, lot 10.
Kinney, Terrence.
Long, Thomas.
Lahey, Thomas.
Kephart, David A.
Lever, John.
Moore, Josiah A., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V.
Miller, George A., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Moore, Robert C., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Montacue, Edward, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Miller, William S., must in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Miller, Martin, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Minl, Adam, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Miller, Noah, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan 13, 1865.
Miller, Daniel M., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; died Dec. 9, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Martheny, James, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Moody, Marshall, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Mickey, John S., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Mathews, John, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; died Dec. 23, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Murphy, John.
Mason, Robert.
Morningstar, Peter, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865; vet.
Musans, George.
Mort, Adam.
Miller, Mahlon B.
Myers, James, killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Moore, Joseph H., must. in Dec., 1861; trans. to Co. A.
McIlvaine, Robert, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
McGraw, John.
McCoy, Patrick.
McCartney, Morr'n.
McGirr, James.
McKinney, John W.
Nedow, Henry, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Nickles, Edward, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Noel, Charles.
Osborne, William.
Pane, William S., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Padan, William J., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Pickel, Lewis.
Pickel, Henry, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. A; vet.
Pickel, Robert.
Queer, William, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Reese, George B., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Roadman, Perry H., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Richards, Thomas, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Rodkey, William.
Reed, Lewis S.
Rick, Felix.
Riuard, Jacob.
Smith, Henry H., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Stum, Henry, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; died July 20, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Shawley, Paul, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Shawley, Jonathan, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Shawley, Conrad, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Shultz, John L., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Showman, Joseph, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Satterfield, Herman.
Stalman, David.
Scott, David.
Shoup, Nathaniel.
Shreder, John W.
Spidel, Jacob.
Teeter, Samuel.
Teeter, John.
Taylor, Robert.
Trainor, John, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. A; vet.
Templeton, Roland.
Thomas, Wilkin A.
White, John W., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Wissinger, William G., must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
Wissinger, Harrison, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Walters, Edward, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. E.
Waight, Aaron, killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Wilson, Henry R.
Wise, Jacob.
Whittaker, William.
Wimer, William R.
White, Edward.
White, James.
White, Silas.
Wingate, J. Russell, must. in Dec. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
Young, Martin, disch. for wounds received in action.

Company E.

Capt. Patrick Gallagher, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Capt. Patrick F. Walsh, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. March 23, 1862; res. Oct. 15, 1862.

Capt. Alexander Dobbins, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Oct. 15, 1862; res. May 23, 1863.

Capt. Albert A. Steinman, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1862, to 2d lieut. March 23, 1862, to 1st lieut. Aug. 2, 1862, to capt. Nov. 2, 1863; wounded and captured May 3, 1863; res. Dec. 23, 1863.

Capt. Robert Johnson, must. in 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 12, 1862, to 1st lieut. Nov. 2, 1863, to capt. Jan. 1, 1864; must out Dec. 6, 1864.

1st Lieut. Alex. H. Taylor, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 23, 1862, to 2d lieut. May 23, 1863, to 1st lieut. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.

2d Lieut. John Maloney, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; res. March 18, 1862.

2d Lieut. John C. Wolf, must. in 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1864; must. out Dec. 6, 1864, expiration of term.

1st Sergt. Darsey B. Houck, must. in 1861; pro. from sergt. March 23, 1862.

Sergt. Henry W. Moyer, must. in 1861.

Sergt. Hugh Smith, must. in 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Philip Smith, must. in 1861.

Corp. William Curtis, must. in 1861; pro. to corp. April 15, 1862.

Corp. James Gallaher, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. A; vet.

Corp. Joseph Ledger, must. in 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 4, 1862.

Corp. George W. Lower, must. in 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865; vet.

Musician Gemmel Baker, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. I Feb. 17, 1862.

Musician Stephen Holoran, must. in 1861.

Musician James C. Roller, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. A.

Aurandt, Alfred, must. in 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865; vet.

Aeble, James B., must. in Dec. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. A Dec. 1861.

Abt, Joseph, must. in Dec. 1861; trans. to Co. I Feb. 17, 1862.

Austin, Ashnel, must. in Dec. 1861.

Ake, Samuel V. B., wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Black, Daniel, must. in 1871; died at Point Lookout, Md., Dec. 21, 1862.

Benton, Miles, must. in 1861.

Bacon, Daniel, must. in 1861; vet.

Baker, John D., must. in 1861.

Bears, Reuben, must. in 1861.

Brubaker, Emanuel, must. in 1861; died of wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Barr, Silas J., must. in 1861.

Burgett, Elias, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., June 13, 1865.

Briner, James, captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; died at Alexandria, Dec. 14, 1864; grave 2928.

Cain, John, must. in 1861.

Cassidy, Christopher, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. I Feb. 17, 1862.

Craig, John, must. in 1861.

Conrad, Robert A., must. in 1861.

Colburt, James, must. in 1861.

Clevenger, Jonathan J., must. in March 25, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Cramer, Jacob, must. in March 9, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., March 16, 1865.

Downig, James, must. in 1861.

Devore, Samuel B., must. in 1861.

Devore, Daniel, must. in 1861.

Dunn, John, Sr., must. in 1861.

Downs, Thomas, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Eberhart, Jacob M., must. in 1861.

Estep, Henry E., captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Enders, Joseph, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. A; vet.

Enders, Michael, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Estep, David, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 6, 1864.

Estep, Elijah, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Friel, Hugh, must. in 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Funk, Alexander, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. I Feb. 17, 1862.

Flemmey, Stephen, must. in 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1862.

Ford, Patrick, must. in 1861.

Fry, John C., must. in Dec. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Flanegan, George A., must. in April 8, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 29, 1864.

Gorman, Thomas, must. in 1861.

Galloway, John, must. in 1861.

Gallaher, William, must. in 1861.

Gates, Jeremiah, must. in 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Gates, F. N., must. in 1861.

Gates, William H., must. in 1861.

Glass, John, must. in March 30, 1864; died at Carlisle, Pa., April 7, 1864.

Hancuff, Thomas W., must. in 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Harkins, Patrick P., must. in 1861.

Hurley, William, must. in April 5, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Hale, Samuel, must. in March 27, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Johnston, James, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Kelly, John, must. in 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Kelly, George W., must. in 1861.

Kelly, James W., must. in 1861.

Kinsel, William H., must. in 1861.

King, James, must. in Dec. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D Dec. 1861.

King, Daniel, must. in April 12, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Kelly, Henry F., must. in May 30, 1864.

Kelly, William D., must. in May 30, 1864.

Lynch, Robert, must. in Dec. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D Dec. 1861.

Lissick, Samuel, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., June 13, 1865.

Lisa, James M., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., June 13, 1865.

Lucas, Daniel, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Mock, William H., must. in 1861.

Miller, Henry, must. in 1861.

Morrison, John, must. in Dec. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D Dec. 1861.

Murray, Ferdinand, must. in Dec. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D Dec. 1861.

Miller, James, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Miller, Jacob W., must. in April 12, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Morris, James, must. in March 30, 1864; died; buried in Wilderness burial-grounds, Va.

McElwell, William, must. in 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

McDermott, Charles, must. in 1861.

McCloskey, Henry, must. in 1861.

McManus, James, must. in 1861.

McIntyre, Henry, must. in 1861.

McDermott, C. B., must. in 1861.

McLaughlin, Henry, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865; vet.

McGonigle, Julius C., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Nixon, Alban H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. I. Feb. 17, 1862.

Nunemaker, James, wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Nash, Adam, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Nash, Samuel, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Newhouse, William, must. in March 30, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Orth, John, must. in Dec. 26, 1861.

Obenour, Theobold, died at Alexandria, July 2d, of wounds recd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; grave 874.

Painter, William, must. in 1861.

Peight, Joseph, must. in 1861.

Pierce, William S., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Patterson, Andrew J., must. in 1861.

Potter, William M., died of wounds recd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Patterson, Robert G., disch. by special order.

Parks, George W., must. in March 25, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Rumbarger, Benjamin, must. in 1861.
Rockwell, Milton, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. A; vet.
Richards, Charles W., must. in Dec. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Retzer, Joseph, must. in 1861.
Rodkey, James.
Rhule, James, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Stewart, William C., must. in 1861; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 24, 1864.
Sanders, John A., must. in Dec. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D December, 1861.
Sharp, William, must. in 1861.
Spidel, Joseph, must in 1861.
Snare, Henry H., must. in Dec. 5, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. A.
Stewart, David A., must. in Sept. 30, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Schreck, Jacob, captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Shafer, John, must. in March 25, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 26, 1864; grave 4009.
Shafer, Jacob, must. in March 25, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Jan. 17, 1865.
Smith, Theodore, must. in May 30, 1864.
Tasker, Eli, must. in 1861.
Tetwiler, Andrew, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. A.
Temple, James, must. in 1861.
Taylor, William, must. in 1861; captured at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Tetwiler, Joseph, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Tetwiler, Anthony, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Vincent, George W., wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Vansickle, John W., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; died April 1, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Culpeper Court-House, Va., block 1, section A, row 6, grave 188.
Warsing, James, must. in 1861.
White, Charles, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. I Feb. 17, 1862.
Wilson, John F., must. in 1861.
Wittier, Jacob M., must. in 1861.
Weaver, Maurice, must. in 1861.
Walters, Edward, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Company I.

Capt. Joseph L. Curby, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; res. Sept. 10, 1862.
Capt. John H. Comfort, must. in Nov. 17, 1862; res. Nov. 24, 1862.
Capt. Arthur C. Gilbert, must. in June 5, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. H. to 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1862, to capt.; res. April 15, 1863.
Capt. John R. Ross, must. in Nov. 15, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. May 1, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; pro. to brevet maj. April 9, 1865; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
First Lieut. Isaac Hooper, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; res. Feb. 14, 1862.
First Lieut. Clarence L. Barrett, must. in Feb. 1, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Feb. 15, 1862; res. Aug. 2, 1862.
First Lieut. John B. Ferguson, must. in 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Feb. 25, 1862, to 1st lieut.; res. Nov. 15, 1862.
First Lieut. George S. Good, must. in Nov. 17, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. May 1, 1863; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; captured at Mine Run Nov. 30, 1863; disch. Dec. 31, 1864.
Second Lieut. John W. Paulley, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; res. Jan. 31, 1862.
Second Lieut. Alban H. Nixon, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. March 3, 1862, to 1st lieut. Co. K Jan. 18, 1863.
First Sergt. Hiram F. Willis, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; com. 2d lieut. May 1, 1863; not must.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. to accept com. in Vet. Res. Corps.
Sergt. Thomas Gouldsberry, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Sergt. A. G. Jamison, must. in 1861.
Sergt. Wm. Clouser, must. in 1861.
Sergt. Wm. W. Albach, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Corp. Johnson Cassidy, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Corp. James Gorman, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Corp. Ellis Hart, must. in 1861; disch.
Corp. Robert Jamison, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Corp. Isaac Manes, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Corp. Alexander Reed, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Corp. Joseph Repetto, must. in 1861.
Corp. Charles White, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Musician Simon C. Whitmer, must. in 1861.
Adams, Thomas, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Avery, Howard D., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Apt, Joseph, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Brady, John, must. in 1861; disch. May 10, 1862.
Bennett, Joseph, must. in 1861.
Bowers, Henry C., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Baltzer, Houser, must. in 1861; disch.
Brigham, Jacob N., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; died Aug. 2, 1864, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Brown, Daniel L., must. in; died at Annapolis, Md., June 15, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Brush, Eliphalet W., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Brigham, Virgil, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Branning, Lot, must. in 1861.
Brigham, Oren D., must. in 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Brush, Oliver S., must. in 1861.
Brigham, Truman, must. in 1861.
Bone, William, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan 13, 1865.
Barnhart, Demetr's, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Bastian, Jacob, must. in Sept. 27, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Burk, James, must. in Sept. 29, 1862.
Boyer, Samuel H., must. in Oct. 6, 1862.
Boyer, Daniel C., must. in Oct. 16, 1862; died June 12, 1864; buried National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Bliss, Nelson, must in 1861; trans. to Co. K 1862.
Bailey, Newton, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K 1862.
Bailey, Samuel, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K 1862.
Booze, William, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K 1862.
Baker, Gemmil, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K 1862.
Bidwell, Anson N., must. in March 31, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Barrett, Walter, must. in March 31, 1864.
Campbell, John B., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K 1862.
Curry, Samuel, must. in 1861; disch.
Colmer, George W., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K 1862.
Cramer, John, must. in 1861.
Cunningham, John, must. in 1861.
Campbell, Wayne, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Campbell, Lartis, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Clements, John, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.
Culp, Valentine, must. in 1861.
Cassidy, Christopher, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Charles, John J., must. in March 31, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Davis, John H., must. in 1861; disch.
Dexter, Elias, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Davy, Judson, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Davis, James A., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Duaenhaffer, Frank, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Dosh, John, must. in 1861.
Elmore, Daniel, must. in Oct. 25, 1862.
Evens, John, must. in 1861.
Evens, Henry, must. in 1861.
Funk, Alexander, must. in 1861; died.
Farley, Sidney, must. in 1861.
Ferguson, John H., must. in 1861; wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Ferguson, James H., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Frampton, William, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.

Frampton, John W., must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Frampton, Isaac, must. in March 31, 1864.
Green, John, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Glunt, Abraham, must. in 1861; died.
Gavitt, Joseph M., must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Guthrie, John G., must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
Gibson, Edward, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.
Gearhart, Charles, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.
Garretson, Theodore J., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Gilnett, Jacob, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Gaston, John R., must. in March 31, 1864.
Hoggencamp, John, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Hoffmann, William, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; captured; died at Alexdria, Va., Feb. 8, 1865; grave 2993.
Haas, James, must. in Oct. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Haas, Jonathan, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Harp, George W., must. in Oct. 6, 1862.
Hughes, Samuel, must. in 1861.
Hart, Peter S., must. in 1861; wounded on picket June 19, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865; vet.
Hoffman, George, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Hagerty, William, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Haneigh, Uriah, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Hepburn, James, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Heitzenrether, John, must. in 1861.
Hartridge, Robert, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Hofford, Joel, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Haines, James A., must. in 1861.
Hare, Samuel, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Hallowell, William A., must. in 1861.
Hanes, Ephraim, must. in March 3, 1864.
Hagerty, Patrick, must. in March 30, 1864.
Hulse, Samuel H., must. in March 31, 1864.
Johnson, Samuel, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Jackson, Chester T., must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Jefferson, James, must. in Sept. 29, 1862.
Kessler, Jacob, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Kessler, Levi, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Krigbaum, Orlando, must. in Oct. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Kratzer, William, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Lydic, Robert L., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Lydic, Joseph L., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Lukens, Justice, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Luke. David, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Lloyd, George, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.
Lawrence, A. B., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Lawrence, H. K., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Lewis, James M., must. in May 17, 1862; trans. to Co. H.
Manes, Ellis, must. in 1861.
Miller, Isaac, must. in 1861.
Michaels, Orange J., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Miles, John, must. in 1861; disch.
Mark, John, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K in 1862.
Mosher, James, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Marks, George W., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 5, 1865.
Mosher, Andrew J., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Markley, John L., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 13, 1863.
Marks, Andrew J., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Mosher, John, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Myers, John P., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Mitchell, Amos J., must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Mitchell, Virgil B., must. in Oct. 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Miller, Jacob S., must. in Dec. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1863.
Maghar, Dennis, must. in March 30, 1864.
McGowen, Daniel, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
McAleer, John, must. in 1861.
McCracken, F., must. in 1861.
McCracken, Philip, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
McAfoose, William, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
North, Edwin, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Olinger, Samuel, must. in 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., July 18, 1862.
Oliver, William, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Ostrander, Levi, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Parsons, George C., must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Poudler, John, must. in 1861.
Pardee, Theodore, must. in 1861; drowned at Hancock, Md.
Potter, Jackson, must. in 1861; died at Alexandria, Va.
Reed, Jacob, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Reed, James, must. in 1861.
Rodkey, Robert L., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Rogers, George W., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Robbins, Arthur, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Rarnard, Jacob, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.
Rue, James, must. in March 31, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Robinson, James G., must. in March 31, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Sutliff, David L., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; died Aug. 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery at Antietam, Md., section 26, lot D, grave 409.
Sutliff, Joseph G., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; died May 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.
Skinner, Jerome, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Sherwood, Bradley, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Scott, Jesse, must. in Oct. 29, 1862.
Schemerhorn, H. E., must. in Oct. 29, 1862.
Shisler, John, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.
Stebbins, Cyrus, must. in Nov. 14, 1862.
Scott, William, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.
Simonton, John W., must. in 1861; captured; died at Richmond, Va., March 27, 1864.
Sell, Henry, must. in 1861; discharged.
Stugart, Henry, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Shankle, John B., must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Stanberger, D. F., must. in 1861.
Sayers, Robert, must. in March 31, 1864.
Taylor, Hamlet H., must. in March 31, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Taylor, George, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Ulrich, Adam, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Varner, John, must. in 1861.
Wisner, Thomas, must. in 1861.
Weaver, Franklin, must. in 1861; trans. to Co. K, 1862.
Woodward, John, must. in 1861.
White, Samuel C., must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
White, Osmer, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Wright, James, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Williams, Samuel, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Wilton, George W., must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Wood, Moses, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.
Wood, Henry D., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V. Jan. 13, 1865.
Williams, Richard, must. in Sept. 30, 1852.
Whipple, Abraham, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.
Wadsworth, Andrew, must. in Sept. 27, 1862.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT (NINTH CAVALRY)—THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT—THE TWELFTH CAVALRY.

To the Ninth Cavalry Regiment of Pennsylvania Huntingdon County contributed one company, designated as Company M, and commanded by Capt. George W. Patterson. The other companies of the regiment were recruited in the counties of Perry, Dauphin, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Lancaster, Cumberland, Mifflin, and Northampton.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, where it was organized in the fall of 1861, under command of Col. Edward C. Williams, of Harrisburg. On the 20th of November it left Camp Cameron and proceeded by rail to Pittsburgh, and thence by steamboat on the Ohio River to Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville, Ky., where it went into camp. In January, 1862, it moved into Kentucky, and went into camp at Green River, where it remained several weeks. It was then divided into three battalions (respectively under command of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and Maj. Jordan), which were posted in different parts of the State for protection against guerrillas, particularly those commanded by the rebel Gen. John H. Morgan, who were then raiding and committing depredations in every direction. In the early part of March the three battalions were ordered to Tennessee. At Gallatin, in that State, on the 4th of May, Maj. Jordan's battalion fought Morgan's forces, capturing two hundred and ninety-one of the command and putting the rest to rout. The same battalion again fought Morgan at Spring Creek on the 14th of May, and on the 6th of June was engaged at Moore's Hill, Ky., with a force of Confederate cavalry under Col. Hamilton. Again, on the 9th of July, the major's battalion became sharply engaged at Tompkinsville, Ky., with a force of two thousand men under Morgan. Its loss in this battle was twenty-four killed and wounded and nineteen taken prisoners, while the losses of Morgan's command were nearly ten times as great.

Early in August, 1862, when a large Confederate force under Gen. Kirby Smith was advancing through Kentucky for the purpose of attacking Cincinnati, the three battalions of the Ninth were reunited at Lebanon, Ky. After the battle of Richmond, Ky., the Ninth Cavalry did gallant service, fighting continually while covering the rear of the retreating division of Gen. William Nelson. The regiment reached Louisville when the Confederate army of Gen. Bragg and the Union army under Gen. Buell were approaching that city, each striving to reach it in advance of the other. Buell was successful, and upon his arrival at Louisville Bragg turned back and marched his army towards Tennessee. Buell's army followed in pursuit, leaving Louisville October 1st, the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan Cavalry Regiments leading the advance to Perryville, Ky., where a general battle was fought on the 8th. The Pennsylvania and Michigan cavalry regiments fought the Confederate infantry and held them at bay until the arrival of McCook's (Union) corps. The loss of the regiment at Perryville was thirty-seven killed and wounded.

After the battle of Perryville the Ninth was ordered to Louisville, where horses were furnished to those of the men who had been dismounted, amounting to more than half the regiment. It then moved with the Second Michigan to Nicholasville, and thence in the latter part of December to and across the Cumberland Mountains, and crossing the Cumberland and Clinch Rivers (by swimming the horses), and reached the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, where on the 1st of January they fought (dismounted) a heavy force of cavalry belonging to the command of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, capturing over one hundred prisoners, and succeeding in burning the railway bridge. Again the regiment fought about three hundred of the enemy's cavalry at the railway crossing of the Holston River, capturing the entire Confederate force and burning the bridge and a long trestle-work at that place. The loss of the Ninth in this action was thirty-one killed and wounded.

From the Holston River the Ninth, with the rest of the cavalry force, retreated across the Cumberland Mountains, pursued by Marshall's Confederate troops, but avoided battle, and reached Nicholasville, Ky., on the 13th of January, 1863. Soon after the regiment went to Louisville to remount, and thence proceeded to Nashville, arriving February 6th. From Nashville it moved to Franklin, Tenn., where it was engaged with a brigade of Forrest's cavalry on the 9th. During the remainder of the month the Ninth, with the Second Michigan, remained in that vicinity, hovering along the front and flanks of Gen. Van Dorn's Confederate cavalry corps, always on the move, and frequently making feints or real attacks on parts of the enemy's line, and by these means completely deluding both Van Dorn and Forrest into the belief that they were confronted by a body of Union cavalry fully equal in strength to that of their combined forces, which numbered more than nine thousand men. On the 4th of March the Ninth was engaged in a pitched battle with a strong force of the enemy's cavalry about four miles from Franklin, losing sixty-three killed and wounded in a fight of more than five hours' duration. On the 5th the Ninth, in conjunction with other Union cavalry and a strong body of infantry under Col. Coburn, of Indiana, was again engaged with the enemy, making a most gallant sabre-charge, and captured more than two hundred prisoners; but the fight ended in a victory for the enemy, who took more than three thousand five hundred prisoners of the Union infantry. For its gallantry

in this action the Ninth was highly complimented in orders by Gen. Rosecrans.

During the summer campaign of 1863 the regiment (then composing a part of Gen. Stanley's cavalry division) fought at Shelbyville, Tenn. (making a desperate charge and capturing several hundred prisoners and a field battery), at Elk River, Tenn., and at Cowan, Tenn., where it took more than two hundred prisoners. From there it moved by way of Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala., across Said Mountain and Lookout Mountain, into Georgia. It fought the enemy's cavalry at Lafayette, in that State, on the 16th of September, taking a large number of prisoners, and at the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th, it did such good service as elicited the commendation of Gen. Thomas in general orders. During the succeeding winter the regiment was constantly on duty in East Tennessee, where most of the men re-enlisted and received the usual "veteran furlough," returning from Pennsylvania to Louisville with a large number of recruits.

When the Confederate guerrilla chief, John H. Morgan, made his last raid northward the Ninth moved from Louisville to Frankfort, Ky., and held that place, delaying Morgan's force and compelling it to fall back to Pound Gap, where it was attacked and defeated by Gen. Burbridge. Afterwards the regiment moved to Nashville, and thence to Chattanooga. From there it moved back to McMinnville in pursuit of the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Wheeler. On the 6th of September, at a point a few miles east of Murfreesboro', on the McMinnville road, it fought a brigade of Wheeler's command, charging with the sabre, defeating the enemy, and taking nearly three hundred prisoners. From that field it took part in the pursuit of Williams' Confederate brigade to Sparta, Tenn., where Williams' men dispersed and took to the mountains. For its service in this campaign the Ninth was commended in orders by Gens. Steadman and Van Cleve.

The regiment then moved to join the army of Gen. Sherman in Georgia. On the 16th of November it fought at Lovejoy's, Ga., capturing three hundred prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Afterwards it fought the forces of the cavalry general, Wheeler, at Macon, Ga., at Bear Creek (where the regiment lost ninety-six killed and wounded), at Waynesboro', at Louisville, Ga., at Buck Head Church, and at various other places, where it always fought on the side of victory. It reached Savannah on the 21st of December. A month later it moved northward with the army into South Carolina (crossing the Savannah at Sister's Ferry), fought the forces of Wheeler and Wade Hampton at Blacksville and Aiken, passed through Columbia, the capital of the State, fought at Lexington, crossed the Catawba at Rocky Mount, moved through Rockingham to Fayetteville, N. C., fought the enemy in the battle of Averysboro' March 16th (where it was engaged for eight hours, and lost one-tenth of its force), and in the great battle of Bentonville on the 19th. After that battle it moved to Goldsboro', N. C., where it remained resting and refitting till the 9th of April, when it moved towards Raleigh, fighting a heavy battle with the enemy's cavalry on the 11th, and arriving at the State capital on the 13th, passing through the town, and moving out on the Hillsboro' road, where, on the same day, it met a force of Wheeler's cavalry and defeated it, pursuing it to Morrisville, and there fighting and utterly routing him. On this day the Ninth received a flag of truce which brought a letter from the Confederate commander, Gen. Johnston, to Gen. Sherman, proposing a surrender of the Southern army. A detachment of the Ninth escorted Gen. Sherman when he advanced to meet Gen. Johnston to arrange the terms of surrender. The terms were agreed on, the surrender made accordingly, and the war thus ended; the Ninth Cavalry being engaged in the last battle fought east of the Mississippi in the great conflict. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 18th of July, 1865. Following is a list of the Huntingdon County company (M) of the Ninth:

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT (NINTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY M.

(Mustered out July 18, 1865.)

Capt. George W. Patterson, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1861.

Capt. James Bell, must. in Dec. 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1863.

Capt. Thomas S. McCahan, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. May 22, 1863; disch. Aug. 8, 1864, wounds received in action.

Capt. Doctor A. Shelp, must. in Nov. 14, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. L to 2d lieut. May 22, 1863, to 1st lieut. Aug. 23, 1864, to capt. May 23, 1865.

First Lieut. O. B. McKnight, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. B May 22, 1863, to capt. Co. I Aug. 23, 1864.

Second Lieut. Isaac C. Temple, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; disch. May 25, 1863.

Second Lieut. Andrew M. Clark, must. in June 1, 1863; pro. from corp. Co. B Aug. 23, 1864; com. 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1864; resigned May 15, 1865.

Second Lieut. William Irvin, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. May 20, 1865; com. 1st lieut. June 16, 1865.

First Sergt. George W. Kuhn, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. May 20, 1865; com. 2d lieut. June 16, 1865.

Quartermaster-Sergt. Samuel P. Wallace, must. in Dec. 30, 1861; pro. from farrier Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. R. B. Montgomery, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Samuel Low, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. George Berger, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. Dec. 25 1864.

Sergt. James W. Straw, must. in Dec. 10, 1861; pro. from corp. Dec. 25, 1864.

Sergt. Henry Shaffer, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. Dec. 25, 1864.

Sergt. William Schofield, must. in Dec. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 27, for wounds received at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862.

Sergt. Robert McClelland, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif, April 12, 1864.

Sergt. David E. Beighell, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Sergt. Daniel Eisenberg, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Sergt. Isaac Myton, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Sergt. David R. B. Barry, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. D May 23, 1863.

Corp. Andrew P. McDonald, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864.
Corp. Arthur B. Shaw, must. in —— 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864.
Corp. Stephen Patterson, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865.
Corp. Nicholas Stephens, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865.
Corp. Daniel W. Smith, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864.
Corp. George Gregory, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865.
Corp. John Burke, must. in March 11, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 27, 1864.
Corp. John C. Bloom, must. in May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864.
Corp. J. B. McCullough, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Corp. John A. Dillon, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Corp. F. B. Eisenberg, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Corp. Henry S. Beeman, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1, 1865.
Corp. William T. Arterberry, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 26, 1863.
Corp. L. B. F. Hose, must. in Sept. 19, 1861.
Saddler Samuel M. Ruble, must. in Dec. 10, 1861; pro. to saddler June 1, 1865.
Farrier Jacob S. Devore, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; pro. from blacksmith June 1, 1865.
Farrier Jeremiah H. Beals, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 20, 1865.
Blacksmith Thomas Kelley, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to blacksmith June 1, 1865.
Bugler John Wagoner, must. in March 4, 1864; pro. to bugler Nov. 1, 1864.
Bugler Samuel T. Wallace, must. in Dec. 10, 1861; pro. to bugler June 1, 1865.
Bugler W. C. Arterberry, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O.
Bugler George Beilstein, must. in Dec. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Corps.
Armstrong, James H., must. in Aug. 3, 1864.
Anderson, George A., must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Bliler, George, must. in May 26, 1864.
Beck, Crissman H., must. in Feb. 16, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Beatty, Oscar, must. in May 30, 1864.
Bryan, Charles, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bloom, John C., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; wounded at Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 19, 1863.
Burke, John, must. in Dec. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 2, 1862.
Ball, Oliver B., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Boyd, Augustus, must. in May 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Boughmaster, C., must. in Dec. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 4, 1863.
Brandy, Christian, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 14, 1862.
Bradley, John, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Blain, William, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., March 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Corps, date unknown.
Briggs, Daniel C., must. in April 13, 1864; died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, sec. C, range 5, grave 43.
Barnes, William.
Burns, William.
Bayne, William J., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 7, 1861.
Chathams, Thomas, must. in June 2, 1864.
Caldwell, Samuel, must. in May 27, 1864.
Colledge, David, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
Cain, Thomas, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Conley, John, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Campbell, James, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Convers, Henry, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Caldwell, Lafayette, must. in May 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Campbell, James A., must. in Sept. 10, 1861; died at Bacon Creek, Ky., March 4, 1862; buried at Cove Hill National Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.
Chilcoat, Benjamin, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; captured; died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 20, 1865.
Cocker, James, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; died at Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 26, 1862.
Cunningham, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Cochran, James, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Conner, Edward J.
Dell, Henry, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Dailey, Rude.
Fetteroff, Daniel, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1861, expiration, of term.
Ferris, Levi W., must. in Jan. 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1865.
Fehn, Adam, must. in Dec. 30, 1861; trans. to Marine Brigade.
Funk, David, must. in Dec. 13, 1861.
Finley, James.
Gates, George, must. in May 31, 1864.
Gladden, Isaac, must. in Aug. 10, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Feb. 5, 1865.
Green, John H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Sparta, Tenn.; buried. National Cemetery, Stone River, grave 525.
Gainer, James, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Healey, Abraham, must. in April 14, 1864.
Hoover, Allen E., must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Hoffman, Thomas, must. in Jan. 3, 1865.
Honley, Levi, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Harnish, Samuel, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hoover, Peter, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hugentugler, O. B., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 18, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hains, William B., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; prisoner from ——, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. June 7, to date May 18, 1865; vet.
Hammond, James, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Harpster, William, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; captured; died at Florence, S. C., Feb. 28, 1865.
Hampson, Solomon C., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 25, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, section C, range 2, grave 54.
Hutton, Benjamin F., must. in May 17, 1864.
Heaton, Charles.
Hestand, John B., must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Harris, John, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Jones, Alex. W., must. in May 19, 1864.
Jenkins, Charles, must. in Jan. 12, 1864.
Johnston, Thomas, must. in Aug. 15, 1864.
Johnston, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 3, 1864.
Judge, Michael, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Johnston, Collins, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Jones, Arthur M. C., must. in Aug. 20, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Kelly, Leonard K., must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Kelly, Henry A., must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Kelso, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1863.
Kinney, Andrew P., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Kuhn, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862.
Leahney, John, must. in May 23, 1861.
Loader, John L., must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Lindsey, Ambrose, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Lowe, Joseph, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Leapsom, John J., must. in Dec. 31, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Merritts, Joseph, must. in March 29, 1864.
Morell, Henry, must. in June 6, 1864.
Mehaffey, Joseph, must. in Jan. 13, 1864.
Miller, John J., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Merritts, Samuel, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; captured; died at Florence, S. C., Feb. 25, 1865.
Miller, Robert G., died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 22, 1861.
McCraken, Joseph, must. in Dec. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 26, 1864.
McGinnis, John P., must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Neville, Henry.

Noffsker, Jacob J., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 31, 1865.
Porte, Henry, must. in Dec. 13, 1861.
Parks, Miles, must. in Dec. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Parks, Charles, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 10, 1862.
Rea, Crawford, must. in May 27, 1864.
Rowe, James, must. in May 25, 1864.
Robinson, Patrick H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Reed, Andrew J., must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Rhoads, John A., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; captured at Florence, S. C., Dec. 3, 1864.
Smith, Michael, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Stephens, Thomas, must. in May 30, 1864.
Sipe, John, must. in June 6, 1864.
Shore, Jesse L., must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
Shaffer, Peter, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
Stewart, Joseph W., must. in Oct. 19, 1864.
Steffler, Harrison T., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Shearer, Abraham, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stotz, Frederick, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Shattzberger, M., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Shollenberger, J., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stevens, James H., must. in Feb. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Spangler, William H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 11, 1863.
Shields, Leonard, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stahler, Henry, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 25, 1862.
Shannon, Porter, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; killed at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862.
Shoening, Francis, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 15, 1862.
Stewart, John P.
Scruder, Lemon, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 28, 1865.
Thompson, Allen B., must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
Thomas, Joseph D., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. K Aug. 26, 1864.
Tussey, Samuel C., must. in Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1856.
Thompson, William, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
Turman, Harry, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Turman, Royal, must. in Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Turner, George.
Thompson, Robert P., must. in Sept. 15, 1861.
Underwood, G. W.
Vanscoyock, F. B., must. in Dec. 17, 1861.
Weight, Thomas, must. in Aug. 15, 1861.
Wilson, Simon M., must. in Dec. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
Wanamaker, Stephen, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Weidener, Jacob, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Wolf, Samuel, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O May 29, 1865.
Watts, James, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Weight, Henry, must. in Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Webster, Edmund, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 10, 1865.
Wolf, Michael H., must. in Aug. 19, 1864; killed at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864.
White, John M.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment.—This regiment was composed of companies recruited in the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, and Philadelphia, which rendezvoused at Camp Crossman, near Huntingdon. The companies raised in Blair and Huntingdon Counties were Company A, from Tyrone; Company B, of Huntingdon County; Company C, of Blair; Company D, of Huntingdon. Company H was raised in Blair County.

The regiment was organized at Camp Crossman in the fall of 1861, under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Col. William D. Lewis, Jr., Lieut.-Col. James Crowther (killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863), Maj. John C. Johnston. Capt. Isaac Rodgers was mortally wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864, and died on the 28th of the same month. Two of the adjutants of the regiment, during its term of service, were Huntingdon County men, viz.: W. F. Cunningham, of Company D, and Lewis G. Stewart, of Company B.

The regiment moved from Camp Crossman to Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, about Dec. 1, 1861, and about a month later moved by way of Hagerstown to Hancock, Md., which point was then menaced by a Confederate force under "Stonewall" Jackson, though it was afterwards found that his demonstration was but a feint to cover his real designs against Romney, Va. The One Hundred and Tenth reached Hancock on the 14th of January, and was assigned to duty as part of the force commanded by Gen. Lander. Gen. Jackson sent Col. Ashby with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the town, which was refused by Gen. Lander, and thereupon the Confederates opened upon the town with their artillery, and continued the cannonade through the day, during which time the regiment was in line with the other troops to meet the anticipated advance of the enemy across the river. Jackson, however, withdrew his force to Romney, and afterwards moved to Winchester. Gen. Lander moved his force to Cumberland, where the One Hundred and Tenth was assigned to Tyler's brigade, Lander's division of the corps of Gen. Banks. The other regiments of the brigade were the Seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio, the Seventh Indiana, and First Virginia.

The regiment was placed on duty on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, guarding the bridges over the north and south branches of the Potomac and at Paw Paw tunnel. On the 8th of March it left Paw Paw and moved to Martinsburg, and thence to Winchester, where Gen. James Shields became commanding officer of the division in place of Gen. Lander, who died on the 2d of March. On the 18th of March the regiment with its division moved up the valley (the enemy under Jackson retiring before the advance of the Union troops) to a point south of Strasburg, where its camp was made on the night of the 19th. On the 20th it marched back to the camp north of Winchester, having scarcely made a halt during all the day's march.

In the afternoon of the 22d the enemy's cavalry made its appearance, and on the 23d the advance of "Stonewall" Jackson's infantry force reached a point near Kernstown, south of Winchester. Gen. Shields at once made his dispositions for battle, placing Tyler's brigade in advance, with orders to move to the assault of the enemy's position under fire from the Union batteries. The enemy was in heavy force and

strongly posted behind a stone wall, and partially covered by woods, and an attack on such a force in such a position was a difficult and dangerous service. Gen. Shields, in his official report, said he "intrusted this movement to Tyler's splendid brigade, which, under its fearless leader, Col. Tyler, marched forward with alacrity and enthusiastic joy to the performance of the most perilous duty of the day." The brigade advanced rapidly in the face of a murderous fire, charged up to and over the stone wall which sheltered the enemy, and drove the Confederates from their position, compelling them to fly in disorder, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The One Hundred and Tenth pursued the enemy to a point where he had taken up a new position. This they also assaulted and carried, driving the Confederates in greater disorder than before, taking about three hundred of them prisoners and capturing two pieces of artillery and a thousand stand of arms. In this engagement the regiment lost fifty-two killed and wounded out of a total strength of a little over three hundred men with which it entered the fight.

After this battle the regiment was for some time on provost-guard duty in Winchester. About the 1st of May it moved to Harrisonburg, and thence with the other troops marched through the Luray Valley and across the Blue Ridge to Fredericksburg, being engaged on the way in several skirmishes, among which was one at Gaines' Cross-Roads on the 18th of May, in which A company sustained a slight loss. At Fredericksburg the regiment was assigned to the Fourth (Carroll's) Brigade of Shields' division. Soon afterwards it was ordered back with the division to the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce the command of Gen. Banks, who was then confronted and overmatched by the forces of "Stonewall" Jackson. The brigade arrived at Port Republic on the 8th of June, and on the 9th was engaged with Jackson's forces. The One Hundred and Tenth occupied the right, which the enemy in strong force made a determined effort to flank, and in the conflict which resulted the regiment sustained severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The troops, overpowered by Confederate numbers, were compelled to retire and fell back in good order to Front Royal, from which place the regiment with its division marched to Port Republic, and thence to Alexandria, where the First and Second Brigades were transported to the Peninsula to join the army of McClellan, while the Third and Fourth Brigades went into camp near Alexandria. The camp of the One Hundred and Tenth was at Cloud's Mills, where it remained several weeks, and then moved to Warrenton, Va., where its brigade was assigned to Gen. Ricketts' division in the Army of Virginia, under Gen. John Pope.

In the latter part of July the division moved towards Culpeper Court-House, and took part in the movements of the campaign which resulted in the battle of Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August. In the conflict of that day Ricketts' division was ordered in at about dark, but the One Hundred and Tenth did not become closely engaged, though it lay under a very heavy artillery fire, and sustained some losses. On the 14th it moved to the Rapidan, and with other troops occupied the line of that river until the 19th, when the army commenced falling back towards the defenses of Washington. On the 28th the regiment fought with its division at Thoroughfare Gap, where it was confronted by the entire corps of Longstreet. At night the division fell back to the vicinity of Groveton, reaching there late in the day on the 29th. On the 30th, in the second Bull Run battle, the regiment was in line early in the day, and fought with bravery and steadiness through the whole afternoon. The day ended in defeat to the Union arms, and at night the regiment fell back with its division and the army to Centreville, and thence retreated to the defenses of Washington. The camp of the One Hundred and Tenth was at Arlington Heights, where it remained (reduced to a mere fraction of its original strength) during the progress of the campaign of South Mountain and Antietam. In October, 1862, the One Hundred and Tenth (being then in Gen. Whipple's division) joined the Army of the Potomac, then under command of Gen. A. E. Burnside, and marched through Virginia to the Rappahannock River opposite Fredericksburg, and went into camp at Stoneman's Switch. In the great battle of Fredericksburg (December 13th) it was on the left, with Gen. Franklin's grand division, and performed good service, suffering severe loss. The battle resulted in disaster to the Union troops, and the regiment with the army recrossed to the north side of the Rappahannock, and returned to its old camp at Stoneman's Switch. While remaining at that place Lieut.-Col. Crowther was promoted to the command of the regiment, *vice* Lewis, resigned, and Maj. D. M. Jones became lieutenant-colonel. In January, 1863, the regiment took part in the famous "Mud March," which Gen. Burnside intended to be the initiative of a new forward movement towards Richmond, but after a few days of useless fatigue and marching through pouring rain and almost bottomless mud, the movement was abandoned, and the troops returned to their winter-quarters. In the spring campaign of 1863 under the new army commander, Gen. Hooker, the regiment left camp on the 28th of April, and marched its division to the Rappahannock, crossing that river on the 30th at United States Ford, and marched to Chancellorsville. In the great battle at that place, on the 2d and 3d of May, the movements and services of the One Hundred and Tenth were nearly the same as those of the Eighty-fourth (both being in the same brigade), which have been mentioned in the history of the latter regiment. The One Hundred and Tenth lost more than one-third of its men either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, among the former being the brave Col. Crowther, who fell in the conflict at

the Chancellorsville House on the 3d of May. On the night of the 5th and morning of the 6th the regiment marched from the field, crossed the Rappahannock with the army, and returned to its old camp.

In the campaign of Gettysburg the One Hundred and Tenth (then under command of Lieut.-Col. Jones, and forming part of the brigade of Gen. De Trobriand, in Birney's division of the Third Corps) reached the famous battle-field on the night of July 1st, the men having endured extreme fatigue and hardship on the long, dusty, and sweltering march from the Rappahannock. The corps was posted on the left of the army line. The One Hundred and Tenth was in line and under fire early in the morning of the 2d, but not closely engaged till afternoon, when, with the Fifth Michigan, of the same brigade, it received a tremendous attack from a Confederate brigade, and held the superior force at bay, fighting until its ammunition was exhausted, when it was relieved, and retired to the second line of the corps, where it remained—under fire, but not again so closely engaged—during the remainder of the conflict. In this great battle the regiment lost fully one-third of its men in killed and wounded, among the latter being the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Jones,[1] who lost his left leg.

After the campaign of Gettysburg, the regiment remained for a time in Pennsylvania and Maryland, then crossed the Potomac with the army into Virginia, where it was encamped for a considerable time at Warrenton, and afterwards at Culpeper. In November it was posted at Catlett's Station. It was engaged in the battles of Kelly's Ford (where the brigade captured more than four hundred prisoners), and at Brandy Station, November 8th. It took part in the movement of the army to Mine Run, and after the close of that fruitless campaign went into winter-quarters near Brandy Station, where the men re-enlisted as veterans.

In the reorganization of the army, preparatory to the spring campaign of 1864, the One Hundred and Tenth was transferred with its brigade to the Second Corps, under Gen. Hancock. The commanding officer of the regiment was Col. Isaac Rodgers, who had been promoted successively through all the grades, from first lieutenant of B company. Moving with the army to the campaign of the Wilderness, the regiment crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford May 4th, and camped that night on the field of Chancellorsville. On the 6th it was engaged in the second day's battle of the Wilderness, and from that time until the 10th was daily under fire, losing one-fourth of the men with which it crossed the Rapidan on the 4th. On the 12th it was actively engaged in the bloody battle at Spottsylvania Court-House, taking a prominent part in the capture of an entire Confederate division. In this action Lieut. John W. Manning, of H company, was killed, and Col. Rodgers mortally wounded.

The regiment fought and did good service in the subsequent engagements at North Anna River, Shady Grove Church, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy River (June 3d). On the 14th of June it crossed the James River and moved to the front of Petersburg, where it joined in an assault on the Confederate defenses of the city, fighting bravely and suffering severe loss. Again, on the 17th, it took part in an engagement at the Weldon Railroad. It fought and sustained heavy loss in the battle at Deep Bottom, July 27th, and was engaged again at the same place in November. It participated in the battle at Hatcher's Run, and afterwards in various movements and actions during the winter, being for some time posted as a garrison of the earthwork known as "Fort Hell." On the 25th of March, 1865, it fought in the battle which resulted from the tremendous assault of the Confederates on Fort Steadman. In this action the regiment lost severely in killed and wounded, Col. Isaac T. Hamilton being among the latter. It again suffered heavy loss in the battle of Amelia Springs, where the brigade fought the enemy and drove him in rout from a strongly-intrenched position. This was the last battle of the regiment. At Clover Hill, Va., in the afternoon of the 9th of April, it received the joyful news of the surrender of the Confederate army, which virtually ended the war. Early in May the regiment faced north, and took up the line of the homeward march, passing through Richmond, reaching the Washington defenses on the 15th, and taking part in the great review of the Army of the Potomac at the National Capital on the 23d of May. It was mustered out of

[1] The following sketch of Col. Jones is from "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania:"

"David Mattern Jones, lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, was born on the 24th of April, 1838, in Huntingdon County, Pa. He was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mattern) Jones. He received a good common-school education, and learned the trade of his father, that of a potter. In the three months' service of 1861 he was corporal of Company D of the Third Regiment. On his return from this he recruited and was commissioned captain of Company A of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, which was sent to the upper Potomac, joining the column of Gen. Lander, and participating in the engagements against Jackson, and subsequently, under Shields, in the hard-fought battle of Winchester, in which Jackson was driven. In a skirmish with a detachment of Ashby's cavalry, in one of the passes of the Blue Ridge, in June, 1862, Capt. Jones manœuvred his company with so much skill as to attract the attention of his superiors, and he was promoted to the rank of a major. He participated in the hard fighting at Cedar Mountain, and in the second battle of Bull Run, receiving in the latter a severe wound in the right wrist from a Minié-ball, which passed quite through, leaving the limb weakened and partially paralyzed. Shortly after the battle of Fredericksburg, in which he was engaged, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and at Chancellorsville, when the colonel was killed, the command devolved on him at a critical moment in the battle. At Gettysburg he was of De Trobriand's brigade, that held unsupported, in the early part of the battle, the rocky, wooded ground designated the whirlpool or slaughter-pen. More bold or determined fighting has rarely been witnessed than was here displayed. It was a sad field for Col. Jones, for while conducting the fight with matchless heroism he was shot through the left leg, and so severe was the wound as to necessitate amputation. His heroic conduct called forth warm commendation in the orders of Gen De Trobriand. Being disabled for further field service he resigned. He was married in 1864 to Miss Amanda J. Palmer, who died in 1867. In 1865 he was elected register and recorder of his native county."

the service on the 28th of June, 1865. Following is a list of the Huntingdon and Blair companies of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, viz.:

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

(Mustered in June 24, 1861, except where noted; mustered out June 28, 1865.)

Capt. David M. Jones, pro. to maj. June 16, 1862.
Capt. Fleming Holliday, pro. from 1st lieut. June 16, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862.
Capt. W. H. Stephens, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. June 16, 1862, to capt. Jan. 1, 1863.
Capt. Samuel McCune, wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 20, 1862, to 1st lieut. May 1, 1864, to capt. July 25, 1864.
First Lieut. Hiram H. Hopkins, pro. from 2d lieut. June 16, 1862, to capt. Co. H Oct. 11, 1862.
First Lieut. David Copelin, must. in Dec. 19, 1861, res. Jan. 25, 1864.
First Lieut. William H. Shelow, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. May 1, 1864, to 1st lieut. July 25, 1864, to adjt. June 8, 1865; vet.
First Sergt. Adam Weight, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from private to sergt. Sept. 24, 1863, to 1st sergt. June 1, 1865, com. 1st lieut. April 18, 1865.
First Sergt. Joseph C. Core, died, buried in National Cemetery, Gettysburg, sec. E, grave 25.
Sergt. George W. Buck, pro. from corp. May 6, 1864, to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864, com. 2d lieut. April 18, 1865.
Sergt. George W. Troxell, pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864, to sergt. June 1, 1865.
Sergt. Aaron Rodgers, pro. to corp. Aug. 6, 1864, to sergt. June 1, 1865.
Sergt. Lisle F. McCully, disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. Joseph Goss, disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Sergt. Thomas Weight, disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Sergt. Charles Eckley, killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; buried at City Point.
Sergt. Andrew L. Ganoe, must. in Dec. 19, 1861.
Sergt. Francis M. Burley, died, date unknown, of wounds rec. at Gettysburg; buried in National Cemetery, sec. A, grave 70.
Sergt. John L. Hill.
Sergt. William Stephens.
Corp. Adam Gross, pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864.
Corp. Simon Kephart, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 30, 1864.
Corp. Ira C. Horn, wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; pro. to corp. April 20, 1865.
Corp. Miles Dickson, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865.
Corp. Thomas Evans, pro. to corp. June 1, 1865.
Corp. Thomas S. Closson, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865.
Corp. John Shelow, wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 6, 1862; disch. for wounds received at Petersburg June 18, 1864.
Corp. William Spittler, wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 24, 1865; vet.
Corp. George W. Weight, captured at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
Corp. William Fetters, captured at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
Corp. Edward H. Barnes, must. in Jan. 14, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va.
Corp. William Lytle, died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, ——, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va.; buried in National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.
Corp. David Miller, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Musician Charles F. Brogan, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
Musician Samuel Africa, must. in Dec. 10, 1861.
Musician John McDonald, pro. to principal musician Jan. 4, 1864; veteran.
Anderson, David, disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Burns, William M.
Boyer, William H., must. in Dec. 19, 1861.
Burley, William H. H., disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Beyer, Sanford F., killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; vet.
Barns, John A., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864.
Beamer, John, disch., date unknown, for wounds received in action.
Bunnells, John R.
Barnes, Hayes, died June 16, 1864; buried in National Cemetery at City Point, Va., section D, division 1, grave 93.
Barto, Benjamin H.
Burk, John.
Closson, Graham M.
Crowl, Francis, wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 2, 1865.
Carnbaugh, Jonathan, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; captured at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; vet.
Caldwell, Thomas, disch. date unknown.
Campbell, Robert M., disch. date unknown.
Crosby, William E., disch. date unknown.
Cherry, Edward, died at Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 20, 1861.
Dearmett, George W., wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864.
Denny, Joseph, captured at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; vet.
Dickson, James, must. in Dec. 19, 1863.
Eakens, Stephen I.
Eckley, Henry L., must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Everly, Samuel, died March 24, ——, of wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Everly, Charles, disch. date unknown.
Fink, Reuben.
Foust, Henry.
Foreman, Joseph C.
Fink, Isaac, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Fink, William, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 9th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 12, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.
Fiester, David.
Feehan, Michael, disch. date unknown.
Foreman, John C., disch. June 14, 1862.
Fink, Benjamin V., burial record, died; buried in Lawton National Cemetery, Millen, Ga., section A, grave 102.
Ganoe, Elijah, must. in Dec. 19, 1861.
Green, James, wounded in action May 18, 1864.
Ganoe, Isaac, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865.
Glasgow, Thomas, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va.
Goss, Elias, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Goss, Harrison, disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Goshorn, Solomon B., must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Gooderham, P. J., died at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1862; buried at Mount Kalma Cemetery.
Goss, Frederick, died at Tyrone, Pa., June 25, 1862.
Hurdman, David, must. in Dec. 19, 1861.
Hinchy, John F., captured at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; vet.
Hugo, Henry.
Homan, William H., trans. to U. S. Cav.
Hoover, Samuel, disch. on surg. certif.
Hunter, John A.
Isett, Washington, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
Isett, George, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; wounded in action May 16, 1864.
Jones, Levi.
Kreps, James.
Keare, Andrew, disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Kephart, Perry.
Kephart, Samuel.
Kinney, Thomas.
Litzinger, Joseph, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Lausane, Moses, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Logan, James A., must. in Feb. 24, 1864; died from wounds received at Petersburg, Va.
Long, Anthony, disch. on surg. certif.
Mirehire, Patrick, must. in Aug. 23, 1863.
Miles, John M.
Mays, William.
Meaher, Thomas, disch. Oct. 24, 1865, expiration of term.
Morsey, James, disch. Oct. 24, 1865, expiration of term.
Morgan, Joshua, disch. on surg. certif.
Monahon, Patrick.
Mulhollen, William, disch. on surg. certif.
Mottson, William, disch. expiration of term.
Medara, Samuel.
Miller, Peter.
Bilestine, George W.
Blake, Christopher.

McQuillan, William H., must. in Feb. 15, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., July 10th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.
McAdams, William, trans. Co. I, 11th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
Newman, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va.
Newman, Richard, disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Newman, Benjamin, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; died July 12th of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.
Nipple, John, wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Nixdorf, Joseph.
Neely, Robert, died at Cumberland, Md., March 16, 1862.
Parsons, John F., must. in Feb. 17, 1864; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864.
Plummer, Amos J., died October 10th of wounds received in action Sept. 10, 1864; vet.
Plummer, Henry E., disch. on surg. certif.
Renner, Isaac, must. in Oct. 5, 1864.
Rounds, William, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; trans. Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 25, 1864.
Richards, George W., disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Rodgers, Samuel. Ross, Joseph.
Ryan, Michael. Stonebreaker, Abel.
Stephens, William, disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Stoddart, Thomas, captured at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
Stone, John H., disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Swatts, Jacob, wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Stoddart, James, died at Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 13, 1862.
Shimmell, John J.
Spitler, Berry.
Shea, William.
Stewart, John P., disch. on surg. certif.
Stoddart, John, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section E, grave 23.
Stewart, William, disch., date unknown.
Tozer, Robert, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Toxell, John, wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 14, 1864; disch. on G. O.
Valance, James, wounded at Winchester.
Wiser, Emanuel, must. in Dec. 19, 1861.
Warfield, John. Williams, John.
White, John M. Worts, Martin.
Wilson, Emery E., wounded at Gettysburg.
Weight, Daniel, died at Chamberlain, Md., March 5, 1862.
Wilson, William, died at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 5, 1862.
Weight, David E., died at Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 20, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Seth Benner, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; resigned Nov. 30, 1862.
Capt. Isaac Rodgers, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1862; to maj. Dec. 21, 1862, and to lieut.-col. and col.
Capt. John M. Skelly, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 16, 1862, to capt. Jan. 16, 1864; disch. by S. O. March 1, 1865.
1st Lieut. Daniel Henkle, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. May 11, 1865, to capt. Dec. 21, 1862; not must.; disch. Nov. 30, 1863.
1st Lieut. John R. Pancoast, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from q.m.-sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1862, to 1st lieut. Dec. 21, 1862; com. capt. March 1, 1865; not must.; brev. capt. April 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Bare, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; resigned Feb. 28, 1862.
2d Lieut. Samuel B. Young, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. Feb. 23, 1862; resigned Sept. 20, 1862.
2d Lieut. Andrew J. Miller, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. May 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 7, 1864; vet.
1st Sergt. Enoch W. Edwards, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. May 1, 1864; com. 1st lieut. March 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
1st Sergt. William P. Ramsay, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died May 2, 1862, from wounds received in action.
Sergt. James M. Walls, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. June 3, 1864; com. 2d lieut. March 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Sergt. G. Tate, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Sergt. Samuel K. Hicks, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Sergt. Albert Hall, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Sergt. James Freuch, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. David P. Stewart, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; vet.
Sergt. Naum H. Apgar, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; vet.
Sergt. Miles W. McCarthy, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; vet.
Sergt. Thomas A. Ruggles, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; vet.
Sergt. Valentine Stewart, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed near Poplar Grove Church, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; vet.
Sergt. Washington J. Bell, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Sergt. Matthew G. Collins, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 54th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
Sergt. Samuel D. Wilson, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. Daniel Snyder, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Corp. Joseph M. Price, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Corp. William A. B. Couch, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Corp. Diern Ramsey, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. April 10, 1864; prisoner from May 6, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Corp. Daniel C. Fleck, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Corp. J. C. Coughenaur, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Corp. William H. Miller, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. November, 1864.
Corp. Lewis G. Stewart, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Feb. 1, 1864; vet.
Corp. John B. Musser, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; vet.
Corp. John G. Moore, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; died at Point Lookout, Md., February 25th, of wounds received at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865.
Corp. W. W. Withington, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. James V. Lee, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; captured at Bull Run, Va., August, 1862; trans. to U. S. Art., date unknown.
Corp. Henry T. Stains, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. Charles E. Applebach, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. David P. Harvey, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; discharged, date unknown.
Musician James E. Pool, must. in March 17, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1865; died Oct. 2, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Musician Richard Carothers, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 18, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 29, 1865.
Musician John M. Wallace, must. in Oct. 21, 1864; pro. to principal musician, date unknown; vet.
Musician William A. McConahy, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Aurandt, John D., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Applebach, John E., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Alexander, H. T., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Adams, Robert, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Banks, John, must. in March 10, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Barbin, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1863, expiration of term.
Brade, John, must. in March 10, 1864; captured; died, date unknown; buried in Lawton National Cemetery, Millen, Ga.
Barbin, Solomon, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died Oct. 30, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Briggs, Adolphus E., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; discharged at expiration of term.
Barnett, William H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to U. S. Cav., no date.
Crisswell, Joseph, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Chilcoat, Benjamin F., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Cutchall, Richard, must. in Jan. 17, 1864; prisoner from June 2 to Nov. 26, 1864; disch. March 20th, to date Feb. 17, 1865.

Coughenaur, I. F., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Chilcoat, John W., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Chilcoat, Allen E., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Clark, Jacob S., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Donnelly, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Dougherty, Adolphus, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Dougherty, Thomas, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Dunn, A. S., must. in Dec. 5, 1861; disch. Dec. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Decter, John N., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 18th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; vet.

Dunn, Michael, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; missing in action at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

Ewing, Samuel H., must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Fisher, Andrew J., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Firl, George, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Gehrett, Jacob F., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Garren, John, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Gorsuch, Matthew A., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 18, 1864; grave No. 3528.

Geisinger, John R., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Herr, Henry, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.

Hood, Samuel B., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; prisoner from May 6, 1864, to April 23, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Hammon, Martin L., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.

Hall, Laban J., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Herr, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 1, 1864; vet.

Hewitt, Benjamin F., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to hospital steward Oct. 24, 1864.

Hudson, Ephraim A., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Harvey, Robert B., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. date unknown.

Hockenberry, Isaac, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Hockenberry, Benjamin, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Hooper, Isaac G., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died May 15, 1862.

Hooper, Jacob K., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Hays, Samuel, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Henderson, Andrew J., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Johns, William, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Jamison, Benjamin F., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; prisoner from June 2, 1864, to March 2, 1865; disch. June 19, to date from May 31, 1865.

Johnson, Irvine, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Kelley, Thomas M., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Kennedy, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; wounded with loss of leg at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; absent at must.-out; vet.

Kough, George W., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 5, 1865; vet.

Kyle, John M., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 13th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Kelly, Levi, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Liveringhouse, W. R., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent at must. out.

Lee, Edward, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.

Long, William M., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Long, William B., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Long, Adam A., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Lee, William H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

Marlin, Benjamin F., must. in Dec. 19, 186; absent at must. out; vet.

Madden, William H., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 9, 1865.

Moore, James L., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1864, expiration term.

Miller, David B., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Miller, Benedict S., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 4, 1864.

Moore, Robert B., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to qr.mr.-sergt. Nov. 1, 1864.

Miller, Moses, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died, date unknown; buried in National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa., sec. B., grave 51.

Miller, David R., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Marlin, James M., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Marlin, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

McMahan, William, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

McMullen, John W., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

McKelvey, Joseph P., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

McCoy, William F., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, to date Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

McCracken, John, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 11, 1865.

McClain, John M., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; died near Brandy Station, Va., March 26, 1864.

McNite, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

McKelvey, William J., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

McHugh, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 18, 1862.

McKeag, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Orner, George A., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out; vet.

Orr, George, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; wounded in action June 12, 1864; absent at must. out.

Plympton, John A., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.

Piper, Martin M., must. in Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.

Peters, Henry, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at must. out.

Price, William H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Piper, Philip, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; killed near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; vet.

Parker, Elliott R., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died April 22, 1862.

Pardonner, Jonathan E., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Plympton, Edwin, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; missing in action at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

Palmer, Gratz H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Quinn, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Quarry, Michael, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Rutter, Albert, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Rothrock, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Runk, Samuel, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Rhinehart, John W., must. in Jan. 1, 1862; disch. May 1, 1865, to date at expiration of term.

Ripple, Christian L., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Ruggles, Samuel, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; killed in action May 19, 1864; vet.

Raebstein, Joseph, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862.

Reed, Levi D, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Scott, Cornelius W., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Stewart, John F., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.

Saucerman, Jacob, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Stewart, Jeremiah, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died May 25, 1864; burial record, May 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery Asylum, Va.; vet.

Stewart, Noah, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; died May 27 of wounds received May 24, 1864.

Stevens, Wesley L., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Skipper, Elijah R., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Sheaffer, Andrew S., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch., date unknown.

Staub, David L., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died at Shirleysburg, Pa., Feb. 28, 1862.

Sollers, Elijah, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Smith, Richard, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Smith, Thomas G., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Smith, Daniel, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died May 11, 1862.
Stevens, Benedict T., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Thompson, Asbury, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Templeton, Richard C., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Nov. 23, to date Sept. 2, 1864.
Trueax, George, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wilson, James W., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; captured; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; vet.
Wilfang, William, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; captured; died, date unknown.
Walls, John H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
White, Samuel, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Zeltsh, Henry, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. for wounds received at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Ezra D. Brisbin, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; res. June 16, 1862.
Capt. John R. Kooken, must. in June 27, 1862; died December 14th from wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Capt. Isaac T. Hamilton, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. D Dec. 14, 1862; to maj. Aug. 23, 1864.
Capt. James C. Hamilton, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 23, 1864; to 1st lieut. Dec. 17, 1864; to capt. March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
1st Lieut. George W. Burley, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; res. June 16, 1862.
1st Lieut. H. C. H. Kay, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. June 16, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862.
1st Lieut. Charles Copelin, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. K Dec. 20, 1862; com. capt. April 23, 1864; not mustered; disch. Dec. 17, 1864.
1st Lieut. Samuel Kinley, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Dec. 17, 1864; to 1st lieut. March 18, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
2d Lieut. William Roberts, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. June 16, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862.
2d Lieut. Martin M. Maxwell, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. Dec. 20, 1862; com. 1st lieut. April 23, 1864; not mustered; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 24, 1864.
1st Sergt. Thomas G. Livingston, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Oct. 23, 1864; to 1st sergt. March 18, 1865; com. 2d lieut. December, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
1st Sergt. James C. Bell, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
1st Sergt. Samuel Tobias, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt.; wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
Sergt. David C. Lane, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. April 12, 1864; to sergt. Oct. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Sergt. Benjamin Shoemaker, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864; to sergt. March 18, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Sergt. John W. Plummer, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864, to sergt. March 18, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Sergt. William H. H. Shimer, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Sergt. John Moore, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. Charles Andrews, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. Samuel B. Schwartz, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to q. m.-sergt. June 1, 1865; vet.
Sergt. Simon B. Stonerook, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to 59th Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, March 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 5, 1865; vet.
Sergt. Ambrose K. Taylor, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; vet.
Sergt. William Ralston, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. date unknown.
Sergt. Alexander Croft, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died at Bedford, Pa., Feb. 5, 1862.
Corp. John A. Beegle, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. March 18, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Corp. D. R. P. Swaney, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. March 18, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Corp. Andrew Border, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. March, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Corp. William Kane, must. in Dec. 26, 1863; pro. to corp. March 18, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Corp. Levi M. Bulger, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. April 30, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Corp. George P. Kelly, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. April 30, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Corp. John W. Smith, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Corp. David Price, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Corp. George W. Maxwell, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864.
Corp. Thomas J. Greenland, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Corp. George W. Smith, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Corp. Joseph Gates, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. George L. Hartman, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Musician Charles Schroder, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Musician Samuel H. Tyson, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Ainsworth, James W., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.
Abbott, Amos, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Aimaker, John, must. in July 16, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Affiesback, George, must. in March 5, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Atwell, John, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 27, 1864.
Andrews, William A., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864.
Andrews, Charles, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; missing in action at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Allen, William, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Brooks, Jonas W., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Broombaugh, F. M., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Banks, John, must. in Dec. 29, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 12, 1864.
Bowman, Daniel H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died September 27th (burial record Sept. 15, 1864) of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; vet.
Bailey, John, must. in July 16, 1864; killed in action Oct. 22, 1864.
Beard, George W., must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Bulger, Andrew, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Blake, Samuel, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. date unknown.
Border, John S., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Blake, Thomas, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. date unknown.
Bowman, George, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Border, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Blake, Simon, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Coble, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Chilcoat, Hilany, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Chilcoat, Isaac, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Copelin, Isaiah, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Castner, John W., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Cramer, Jacob, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
College, David, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
College, James, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died at Yellow Creek, Pa., May 11, 1862.
College, John W., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died March 24, of wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Carpenter, David, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Davis, John N., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Dively, John, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864, grave 7360.
Davis, Porter R., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Dougherty, James, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Davis, Martin, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Evans, Oswell D., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1864.
Everhart, David L., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Fackler, Samuel, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865, vet.
Fishel, George W., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Fitzharris, Michael, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 84th Regt. P. V.
Ferguson, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Fluke, Oliver, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862.
Garrett, Albert T., must. in March 19, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Gaily, Joseph, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Garrett, John C., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; prisoner from June 1 to Dec. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865; vet.
Gilson, Jackson, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Gates, Martin, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Gates, Samuel, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., March 12, 1862.
Gates, William H., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862.
Householder, M. C., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.
Harwood, Richard, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Hicks, Jackson, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1865, expiration of term.
Hartman, J. P. C., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; prisoner from June 1, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. May 30, to date May 16, 1865; vet.
Holsinger, Josiah, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; prisoner from June 1, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. May 30, to date May 16, 1865.
Householder, Jacob, must. in Feb. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
Hays, Alexander G., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. April 25, 1865, for wounds, with loss of leg; vet.
Heltzell, Jonathan D., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; vet.
Helm, Edward, must. in Dec. 19, 1861.
Hamilton, John C., must. in Oct. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Hart, Thomas, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Irwin, James, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Irwin, Jerrett, must. in March 15, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Justice, Edward S., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 25, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Johnston, Samuel, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; died of wounds received May 7, 1864.
Kelly, David, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Knode, Thomas, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term; vet.
Leer, William, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lauxman, John, must. in March 4, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lindsey, Ephraim N., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; died of wounds received May 19, 1864.
Lang, James, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; prisoner; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 31, 1864; burial record Oct. 13, 1864, grave 10,873.
Lammison, Thomas, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died at Stoneman's Switch, Va.
Lightner, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Lammison, George, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Lightner, John, must. in Jan. 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Monchan, James, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Murray, Samuel, must. in July 11, 1864; disch by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Mimminger, Jacob, must. in Sept. 4, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps . March 25, 1865.
Miller, Hezekiah, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1864.
Myers, Daniel, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; died of wounds received May 16, 1864; buried in Soldiers' Cemetery, Brattleboro', Vt.
Morgan, Dennis, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Miller, Andrew, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Miller, John E., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McCoy, James, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
McIlneay, James, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., June 15, 1862.
Newton, James, must. in March 15, 1862; dropped from rolls Dec. 31, 1864.
Olinger, George W., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; wounded; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Powley, Henry, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Plastic, William H., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.
Pearson, Francis, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Ralston, David E., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Swaney, Samuel G., must. in Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Swaney, William S., must. in March 5, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 14th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps.; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1865; vet.
Sutton, Jonathan A., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must out with company June 28, 1865.
Speer, William H., must. in March 19, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865,
Shoemaker, Austin, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; prisoner from June 23, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865; vet.
Smith, Samuel H., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 15, 1865.
Stonerook, Aaron B., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 18th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 1, 1865.
Stout, Richard F., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Smith, David S., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Seabrooks, George, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Schmittle, George, must. in June 18, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Straley, James, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. June 25, 1862.
Tetwiler, William, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Thompson, David, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; captured; died at Lynchburg, Va., July 12, 1864; burial record, died July 23, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., division E, section E, grave 61; vet.
Tetwiler, Jacob, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Tasker, George, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wilt, Silas D., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Wilson, James A., must. in Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Wallace, Samuel G., must. in Dec. 18, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1864.
Woodward, James A., must. in Jan. 21, 1865; trans. to Camp Chase, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1865.
Woodcock, Clark, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
Woollet, Sylvester B., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Young, Edwin, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Young, George N., must. in Oct. 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Samuel L. Huyett, must. in Aug. 23, 1861; res. Dec. 20, 1862.
Capt. John B. Fite, must. in June 28, 1862; com. lieut.-col. May 5, 1865; not mustered; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
1st Lieut. Isaac T. Hamilton, must. in Dec. 5, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. C Dec. 14, 1862.
1st Lieut. Jacob B. Meily, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
2d Lieut. Henry C. Weaver, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; res. June 16, 1862.
2d Lieut. Ephraim Burket, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from hosp. steward July 12, 1862; com. capt. Aug. 9, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862.
1st Sergt. William Rapp, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; to sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
1st Sergt. John M. Skelly, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to lieut. Co. B Dec. 16, 1862.
Sergt. Isaac Lute, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Sergt. Emanuel Brallier, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. from corp. Dec. 1, 1864; com. capt. May 14, 1865; not mustered; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Sergt. Adam B. Zeller, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Sergt. George B. Gooderham, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Sergt. Smith McDonald, must. in July 21, 1862; pro. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Sergt. William Y. Taylor, must. in June 28, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864, to sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Sergt. F. G. Arrowsmith, must. in July 23, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Sergt. Robert Stewart, must. in Dec. 19, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Sergt. David P. Stewart, must. in Dec. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Sergt. John Donnelly, must. in Dec. 19, 1862; trans to Co. B.
Sergt. Benjamin Huyett, must. in Dec. 19, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. Merriam Lee, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Corp. Isaac Bates, must. in Dec. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Corp. John J. Brunner, must. in Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Corp. Andrew Bitzer, must. in Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Corp. Silas M. Wherry, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Corp. John Keyser, must. in June 10, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Corp. Jacob Waltz, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Corp. George A. Deitrick, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Corp. George F. Harrington, must. in Sept. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Corp. Benjamin F. Martin, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B.
Corp. George W. Lathero, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. John A. Plympton, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B.
Corp. Lewis G. Stewart, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B.
Corp. Joseph T. Roller, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. James C. Hamilton, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. C.
Corp. John Carothers, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. George G. Tate, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B.
Musician James W. Daily, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Musician Patrick McEnnally, must. in June 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Musician Samuel Butland, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Musician John Spillinger, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Musician Luther C. Hagerty, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Anderson, John, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Aurandt, John D., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B.
Adams, William H., must. in Dec. 19, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Bitzer, Henry, must. in Sept. 13, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.
Blackstock, David, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Bryant, Martin, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Blouch, Samuel, must. in July 7, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Books, Jonas W., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. C.
Black, William, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Butler, Abram S., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch. June 14, 1862.
Blatt, George S., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Baker, Samuel C., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; died at Winchester, Va., April 27, 1862.
Baker, David S., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch. for wounds rec. at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Benner, David H., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Benner, Henry, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Benner, Thomas, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
Butler, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Barnes, John A., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
Brown, Alfred, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Coleman, Morris W., must. in Sept. 13, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Cody, Stephen, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Cobaugh, Daniel W., must. in Aug. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.
Cooper, John B., must. in March 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 30, 1864; disch. April 21, 1865.
Coble, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. C, no date.
Couch, W. A. B., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Cunningham, W. F., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to adjt. Aug. 12, 1863.
Dinges, William J., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded in action Sept. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Daily, Francis, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Dunkel, Jacob, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent at muster out.
Dresser, Robert, must. in Aug. 21, 1862; wounded in action Oct. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Dunlap, John M., must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Downey, Jacob, must. in Aug. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Dougherty, Thomas, must. in Dec. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Dougherty, Adolphus, must. in Dec. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Ege, John W., must. in Aug. 7, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Evans, Henry, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 29, 1864.
Frankford, Miles, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Finley, William, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Funk, Oliver, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch. June 18, 1862.
Fetterhoff, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch., no date.
Gallegan, Thomas, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; disch. Jan. 18, 1865.
Graham, James, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 9th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.
Hill, George, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.
Hamilton, Jesse C., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; absent, wounded, at muster out.
Hummel, Edward, must. in July 31, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Hogmire, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Helm, Edward, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. C, no date
Hicks, Jackson, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. C, no date.
Hagan, Reuben, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Huston, James, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hicks, James, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch. June 20, 1862.
Hicks, Samuel K., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Huling, James S., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Haman, Peter, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hutton, Frank A., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch. June 12, 1862.
Keith, William, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Keith, Jacob J., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Keith, Jeremiah, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 9th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 20, 1865.
Kinley, Samuel.
Kinlin, Anthony, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch. March 27th for wounds rec. at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Kennedy, Johnston, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Knode, Thomas, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. C, no date.
Knode, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Kennedy, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Lake, Charles H., must. in Sept. 30, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Lister, Samuel, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 7, 1864, for wounds rec. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Littlefield, Horatio, must. in Aug. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Lee, Edward, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Lynn, Peter, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; missing in action at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Moore, James, must. in Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Miller, Joseph P., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company Jan. 28, 1865.
Mock, George, must. in July 24, 1862; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; absent at muster out.
Martin, James, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Miller, John A., must. in July 7, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Mountain, Frank, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Miller, George, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Musser, John B., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Mulhollen, Thomas, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; missing in action at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Miller, Henry E., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Moore, Luther W., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; disch. June 21, 1862.
Moore, Robert B., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Miller, Jacob, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McDonald, Simon, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
McGuiggan, Charles, must. in March 12, 1862; must. out with company June 28, 1865; vet.

McAnulty, Michael, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1864.
McCormick, John, must. in Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
McMullin, John, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
McCarthy, Miles W., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
McDonald, Samuel, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Noel, John A., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Newton, James, must. in March 15, 1862; trans. to Co. C, no date.
Oxenford, William, must. in July 29, 1862; captured; died Dec. 22, 1864, on transport "Baltic;" burial record Dec. 2, 1864.
Orner, George A., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Patterson, John, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Pearson, William, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Perdy, Samuel, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Plaster, William H., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. C, no date.
Pancoast, John R., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt., no date.
Piper, Philip, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Quinn, John, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Russell, George, must. in Dec. 23, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 26, 1865.
Rager, Elliott, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Rudolph, Adam, must. in June 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Rager, Jordan S., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Rembold, Philip, must. in July 22, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Rapp, James A., must. in Oct. 25, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 10, 1864.
Ramsay, James, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Ruggles, Samuel, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Rockey, Theodore, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Ruggles, Thomas A., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Rinehart, John W., must. in Jan. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. B, no date.
Shaffer, George W., must. in July 23, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
Schmidt, Carl, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Smith, John, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; wounded in action Oct. 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
Slagen, Charles, must. in Aug. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Stewart, Oliver J., must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Saltzelver, John, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Snyder, Daniel, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Swope, Cyrus G., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Thomas, Joseph B., must. in Aug. 21, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Vannorman, William, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., April 21, 1864, grave 1779.
Welsh, James, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Weight, Adam, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. A, no date.
Walkel, John W., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Weaver, Albert J., must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Warner, Christ A., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to 149th Company, 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Young, William, must. in Aug. 21, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Young, Calhoun, must. in Aug. 21, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Young, Charles, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Company H.

Capt. Hiram R. Hopkins, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. A Oct. 11, 1862; res. May 28, 1863.
Capt. Francis Cassidy, must. in Oct. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; to capt. July 1, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1864.
Capt. Frank B. Stewart, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. July 1, 1863, to 1st lieut. July 8, 1864, to capt. Dec. 24, 1864, to major May 10, 1865.
Capt. Jacob Beckhart, no date of muster; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, to capt. June 19, 1865; must. out June 28, 1865.
First Lieut. John Cotterell, must. in Dec. 27, 1861; res. Dec. 18, 1862.
First Lieut. Patrick F. Holland, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; pro. from corp. Co. F Dec. 18, 1861; missing since June 30, 1862.
First Lieut. Matthias H. Jolly, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; pro. to adjt. Jan. 1, 1863.
First Lieut. John W. Manning, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. May 11, 1863, to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
First Sergt. David W. Smythe, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. June 6, 1864, to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865, to 1st sergt. June 1, 1865; com. 1st lieut. Jan. 12, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
First Sergt. John H. Ermine, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
First Sergt. George Herrick, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, sec. B, grave 49.
Sergt. Solomon Beyer, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 16, 1862; to sergt. Sept. 11, 1863; disch. July 1, to date June 26, 1865.
Sergt. James Morgan, must. in Oct. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864, to sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Sergt. Michael Fether, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Sergt. William V. Holliday, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; pro. to sergt. Dec. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Sergt. Thomas Beamer, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, for wounds with loss of arm, at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Sergt. Samuel Holes, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps January, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. Frank A. Lias, must. in Nov. 24, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; no date.
Corp. Jacob R. Bossert, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
Corp. Cyrus Valentine, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Corp. James Harding, must. in Sept. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Corp. Joseph Eckley, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 24th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, March 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Musician, Edward Wallace, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Jan. 1863.
Anderson, Johnson, must. in March 7, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Anderson, Sample, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. November, 1862.
Baker, Henry N., must. in Oct. 11, 1862; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Brannen, William, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Burley, David, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Brubaker, Jacob, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Bratton, John D., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Baker, Thomas J., must. in March 17, 1864; disch. on surg. certif.
Bratton, Henry D., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
Bell, Lemon, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Beegle, Henry W., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section D, grave 47.
Beegle, Jacob, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., January, 1863.
Bailey, William T., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif.
Boyles, William T., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. February, 1863.
Cassiday, George E., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Crayton, John A., must. in Jan. 30, 1864; accidentally wounded; absent at muster out.
Cochran, Peter, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Cowen, Robert, must. in March 1, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Cowen, Thomas, must. in March 30, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Creamer, Amos A., must. in Sept. 9, 1862; died of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Cowen, William, must. in 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Dougherty, John, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Davidson, John W., must. in Oct. 11, 1862; com. 2d lieut. Jan. 12, 1865; not mustered; pro. to hosp. steward June 1, 1865.
Davis, Peter, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
Duncan, David R., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Dixon, James, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch. November, 1862.
Empfield, Thomas S., must. in Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Edmunson, Lisle, must. in Sept. 9, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Evans, Llewllyn, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Fry, John, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Funk, Harrison, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. Dec. 1, 1862.
Gates, Philip, must. in Sept. 9, 1862; disch. March 1, 1863.
Glasgow, Taylor, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; died, date unknown.
Huntsbarger, S., must. in March 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Hench, Henry, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hemphill, Joseph D., must. in Feb. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Haslet, James, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hollen, William S., must. in Aug. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Henderson, Samuel T., must. in Sept. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Hunsbarger, David, must. in March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Henderson, John A., must. in Sept. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
Harper, Samuel G., must. in Oct. 11, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 20, 1864.
Hamilton, Joseph S., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; died of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Hayden, Patrick, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; captured; died at Richmond, Va., September 7th, of wounds; burial record, died at Macon, Ga.
Hook, Andrew B., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va. May 3, 1863.
Irwin, James, must. in March 10, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Krise, John M., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by S. O. July 16, 1864.
Knepper, Henry S., must in Sept. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Kelly, William A., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Kinsel, Henry M., must. in Sept. 9, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., section C, grave 13.
Kinsel, Thomas, must. in Sept. 9, 1862; disch. February, 1863.
Lambright, Samuel, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Leighty, Joseph, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. April 16, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Lumadue, William, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Moore, Daniel, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Miles, Henry H., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Mulholland, Andrew, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1865.
Meyer, Samuel, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died November 7th, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; burial record, died at Philadelphia Nov. 9, 1864.
Makin, Abraham C., must. in Feb. 26, 1864; died May 13th, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Montgomery, Thomas, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
Miller, William M., must. in Sept. 9, 1862; disch. for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
McConnell, William T., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
McMullen, Thomas, must. in Oct. 11, 1862; disch. by G. O. Aug. 2, 1865.
McPherson, Adam, must. in Sept. 12, 1862; disch., date unknown.
McDonald, William, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; not on must.-out roll.
North, Henry, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. June 13, to date June 5, 1865.
Nolen, John, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Sept. 30, 1862.
Nash, Edwin M., must. in Sept. 12, 1862; disch. Nov. 1, 1862.
Pickle, David, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Plummer, John R., must. in Oct. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 8, 1864.
Pryor, Henry, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.
Post, Jacob, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. Dec. 1862.
Robinson, Abraham, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Robinson, William, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Reep, Adam, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Rough, Valentine, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died at Germantown, Pa., Feb. 9, 1864; burial record, died at Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1864.
Rager, John L., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864; grave 6373.
Robinson, William, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Rigg, James W., must. in Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Stover, Uriah, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Stiles, William, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Stiles, Samuel, must. in Sept. 9, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Stiffler, Peter, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Snyder, William G., must. in March 1, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Staum, Jacob, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Snyder, John, must. in Sept. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 10th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June, 1865.
Smith, Sample, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. Aug. 28, 1865.
Taylor, Charles, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Thomas, George D., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died March 26, 1864.
Tries, James, must. in Sept. 1862; disch. for wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Thomas, Isaac, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Dec. 1862.
Vanscoyoc, Benjamin F., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Vanscoyoc, Aaron, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Wolf, Daniel J., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Wallace, John, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Wilt, William P., must. in Feb. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 9, 1864.
Weigherman, W. H., must. in Feb. 28, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Williams, Joseph, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 16, 1864.
Williamson, Gideon, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Dec. 1862.
Wilt, Joseph, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 1863.
Williams, Joseph, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. Dec. 1862.
Wilson, John T., must. in Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Dec. 1862.

The Twelfth Cavalry.—This regiment, designated as the One Hundred and Thirteenth of the Pennsylvania line, contained one company raised in Blair and Cambria Counties, viz., Company G, Capt. Adam Hartman. The regiment was organized at Philadelphia, under Col. William Frishmuth, in November, 1861. Col. Frishmuth resigned soon afterwards, and Lewis B. Pierce became colonel, Jacob Kohler lieutenant-colonel, and Darius Titus, James A. Congdon, and William Bell majors. The regiment moved to Washington about May 1, 1862, and in June crossed the Potomac into Virginia, though the men were not mounted until the latter part of July. Joining Gen. Pope's "Army of Virginia," it was engaged with the enemy at Bristow Station, where it was surprised by the Confederates, who made a fierce assault, resulting in a loss to the regiment of two hundred and sixty of its men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The remainder escaped to Centreville, whence they were ordered to Alexandria and from there to the north

side of the Potomac to picket the line of the river as far up as Edwards Ferry.

In the Antietam campaign the regiment joined Pleasonton's division. At the battle of South Mountain it was in reserve and not engaged. On the 16th of September two squadrons (one of which was under command of Capt. Hartman, of G company), while on a reconnoissance towards Hagerstown, became engaged with the enemy's cavalry at Boonesboro', taking a considerable number of prisoners. In the latter part of the month of September it was placed on duty guarding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad above Harper's Ferry. It took part in several cavalry raids,—to Moorefield, Woodstock, and other points,—and fought in an action at Fisher's Hill, suffering some loss, but driving the enemy from his position.

In 1863 (June 12th) the Twelfth led the advance of a reconnoissance towards Front Royal, soon discovering heavy masses of Confederate infantry moving towards the Potomac. This was the first knowledge gained of the actual movement of Gen. Lee's army from the Rapidan to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Encountering the cavalry of the enemy's advance, the regiment skirmished sharply in the neighborhood of Winchester, and fought on two or three successive days at Apple Pie Ridge, but being of course overpowered by the enemy's infantry retired to Winchester, where the troops were entirely surrounded by Lee's army. In the night of the 14th the brigade moved out of the town towards Martinsburg, but on its way was attacked and a furious fight resulted, in which the retreating columns became separated, but both succeeded in cutting their way to the Potomac, a part reaching the river at Harper's Ferry, and the remainder, including the Twelfth, going to Bath and Bloody Run, Va. When Lee's army was on the retreat from Gettysburg, the Twelfth, with the First New York Cavalry, attacked his trains at Cunningham's Cross-Roads, capturing a guard of six hundred and forty men, three pieces of artillery, one hundred and twenty-five wagons, and more than five hundred horses and mules. The regiment remained at Sharpsburg, Md., until the 2d of August, when it moved into Virginia, and was there employed in scouting and picket duty (with occasional skirmishes) until the spring of 1864. During the winter the men reenlisted, receiving the usual veteran furlough. Large numbers of recruits were received, nearly filling the ranks.

When Gen. Early moved north in 1864, with a force of twenty thousand men, intending to capture the city of Washington (crossing the Potomac on the 3d of July), the Twelfth formed part of the cavalry forces that harassed the Confederate advance. It fought at Crampton's Gap, Pleasant Valley, and several other points. Early, having advanced to within sight of the city, was driven back by the arrival of the Sixth Corps from Petersburg, and retreated into Virginia as far as Berryville, but from there turned back towards the Potomac. On the 20th of July the Twelfth fought a part of his forces at Winchester, capturing several guns and a considerable number of prisoners. Again, on the 23d and 24th, it fought (dismounted) and was repulsed with heavy loss. On August 21st the regiment (then forming a part of the Army of the Shenandoah under Gen. Sheridan) took part in an action with the enemy's cavalry, losing slightly. In November it was stationed at Charlestown, Va., but its ranks were sadly thinned and the greater part of the men dismounted. During the fall the regiment did some fighting, but took part in no general engagement. In December it was on duty guarding the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and frequently engaged in skirmishing. In the spring of 1865 (about the middle of March) it took part in an expedition against the guerrilla bands which infested the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge, and on the 22d of March was closely engaged with the enemy at Harmony, Va., losing twenty-five killed and wounded. Soon after it moved to Winchester, Va., and from there (as a part of Reno's cavalry division) it marched on a raid to Lynchburg. On the route (at Edinboro', Va.) the Twelfth had a brisk fight with the enemy and sustained some loss, fighting alone and unsupported by any other troops. This was the last battle of the Twelfth, for immediately afterwards news was received of Lee's surrender, including all rebel troops in Virginia. The regiment was afterwards posted for a time at Mount Jackson and at Winchester, Va., where it remained till its muster out, July 20, 1865. A list of the officers and men of the Blair and Cambria company of the Twelfth is here given, viz.:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT (TWELFTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY G.

Capt. Adam Hartman, must. in Feb. 17, 1862; disch. July 21, 1863.

Capt. Patrick H. McAteer, must. in Feb. 17, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

First Lieut. Thad. S. Shannon, must. in Feb. 17, 1862; res. June 25, 1862.

First Lieut. Thomas Morley, must. in June 25, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. June 25, 1862, to 1st lieut. May 1, 1864, to capt. Co. I Feb. 6, 1865.

First Lieut. John H. Black, must. in Jan. 24, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. April 29, 1864, to 1st sergt. Feb. 6, 1865; wounded at Hamilton, Va., March 21, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out; vet.

Second Lieut. Andrew McGough, must. in Jan. 18, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.

First Sergt. David M. Ginter, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; pro. from q.m.-sergt. Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.

Q.M.-Sergt. Aaron Daugherty, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; pro. from sergt. Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.

Com.-Sergt. Jer. H. Ivory, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Joseph W. Lafferty, must. in Jan. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Felix Beck, must. in Jan. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Edward McCarty, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Matthew Aiken, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.

Sergt. J. H. Daugherty, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Sergt. Samuel O. Evans, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; disch. Feb. 7, 1865, expiration of term.
Sergt. William J. Stiffler, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; captured at Bunker Hill, Va., Jan. 1, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 8, 1864; grave 921; vet.
Corp. John F. Gardner, must. in Feb. 13, 1862; captured Feb. 3, 1864; disch. by S. O. April 15, 1865; vet.
Corp. Silas Middleton, must. in Feb. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Corp. Joseph Cramer, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Corp. Jacob C. Brown, must. in May 20, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Corp. Henry Tomlinson, must. in Feb. 6, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Corp. John McIntyre, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Corp. Simon McAteer, must. in April 3, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Corp. John Bateman, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. June 2, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Corp. James P. Stewart, must. in Aug. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Bugler Gabriel Miller, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Bugler William A. D. Reed, must. in Feb. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Blacksmith John F. Pfeiffer, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Farrier Joseph E. Engle, must. in Feb. 29, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Saddler John Frederick, must. in Feb. 26, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Ayres, William, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Ake, Joseph W., must. in Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Byrne, Patrick E., must. in Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Bowser, John J., must. in May 18, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Black, David M., must. in March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Baker, Benedict B., must. in April 15, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Boyles, John, must. in March 21, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Brown, John T., must. in Feb. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865; vet.
Blackwood, William J., must. in Jan. 24, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, expiration of term; vet.
Brissell, John, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Boley, William, must. in March 28, 1864; died July 9th of wounds received June 29, 1864.
Brannan, Thomas, must. in Feb. 5, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Bruce, Peter, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; disch. Feb. 28, 1865, expiration of term.
Bergur, Nathan, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Brady, Michael, must. in April 30, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Bleiffer, C. F., must. in Sept. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Conrad, Augustine, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Cherry, George, must. in March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Coons, David, must. in March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Cramer, Francis, must. in Feb. 19, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, expiration of term.
Cunningham, J. W., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
Cassidy, Michael, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Cope, Abraham V., must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Dally, James W., must. in Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Douglas, William K., must. in April 13, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Demazon, Lewis, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Davis, Thompson, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Daugherty, J. H., Sr., must. in Aug. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Davis, William, must. in June 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 13, 1865.
Engle, Barney, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Eberly, Henry, must. in April 6, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Emfield, David, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Eagle, Henry, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 12, 1863.
Fausnaught, Isaac S., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Fultz, Elisha, must. in March 30, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Funk, David P., must. in Jan. 8, 1864; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, expiration of term.
Funk, James, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, expiration of term.
Fultz, William M., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Fleck, Conrad, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Fetters, Louis, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 17, 1865.
Fry, John, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; killed at Charlestown, Feb. 7, 1865.
Funk, Milton, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. C Nov. 10, 1862.
Gates, Frederick, must. in Feb. 1, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Green, John W., must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Gwin, William W., must. in Feb. 14, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, expiration of term.
Giant, Henry, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Green, John, must. in Jan. 24, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Hall, George W., must. in Jan. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Hollin, William R., must. in Feb. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Hamilton, Charles H., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Heltzel, Joseph, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Hollis, William K., must. in Feb. 12, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 20, 1865; vet.
Hileman, Samuel, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Hodson, Robert W., must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Hartman, Nicholas, must. in Feb. 5, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Haas, Conrad, must. in Feb. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Hoffman, John, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Ivory, Francis, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, expiration of term.
Ivory, Thomas, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; vet.
Johnston, Joseph C., must. in Feb. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
James, Edward, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
Kantner, David, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Kaler, Michael, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Lee, John, must. in March 1, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Louder, William H., must. in March 15, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Lunday, Joseph F., must. in March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Little, Peter J., must. in Feb. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1864.
Little, Augustine, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; died at Sandy Hook, Md., Oct. 18, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 26, lot D, grave 366.
Lynn, James, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Lehr, John, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Mountain, William, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Mountain, David, must. in May 18, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Mountain, Asbury, must. in May 18, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

Meyer, George W., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Matthew, James, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Magraw, Emanuel, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Mally, James, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
McCauley, William, must. in Feb. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
McKinney, James, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
McKinney, Henry, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
McKinney, James A., must. in April 14, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
McKee, Albert, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
McFeeley, Barnabas, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
McAteer, John J., must. in Feb. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 26, 1865; vet.
McHugh, James E., must. in March 30, 1864; killed at Charlestown, W. Va., March 13, 1865.
McCloskey, Joseph, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
McAteer, Augustine, must. in Feb. 6, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
McClain, David, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Nelson, John, must. in Feb. 15, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Oakwood, John, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Orr, Aaron F., must. in Sept. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Parks, Amos, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Pfoff, Frederick, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Reed, John H., must. in April 9, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Rhodes, Samuel J., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Rice, Thomas, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Reigh, Frederick, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. M; vet.
Smith, John R., must. in Feb. 13, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Smeltzer, Jacob, must. in March 28, 1864; absent at muster out.
Smeltzer, Ferdinand, must. in March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Schlay, Adolph, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Swanger, Hugh, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Speece, Christian, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; captured June 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Stevens, Louis, must. in March 2, 1862; disch. March 7, 1865, expiration of term.
Stewart, Benjamin F., must. in Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Shaffer, John, must. in Feb. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 6, 1865.
Springer, Henry, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Specht, William, must. in Jan. 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Shingler, William, must. in Feb. 5, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Skelton, Jason, must. in Feb. 12, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Thompson, David, must. in Feb. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Turnbaugh, John, must. in Dec. 2, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Turnbaugh, Martin, must. in Dec. 2, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Tomlinson, Francis, must. in Feb. 6, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
Thompson, William, must. in June 7, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Turnbaugh, William, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Trout, Mayberry G., must. in Jan. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. I March 15, 1865; vet.
Tyler, David, must. in Jan. 24, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Trout, Ephraim R., must. in Feb. 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Utley, James E., must. in March 7, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Valentine, William, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, expiration of term.
Valentine, Malden, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, expiration of term.
Valentine, Levi, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Valentine, John P., must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Williamson, John H., must. in Feb. 13, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; vet.
Wonderly, Forrest, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Walters, Jacob, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; captured June 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Williamson, Alfred, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Wilson, James, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Wilson, Francis, must. in April 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Yingling, Thomas C., must. in Jan. 24, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

CHAPTER XXV.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment.—This regiment was raised in July and the first part of August, 1862, under authority from Governor Curtin to Lieut.-Col. Jacob Higgins, of Blair County, to recruit a nine months' regiment as a part of the quota of Pennsylvania under the President's call of July 1, issued on account of the disasters to the army of Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula. Of the companies so raised and formed into the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Regiment, four companies were raised in Huntingdon County and six in Blair. The Huntingdon County companies were as follows, viz.: Company C, Capt. William W. Wallace; Company F, Capt. John J. Lawrence (promoted to major in the organization of the regiment, and succeeded as captain by Lieut. William H. Simpson); Company H, Capt. Henry H. Gregg; and Company I, Capt. William F. Thomas (previously second lieutenant of Company G of the Fifth Reserves). The Blair County companies were Company A, Capt. Francis M. Bell; Company B, Capt. U. L. Huyett; Company D, Capt. Jacob Szink (promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the organization of the regiment, and succeeded as captain by C. R. Hostetter); Company E, Capt. William McGraw; Company G, Capt. John McKeage; and Company K, Capt. Joseph W. Gardner.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was organized August 16th, under Col. Jacob Higgins, Lieut.-Col. Jacob Szink, and Maj. John J. Lawrence as field-officers. The adjutant of the regiment was Robert M. Johnston. On the day of the organization the regiment left Harrisburg and proceeded to Washington, where it was made part of a provisional brigade, commanded by Col. Higgins. Crossing into Virginia, it was encamped first at Hunter's Chapel, and was soon afterwards stationed at Fort Barnard. It remained a few weeks on the line of the Washington defenses, engaged in garrison duty and infantry and heavy artillery drill. On the 6th of September it was ordered to the north side of the Potomac, in view of the imminent invasion of Maryland by Gen. Lee's army, and to Rockville, Md., where it was assigned to duty in Crawford's brigade

of Gen. Mansfield's division. The other regiments of the brigade were the Forty-sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, the Fifth Connecticut, Tenth Maine, and Twenty-third New York. Marching from Rockville on the 9th of September, the regiment arrived at Antietam Creek on the 16th. On the afternoon of that day Gen. Hooker's corps, composing the right wing of the army, crossed the creek, and opened the battle by an attack on the enemy's position at that point. Late in the evening, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth leading, the brigade took position on the front line and remained there during the night. Early in the morning of the 17th, the day of the great battle, the division was ordered forward to dislodge a body of the enemy who had taken cover in a strip of woods. This service was performed with great gallantry, the enemy being driven a considerable distance up the road towards Sharpsburg; but the division sustained the loss of its noble commander, Gen. Mansfield, who fell mortally wounded in the attack. Shortly afterwards the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was again ordered forward to drive the enemy from a new position in the woods near a small church building. The regiment went in with a ringing cheer, and advanced rapidly and with great steadiness through a storm of iron and lead, drove the Confederates in disorder from their position, and took a number of prisoners; but in turn a heavy body of the enemy came up and charged the Union troops in front and flank with such impetuosity that they were compelled to retire, escaping from their perilous position with no little difficulty. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was next ordered in support of a battery in an advanced and exposed position. It did so, repelling two successive charges by the enemy, who were determined to capture the guns. Through all the desperate conflict at Antietam the officers and men of the regiment displayed the greatest courage and steadiness, though this was their first battle. The loss of the regiment at Antietam was one hundred and fifty, of whom only four were missing, all the remainder being killed or wounded. Among the latter were Capts. Hostetter, of D, and Simpson, of F company; Lieuts. W. F. Martin, of A, Alexander W. Marshall and P. S. Treese, of D, William C. Wagoner, of F, and George Thomas, of I company. Five successive color-bearers were killed, and the adjutant, Lieut. Robert M. Johnston, was mortally wounded. He died on the 19th, and was succeeded by Lieut. John G. Cain, of E company.

After the close of the Antietam campaign the regiment remained in Maryland until the 1st of November, when it crossed the Potomac into Virginia, where it was for a short time stationed on Loudon Heights. On the 10th it marched *via* Leesburg towards the Rappahannock, whither the main body of the army had preceded this corps. It advanced to a point near Dumfries, but being too late to take part in the battle of Fredericksburg (December 13th), moved back to a camp at Fairfax Station. On the 28th of December it moved out from this camp to Wolf Run Shoals, where it was engaged in action with the enemy's cavalry, and returned to camp on the 29th, the men having suffered terribly from cold, fires not being allowed on account of their near proximity to the enemy. On the 8th of January the regiment again took part in a movement against the enemy at Wolf Run Shoals.

In Gen. Burnside's projected forward movement of the army in January, 1863, the regiment marched from camp on the 20th of that month, moving to Dumfries, to Shipping Point, and to Stafford Court-House, where it remained in camp, but constantly doing picket duty, and frequently engaged in movements to neighboring points on account of the near proximity of the enemy's cavalry. In March it was moved to a new station at Acquia Creek Landing. On the 27th of April the regiment (then in the Second Brigade of Geary's division of the Twelfth Corps) moved to the Rappahannock, crossing at Kelly's Ford, thence to the Rapidan, crossing at Germania Ford, and from thence to Chancellorsville, where it arrived in the afternoon of the 30th, and immediately went into line of battle. On the following morning the brigade advanced east, soon encountering the enemy's pickets, and drove them back to and through a belt of timber. On emerging from the woods, it was found to be in a very perilous position, far in advance of the other troops, and away from their support. The enemy in front opened a tremendous fire of artillery, and the brigade being in imminent danger of being flanked, was withdrawn with some difficulty, and retired to its position of the previous evening. During the night the men threw up some quite formidable defenses, though they had no intrenching implements, and were obliged to use their bayonets and tin plates for the work, the enemy at the same time being only a few rods away in front.

On the following day (May 2d) the regiment lay under a heavy artillery fire until 3 o'clock P.M., when it advanced with the brigade on the Fredericksburg plank-road, and made a demonstration against the enemy in the woods and behind his defenses; but failing to dislodge him, returned at about six o'clock to the position of the previous evening. A little later in the day came the tremendous assault of "Stonewall" Jackson on the Union right, which broke before the fury of the attack, and one division of the Eleventh Corps came rushing in disorder and panic to the position of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and its brigade, which was the first point where the wild retreat of the fugitives was checked. Geary's division formed line facing the rapid advance of the exultant Confederates, and held them at bay during the night and until the middle of the forenoon of the 3d, bravely holding the ground against repeated attacks, in which canister was used at short range on both sides. At ten o'clock A.M. of the 3d the enemy

had succeeded in flanking the position on the right, and the division was compelled to fall back to a new and more contracted line, which was held with comparative ease, though the enemy made frequent and vigorous assaults upon it. During the remainder of the great battle the regiment was continually in line and for many hours under a heavy fire, but was not again closely engaged. On the morning of the 5th it was ordered to the left of the line, and commenced intrenching. In that position it remained during the day and succeeding night, and on the 6th recrossed the Rappahannock, and returned to its old camp at Acquia.

Chancellorsville was the last battle of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, as its term of service had expired. It was then ordered to Pennsylvania, and on its arrival at Harrisburg was received with unbounded enthusiasm and admiration by thousands of people who had assembled there to greet its return. It was mustered out of service on the 18th of May, 1863. Following are given the rolls of the regiment, viz.:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Field and Staff Officers.

Col. Jacob Higgins, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Jacob Szink, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. D Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Maj. John J. Lawrence, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. F Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Adjt. Robert M. Johnston, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; died Sept. 19, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Adjt. John G. Cain, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. E, Sept. 20, 1862; must out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Q.M. William C. Bailey, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; disch. April 15, 1863.

Q.M. Asbury Derland, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. C Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Surg. Lewis C. Cummings, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Asst. Surg. John Feay, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; disch. by S. O. Oct. 9, 1862.

Asst. Surg. Francis B. Davidson, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 24, 1862.

Asst. Surg. Augustus Davis, must. in Dec. 10, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Asst. Surg. Lafayette F. Butler, must. in Feb. 11, 1863; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Chap. John D. Stewart, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Sergt.-Maj. Joseph M. Becker, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Co. F Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Q.M.-Sergt. David Feay, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; pro. from private Co. B Aug. 18, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Com.-Sergt. Henry L. Irvine, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from private Co. G March 15, 1863; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Com.-Sergt. Samuel G. Baker, must. in Aug. 10, 1862; died at Stafford Court-House, Va., March 14, 1863.

Hosp. Steward John F. Conrad, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. C Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with regiment May 18, 1863.

Company A.

(This company was mustered into the service of the United States Aug. 10, 1862.)

Capt. Francis M. Bell, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

First Lieut. Jesse S. Stewart, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

First Lieut. Wilbur F. Martin, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. May 4, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Second Lieut. David G. Ganoe, pro. from 1st sergt. May 4, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

First Sergt. Alfred Abbott, pro. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 28, 1863, to 1st sergt. May 4, 1863; must. out May 18, 1863.

Sergt. Oliver G. Smith, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Sergt. Charles Merriman, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Sergt. William B. Meredith, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Sergt. William Funk, pro. from corp. May 4, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. William Miller, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. C. F. Kirkpatrick, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. William H. H. Berry, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. J. W. Hendershot, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. Henry B. Duck, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. George C. Davidson, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. H. I. Boughamer, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. John W. Grazier, pro. to corp. May 4, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Corp. William C. Kean, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.

Corp. Amon G. Edwards, died at Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 9, of wounds received at Antietam, Md, Sept. 17, 1862.

Corp. Andrew Womer, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot A, grave 88.

Musician David S. Johnson, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Musician Stephen V. Haslet, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Ayers, Jacob, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Ake, Joseph W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Baker, Isaac F., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Beaty, Joseph W. K., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Bennett, Alexander, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Beyer, Ezra C., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Bowls, James B., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Bresler, Lindley H., died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 17, 1862; grave 615.

Beamer, Thomas W., died at Stafford Court-House, Va., March 18, 1863.

Crane, Andrew, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Crocker, Henry H., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Crone, William, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Crowl, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Cunningham, D. T., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Clodious, Charles, wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Coy, John, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Criseman, Austin, died Sept. 20, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Deahle, Henry, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Dell, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Dunmire, George B., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Dickson, David F., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Eakins, David W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Esterline, John M., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Funk, George, missing in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Garman, Philip, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Green, William, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Hart, Jonathan, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Hicks, Daniel, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Heard, Thomas W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Hook, Samuel, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Houseman, James, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Hunter, Thomas, absent in hospital at muster out.

Herman, Moses, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Huff, Charles, disch. Jan. 26, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Hunter, James H., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Henckey, Samuel A., died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 20, 1862.

Genberg, John W., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Jones, Daniel, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.

Keatly, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Keatly, Calvin F., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Kinsel, John M., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Kerr, Robert, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Kinsel, Erastus, died April 7, 1863, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Laporte, Adolph M., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Lago, William F., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Merrimen, William F., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Myers, Thomas, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Myers, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Miles, George, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McIlvaine, Henry C., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McAvoy, Michael, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McQuillen, A. W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McQuillen, William, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McCarney, George S., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McCoy, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McGill, Thomas T., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McFarland, John A., died at Stafford Court-House, Va., Feb. 8, 1863.
Osborne, David P., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Orr, George W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Robison, James, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Rosberry, James, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Rosberry, John T., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sharrer, George W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sloan, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Smith, Thomas, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sturtsman, Henry, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Stevens, David M., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Shaw, Daniel, died Sept. 28, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Templeton, John R., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Thomas, George W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Thomas, Jerry B., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Vaughn, Henry, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
Vaughn, George, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 1, 1863.
Vanscoyoc, Abraham, disch. on surg. certif. March 15, 1863.
Watson, Jerry, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Wilson, Joseph W., absent, sick, at must. out.
Wolf, Isaac P., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Wesley, Charles, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Wolf, Theawalt, died at Smoketown, Md., Jan. 25, 1863, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Ulysses L. Huyett, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
First Lieut. Joseph R. Higgins, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Second Lieut. G. Schollenberger, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
First Sergt. Hill P. Wilson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
(The balance of this company was mustered into the service of the United States Aug. 10, 1862.)
Sergt. James Houck, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. James Schollar, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Ephraim Gerst, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. James D. Allender, pro. from corp. Oct. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Samuel G. Baker, died at Stafford Court-House, Va., March 19, 1863.
Corp. Joseph Sias, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. James Geiser, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Robert Feay, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Robert McFalls, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. James C. Carey, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. F. M. McKinnan, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Daniel I. Irwin, pro. to corp. Sept. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Elijah Estep, pro. to corp. Feb. 4, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. John D. Patterson, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1863.
Musician J. A. B. McKamey, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Musician Calvin C. Hewitt, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Ambizer, Daniel, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Aurandt, Jacob F., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Blake, William B., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Brantner, James S., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Brunnell, William, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Brunnell, Thomas N., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Brumbaugh, J. C., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Butts, William G., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Brantner, John H., disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.
Carles, Henry D., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Cooper, James M., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Cooper, Theodore N., died at Fairfax Station, Va., Jan. 3, 1863.
Dougherty, Vic V., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
De Haven, Wesley, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Donnelly, David R., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Eicholtz, Alfred, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Ewing, Levi M., died at Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 21, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Fouse, William D., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Feay, David, pro. to q.m.-sergt. Aug. 18, 1862.
Feats, John A., died Nov. 30, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Garner, Joseph C., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Geiser, Tillman, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Heller, Edward W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Houck, George A., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Huyott, Miles C., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Lang, Joseph H., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Lang, William, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Lower, Henry G , must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Love, John D., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Lucas, John H., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Lucas, Abraham, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Lucas, Gabriel, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.
Metz, Thomas J., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Metz, Thornton B., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Mock, John E., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
McCoy, William, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McGonigal, George W., wounded; missing in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
McManamy, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McManamy, William, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McMichaels, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Nicodemus, John H., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Powell, Milton P., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Philip, Ralph.
Reiger, August, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Rhody, George H., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Rhody, William H., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Richards, John, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Riley, William N., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Shaffer, Samuel B., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Shinefelt, John C., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Slonecker, Lemuel A., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Stuart, Asbury H., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Stuart, Madison W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sparr, Samuel, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sims, Andrew J., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.
Straithoof, Jacob, died Dec. 30, 1862; burial record, Jan. 3, 1863, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.; grave 583.
Straithoof, Johnson, died Feb. 15, 1863, at Washington; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Tresse, William, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Tresse, Harry, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Trout, Alexander, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Tresse, David, died at Maryland Heights, Md., Oct. 26, 1862.
Teats, John A., died at Frederick, Md., November 30, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 462.
Withers, Henry, must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Walters, Joseph, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Westbrooke, William, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Winters, George, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Whitehead, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Wolford, Edward, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Wolfkill, Benjamin F., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Yerger, George W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Capt. William W. Wallace, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
1st Lieut. William B. Zeigler, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; res. Feb. 25, 1863.
1st Lieut. L. Frank Watson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. Feb. 7, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
2d Lieut. William F. McPherran, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; died Feb. 6, 1863.
2d Lieut. Theodore L. Flood, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 7, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
1st Sergt. John D. Isett, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. Feb. 7, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Walter W. Greenland, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. J. R. McMurtrie, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from corp. Sept. 18, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Charles E. Campbell, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 7, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Henry A. Hoffman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 26, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. J. Randolph Simpson, must. in Aug. 11, 1863; disch. April 3, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Sergt. George A. Simpson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 23, lot D, grave 420.
Corp. Thomas C. Fisher, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Z. G. Cresswell, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company, May 18, 1863.
Corp. Miles Zentmire, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. James E. Wilson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. David P. Henderson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Robert C. Morrow, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 7, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. John R. Isenberg, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Asbury Derland, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to q.m. Nov. 7, 1862.
Corp. Thomas J. Gregg, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. F, 70th Regt. P. V., Nov. 20, 1862.
Corp. Albert C. Snyder, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to U. S. Telegraph Corps Jan. 3, 1863.
Corp. John F. Conrad, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to hospital steward Aug. 20, 1862.
Corp. Benjamin F. Williams, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died Nov. 13, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Musician George W. Friedley, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Africa, George H., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died at Rockville, Md., Oct. 26, 1862.
Benner, Thomas M., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Baker, William, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Brenneman, J. C., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Brenneman, M. L., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Brenneman, M. B., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. April 6, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Brenneman, G. W., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 10, 1862.
Canan, Henry, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Carmon, John, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Carmon, Henry C., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Conrad, Benson W., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 29, 1862.
Decker, Harry P., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Denny, Alexander, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Dewalt, John A., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Decker, Nicholas, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died Oct. 11, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Dunmire, Elijah C., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 24, 1862.
Ehman, George, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Enyeart, Thomas L., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Fockler, J. Lee, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Funk, James, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Friday, John H., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Green, James M., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Graber, Adam, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Garland, David W., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Gahagin, Mordecai, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Goodman, Joseph, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Haslet, James, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Heckadorne, H. B., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Hearn, Jacob, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Hart, Frederick, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Hoffman, John, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Hawn, Henry, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 15, for wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Harvey, Parker C., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 13, 1862.
Hoffman, Uriah D., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Hood, Henry, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died Nov. 10, 1862.
Isenberg, Nicholas S., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Isenberg, Samuel V., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Isenberg, George W., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Maryland Heights, Md., Oct. 25, 1862.
Knode, Joshua R., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Kopelin, William O., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Knode, Albert A., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Maryland Heights, Md., Oct. 21, 1862.
Kuhn, David, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Lytle, Milton S., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Lincoln, J. George, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Leffard, John R., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Leffard, Enoch I., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Low, John A., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Myers, Eli H., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

McCoy, William R., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McFerren, Alfred, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
McDivitt, C. James, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McCoy, John S., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Parker, David H., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Patton, Joseph, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Peterson, William H., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Robb, Porter A., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Robb, William W., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Raugh, Sellers, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Reed, Charles H., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Robb, J. Easton, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. March 22, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Reed, Samuel, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Fairfax Station, Va., Jan. 17, 1863.
Simpson, Alexander C., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Snyder, David C., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Snyder, John P., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sprankle, Jeremiah, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sprankle, George, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Spyker, Daniel, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Stewart, John G., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Swoope, James M. C., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Stewart, James A., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
White, David, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
White, John, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Whittaker, Thomas S., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Wyland, George, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Williams, John H., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Zeek, Elias A., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Company D.

Capt. Jacob Szink, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Aug. 16, 1862.
Capt. Christ. R. Hostetter, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. March 17, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Capt. Alexander W. Marshall, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
1st Lieut. Thomas E. Campbell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. March 17, 1863, to 1st lieut. April 19, 1863; must. out May 18, 1863.
2d Lieut. Peter S. Treese, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; com. 1st lieut. March 17, 1863; not must.; disch. on surg. certif. April 17, 1863.
2d Lieut. G. W. Hawksworth, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro from sergt. to 1st sergt. March 17, 1863, to 2d lieut. April 19, 1863; must. out May 18, 1863.

(The balance of this company was mustered into the service of the United States on the 13th day of August, 1862.)

First Sergt. James H. Attic, pro. from sergt. April 19, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Edwin Hammond, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Isaac E. Brown, pro. from corp. April 19, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. William Burley, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; pro. from corp. March 19, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. James C. Tresse, pro. from private to corp., to sergt. April 19, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Edward L. Russ, disch. Nov. 13, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Corp. David A. Burtnett, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. George A. Burtram, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Mordecai McMahon, pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Alfred Bomgardner, pro. to corp. Nov. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. James G. Kerr, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. William Springer, pro. to corp. Jan. 14, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Morris Davis, pro. to corp. April 29, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. John M. Dougherty, pro. to corp. April 29, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Corp. Robert Try, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 13, 1862.
Corp. John A. Kelley, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Musician W. A. Brambaugh, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Musician Augustus Boyden, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Aiken, Stephen, disch. March 13, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Boyer, Albert, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Burley, Levi, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Blake, Samuel, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Brumbaugh, Jacob, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Blake, Wilbur E., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Bowen, Francis, wounded and missing in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Baker, John, must out with company May 18, 1863.
Brubaker, George, disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.
Burley, Emanuel, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Brown, John A., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Cochrane, Robert, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Cowrey, James W., died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Jan. 21, 1863.
Dasher, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Davis, Able, disch. on surg. certif. March 23, 1863.
Davis, John E., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Davis, Leonard, died at Acquia Creek, Va., April 21, 1863.
Evans, Andrew, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Finney, Andrew W., died Nov. 10, 1862.
Green, Samuel, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Glass, John R., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Gearhart, Fred. W., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Howell, John C., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Higgen, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Haney, Patrick, Jr., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Haney, Patrick, Sr., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must out with company May 18, 1863.
Hoar, William S., disch. Jan. 25, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Homan, Thomas, died at Fairfax Station, Va., Jan. 15, 1863.
Irvin, George M., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Kissell, John G., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Keagy, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Keresey, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Lingerfelter, Josiah, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Laub, William A. B., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Long, Samuel A., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Madison, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Myers, William H., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Minehart, Lewis, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Miller, Andrew, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Myers, Andrew, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Myers, Joseph, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Marshall, Winfield S., must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Miller, William T., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Markley, Isaac, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Mahon, John, not on muster-out roll.
McCloskey, David, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McCloskey, George A., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
McLaughlin, John S., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Oswalt, David W., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Owens, Matthew, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Painter, Jacob, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Patton, Edward, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Parsons, Charles A., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Richmond, Samuel S., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Rhinehart, Rice, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Richmond, Albert E., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Robertson, Joseph, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 2, 1863.
Rollin, John, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1863.
Rose, John, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Shaffer, Joseph, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Schlag, Adolph, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Sharier, Philip, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Steel, Samuel, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Stackhouse, Henry, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Stewart, Andrew, wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Szink, Henry C., must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Stoner, Charles A., died Dec. 13, 1862.
Urich, John, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Walton, John, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Woods, Thomas, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
West, William, must. out with company May 18, 1863.
Williamson, S. H., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.

Company E.

(This company was mustered into the service of the United States on the 13th day of August, 1862, and mustered out on the 18th day of May, 1863, except in cases otherwise noted.)

Capt. William McGraw, must. in Aug. 16, 1862, and must. out with company.
1st Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
2d Lieut. John G. Cain, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to adjt. Sept. 20, 1862.
2d Lieut. John H. Robertson, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 20, 1862.
1st Sergt. John Bryan, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from sergt. Sept. 20, 1862.
Sergt. William Nosker, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Sergt. George W. Perkins.
Sergt. William Rounds.
Sergt. James Gardner, pro. from corp. Sept. 20, 1862.
Corp. Peter Stroup, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 9, 1862.
Corp. Samuel Stroup, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Corp. James Mathews.
Corp. William McClure.
Corp. Charles Butler.
Corp. Adam Rough, pro. to corp. Sept. 26, 1862.
Corp. George S. Beers, pro. to corp. Sept. 16, 1862.
Corp. Daniel Deihl, pro. to corp. Feb. 26, 1863.
Corp. William McGinnis, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1863.
Corp. George Hoopengarner.
Musician John Scullin.
Musician Charles H. Suder.
Benton, Emanuel M.
Buck, William, absent, sick, at muster out.
Bottorf, David.
Burknet, John.
Brindle, George W.
Butler, David, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Benton, John, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Beigle, John A., must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Benton, Jesse L., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 30, 1863.
Baker, Franklin, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Burg, Adam, died September 30, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Carnell, David.
Dell, Peter.
Dunlap, Essington.
Dunn, Patrick.
Dasher, James.
Dunlap, John, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Dively, Gabriel, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Dodson, Andrew, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Earlenbaugh, A.
Ginter, John.
Gardner, Robert.
Gesler, Lewis H.
Gallagher, John, disch. on surg. certif. April 22, 1863.
Harklerode, A. H.
Harklerode, David, wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Hanly, David.
Heverly, William P.
Heverly, William.
Hoover, George W., must. in Dec. 20, 1862.
Hale, Henry, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
Kephart, Jacob.
Leighty, George.
Kough, John S.
Langham, Solomon.
Long, Daniel.
Leedom, Levi.
Lambright, Jonathan, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 30, 1863.
Lier, John, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot A, grave 53.
Millward, Luke.
Miller, Stanley.
Mauk, George W., died at Washington Jan. 23, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
McCoy, Dennis.
Phagans, James.
Noll, Henry S.
Pressell, Samuel.
Osborn, William R.
Rhodes, John.
Roach, Thomas.
Stanley, Joseph B., absent without leave at muster out.
Swither, Daniel.
Snyder, George, Jr.
Strayer, John.
Stiffler, Sylvanus L.
Summers, George.
Smith, David.
Summers, William.
Shoff, David.
Snyder, George, Sr., disch. on surg. certif. April 2, 1863.
Troxell, Abraham, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 9, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 25.
Wright, Thomas.
Weyandt, Samuel.
Wheeler, William.
Wagoner, John, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Wilt, Henry H.

Company F.

(Except in cases otherwise noted, this company was mustered into the service of the United States on the 12th day of August, 1862, and mustered out on the 18th day of May, 1863.)

Capt. John J. Lawrence must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 16, 1862.
Capt. William H. Simpson, pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
1st Lieut. William C. Wagoner, disch. Feb. 9, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
1st Lieut. Franklin H. Lane, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Aug. 16, 1862, to 1st lieut. Feb. 9, 1863.
2d Lieut. J. F. N. Householder, pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Aug. 16, 1862, to 2d lieut. Feb. 9, 1863.
1st Sergt. Albert B. Flood, pro. from sergt. Feb. 9, 1863.
Sergt. George A. Black.
Sergt. James B. Geissenger.
Sergt. Valentine Brown.
Sergt. David Hazard, pro. from private Feb. 9, 1863.
Corp. John G. Corbin.
Corp. William Human.
Corp. Thomas Blake.
Corp. Hampton C. Watson.
Corp. William J. Hampson.
Corp. Alrich Paul.
Corp. Joseph B. Farrer.
Corp. John H. Boring.
Musician John L. Williams.
Barton, Thomas.
Brown, Jacob.
Boyer, George.
Brown, William L.

Bryan, Charles, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Bryant, James, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Bupp, Solomon.
Becker, Joseph M., pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 16, 1862.
Cannon, John.
Carothers, Charles.
Corbin, Charles.
Cozzens, Robert.
Cypher, Thomas.
Cunningham, Benjamin, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Dering, Valentine.
Fulton, Alfred.
Friedley, William, died Nov. 9, 1862.
Geist, Andrew.
Graham, William.
Hall, James.
Haugh, William H., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Heffner, John (2).
Hudson, William C.
Hazard, John L.
Hayes, Thomas L., disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 27, 1863.
Heffner, John (1), died at Washington, D. C., March 5, 1863.
Isenberg, Samuel.
Isenberg, David, died at Fairfax Station, Va., Jan. 4, 1863; buried in Harmony Burial-Grounds, D. C.
Kelley, William T.
Kyler, David.
Lewis, John D., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Mitchell, James A.
Moore, James.
Moore, John O.
Myers, William, disch. on surg. certif. March 23, 1863.
McClure, Andrew, disch. on surg. certif. March 26, 1863.
McCracken, Joseph, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot A, grave 27.
Neff, William.
Owens, Richard, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Price, Joshua E.
Protzman, Martin L.
Reed, William E.
Richards, Thomas J.
Riland, Alfred A.
Stall, Thomas.
Snyder, J. Howard.
Strickler, William R., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Syling, Lewis.
Switzer, Elias H., disch. Jan. 5, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Swoope, David, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1863.
Shorthill, David R., disch. March 8, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Snyder, Oliver W., disch. on surg. certif. April, 1863.
Trout, Brinkley.
Tyhurst, Alfred.
Wagoner, George J., must. Aug. 14, 1862.
Watkins, Nathaniel.
Witter, Josiah.
Wright, Thomas.
West, Allen, trans. to 14th Regt. Ind. Vols. Oct. 1, 1862.
Walker, William C., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Walheater, John H., died at Fairfax Station, Va., Dec. 30, 1862.
Walker, Robert D., died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1863.
Young, John B.
Young, Thomas.
Hamer, Moses.
Harvey, Frank.
Lane, William.
Lewis, David D.
Saxton, Henry C.
Shearer, Calvin B.
Shoemaker, H. F.
Shriner, John.
Shriner, Thomas.
States, William.
Moore, Joseph.
Morgan, Jacob.

Company G.

(The entire membership of Company G was mustered into the service of the United States on the 13th day of August, 1862, and mustered out on the 18th day of May, 1863, unless otherwise noted.)

Capt. John McKeage.
First Lieut. Samuel A. Andrews.
Second Lieut. Thomas McCamant.
First Sergt. Augustus Baton, pro. from sergt. Jan. 1, 1863.
Sergt. John Swires.
Sergt. George W. Vaughn.
Sergt. John Hellwig.
Sergt. James Rodgers, pro. from corp. March 1, 1863.
Sergt. David E. McCahan, disch. Feb. 13, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Corp. James R. Robison.
Corp. Moses Garland.
Corp. Horace Kemp, pro. to corp. Feb. 17, 1863.
Corp. Alexander Boggs.
Corp. John G. Christian, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Corp. Reese Williams, pro. to corp. March 26, 1863.
Corp. James H. Gibbony, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot A, grave 63.
Musician John Miller.
Musician Thomas Lloyd.
Andrews, David.
Barr, Theodore, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Burns, Thomas.
Black, David M.
Beamer, Albert, disch. December 8 for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Cameron, William S.
Canan, William H.
Clasbon, Josiah S.
Charles, Thomas, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Davis, John.
Dunn, James.
Dannals, Charles R.
Holler, James M., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Hewit, Henry.
Hicks, Philemon N.
Irvine, Alfred C.
Isett, Aaron B.
Irvine, Henry L., pro. to com.-sergt. March 15, 1863.
Jones, Thaddeus.
Johnson, Franklin R.
Johnson, James R., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Johnson, David R. P., disch. December 8 for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
London, George W.
London, James G.
Leet, Callohan M.
Lovett, John, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1863.
Long, James, died at Frederick, Md., Feb. 5, 1863, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.
Miller, Thomas.
Mans, John H.
Metzler, Joseph F.
Morrow, James, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
McRea, William J.
McKee, Thomas G.
McCord, Henry.
McClellan, Thomas.
McClellan, Hugh T.
McClellan, William H.
McGinnis, James.
McClellan, Adolphus, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 11, 1862.
Ounkest, Martin.
Ounkest, Daniel.
Price, Joseph C., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Phillips, Benjamin F.
Phillips, David, Jr.
Prounkard, J. E., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.
Piper, Joseph H., died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 28, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25.
Robison, Albert.
Ruggles, Benjamin F.
Reed, Joseph H., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Reffner, Joseph.
Russ, Calvin.
Riddle, James D., died Sept. 26, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Snyder, William H.
Stuff, Valentine.
Sanders, John, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Sharar, H. Bascom, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Tippery, Mayberry.
Taylor, Henry C.
Taylor, Samuel, absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Thompson, R. D.
Williams, David P.
Corp. Joseph Carroll.
Corp. Thomas M. Barr.
Bollinger, Henry L.
Buterbaugh, Samuel.
Curtis, George R.
Christy, Livingston L.
Clarke, Robert.
Dasher, Samuel D.
Fulton, Samuel A.
Gibboney, Benjamin F.
Hewit, William.
Hammers, James J.
Martin, William.
Martin, Henry.
Scott, James P.
Sellers, David M.

Company H.

(This company was mustered into the service of the United States on the 14th day of August, 1862, except in a few cases otherwise designated, and mustered out on the 18th day of May, 1863, unless otherwise noted.)

Capt. Henry H. Gregg, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
First Lieut. John Flenner, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Second Lieut. Samuel F. Stewart, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; res. Jan. 24, 1863.
Second Lieut. James T. Foster, pro. from sergt. Feb. 24, 1863.
First Sergt. George F. Painter, pro. from sergt. March 1, 1863.
Sergt. Jesse E. March.
Sergt. Abner P. Lane, pro. from corp. March 1, 1863.
Sergt. William L. De Grant, pro. from corp. March 1, 1863.
Sergt. William H. Flenner.
Sergt. John W. Lytle, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.
Corp. Robert Wilson.
Corp. William M. Davis.
Corp. Henry C. Logan, pro. to corp. Oct. 21, 1862.
Corp. Lewis Gahagan, pro. to corp. Oct. 21, 1862.
Corp. David Shaffer, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 21, 1862.
Corp. Joseph Cox, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
Corp. Allison H. Crum, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
Corp. James A. Couch, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
Corp. Samuel Hetrick, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.
Corp. Peter Carton, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot B, grave 175.
Musician Sylvanus W. Gettys.
Musician Taylor Myton.
Ayres, Wesley C.
Aurand, John M.
Ayers, Jeremiah L., disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.
Buchanan, Robert J. — Bell, Anderson.
Bell, Alexander. — Bell, James A.
Bailey, Samuel C., absent, sick, at muster out.
Boblitz, Eugene, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.
Brindle, Cyrus, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.
Baird, David, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
Berkstresser, J. H., disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
Burkholder, George, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1863.
Crouse, Valentine, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Davis, James H.
Decker, Levi, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 13, 1862.
Decker, John W., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 16, 1863.
Dierfield, James H., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot A, grave 29.
Eckley, Jacob A.
Fink, Solomon, died April 22, 1863.
Gorsuch, Nathan H., absent, sick, at muster out.
Garner, Michael.
Gregg, David F., disch. on surg. certif. April 2, 1863.
eck, Levi G. — Harker, Andrew.
Hammond, Martin. — Howard, Thomas H.
Hetrick, John. — Harris, William.
Hetrick, Samuel S., disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.
Harper, Jonathan L., disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
Hunter, Robert L., disch. on surg. certif. April 1, 1863.
Hertle, John, disch. on surg. certif. April 22, 1863.
Hoover, Joseph W., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Hess, Samuel, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot A, grave 28.
Johnson, David H.
Knode, Peter.
Kenyon, Alfred W.
Keefer, John, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Long, Elisha.
Miller, Abijah B.
Miller, Peter R.
Morrison, John B., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
McCarthy, John S., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
O'Donnell, Constance.
O'Donnell, Michael, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Pardoner, Henry.
Piper, Martin M.
Patterson, John M.
Parker, William J., disch. on surg. certif. March 15, 1863.
Quarry, John P.
Rorabaugh, Martin.
Rudy, Eminger S., disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1863.
Sloan, James D. — Shawley, David.
Slack, John R. — Spangler, Jerry.
Silknitter, Solomon. — Steel, Jacob.
Snyder, James G., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 5, 1862.
Shawley, Daniel, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 29, 1862.
Spanogle, George B., disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
Wilson, Henry. — Waldsmith, John W.
Wingate, William B. — Wilson, John.
Wingate, Alexander B.

Company I.

(Company I was mustered into the service of the United States on the 13th day of August, 1862, and mustered out on the 18th day of May, 1863, except in cases designated by date.)

Capt. William F. Thomas.
1st Lieut. George Thomas, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
2d Lieut. John D. Fee.
1st Sergt. William Bodley.
Sergt. Robert H. Myers.
Sergt. David P. Kinkhead.
Sergt. William Pope, pro. from private Jan. 1, 1863.
Sergt. George W. Hall, pro. from private April 10, 1863.
Sergt. Thomas L. Hall, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 10, 1863.
Sergt. Alfred McAllister, died at Huntingdon, Pa., October 25, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Corp. John H. Sower.
Corp. John D. Coder.
Corp. D. Porter Couch, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.
Corp. Samuel Houck, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.
Corp. George A. Mitchell.
Corp. James B. Harris, pro. to corp. March 20, 1863.
Corp. Daniel Kauffman, pro. to corp. April 4, 1863.
Corp. Andrew Harbison, pro. to corp. April 10, 1863.
Corp. William A. Keister, disch. on surg. certif. March 20, 1863.
Corp. Isaiah Foster, disch. on surg. certif. April 4, 1863.
Corp. Edward H. Wist, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1863.
Musician James H. Lightner.
Musician Robison Gill, absent, without leave, at muster out.
Allison, William S.
Anderson, Winchester, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1863.
Baker, Reuben T.
Bradley, Thomas.
Brode, Abraham.
Baker, F. Alfred, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Birge, William H., died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 6, 1862.
Barnet, David. — Coder, Samuel C.
Corbin, Benjamin F. — Clark, Thomas A.
Corbin, Henry L.
Coder, Simon, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.
Clark, Thomas H., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot B, grave 137.
Corbin, William W., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Deviney, David P.
David, Benjamin, died at Pleasant Valley, Md., Oct. 29, 1862.
Gerlach, Conrad, wounded at Antietam, Md , Sept. 17, 1862.
Gray, Daniel, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.
Hoffman, James L. — Heffrights, Martin.
Hawn, Merits. — Harvey, John F.
Hall, Albert, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Hoover, Robert. — Houck, William.
Hanawalt, William H. — Howard, John.
Householder, G. W., died of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Hays, William, died October 31 at Frederick, Md., of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Harken, Samuel B. wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; died at Coffee Run, Pa., Nov. 16, 1862.

Jamison, Benjamin, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Martin, William, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Miller, Frederick, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Mick, Solomon, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
McLaughlin, W. H.
Nee, Henry.
Powell, Henry H.
Ready, John.
Roupe, Theodore, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Roupe, William.
Ripple, George.
Steele, William W.
Sankey, Thomas J.
Seebeck, John, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Smith, Christopher A.
Shannon, Patrick.
Scott, John W., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Shaffer, Isaiah, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 19, 1863.
Snyder, Joseph, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Wolfkill, Daniel D.
Woomer, Isaac.
Warfel, Adam.
Warfel, Henry C.

COMPANY K.

(This company was mustered out of the service of the United States May 18th, except in cases otherwise indicated.)
Capt. Joseph W. Gardner, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
First Lieut. Edward R. Dunegan, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Second Lieut. Daniel J. Traves, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
First Sergt. Henry B. Huff, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from private Aug. 16, 1862.
Sergt. Joseph H. Bryan, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Sergt. William Graw, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Sergt. Hugh G. Krise, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Sergt. John Kahoe, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. William J. Bradley, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. Frank Beatty, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. George W. Russell, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. James Cummerford, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Corp. Britton E. Cluck, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. Henry M. Shots, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. John A. McIntyre, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 16, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch.
Corp. Bernard J. McFeely, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Musician Caleb Tipten, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Akers, Wilson L., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Able, John H., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Arbel, Thomas G., must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Beatty, Jacob, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Burkheimer, M., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Brunt, William, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Bendin, Simon, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Bierman, Frederick, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Beal, John S., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1863.
Beal, William, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1863.
Bell, Joseph, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1863.
Brudin, James, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1863.
Boartman, A. H., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 13, 1862; buried in Mount Kalma Cemetery.
Cinck, Jacob, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Collin, Elisha B., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Cook, Henry H., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Crook, Peter, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Callaghan, Andrew, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Conway, John A., must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Cratin, Joshua, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Dillon, Charles, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Donahoe, Patrick, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Ehrnfelt, Jacob M., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Edmonson, Samuel B., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Elder, Henry R., must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Engles, Robert P., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died in Washington, D. C., April 28, 1863.
Finney, Francis, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Farrell, James, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Grey, George W., must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Gates, Henry A., must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Huffler, Frederick, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Hall, Edmund, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Hicks, Josiah D., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Hobart, Bartholomew, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Inlow, Francis, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Jones, George W., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Kearney, Patrick F., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
King, James, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Lee, Martin, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Louden, George M., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Dec. 25, 1862.
Mathews, John, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Myers, William, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; missing in action at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Mauer, Joseph, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Mabus, Leonard, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died in Maryland Oct. 21, 1862.
McLune, George, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
McMullen, John E., must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
McCleary, Samuel, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
McGough, Charles, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
McGough, Silas A., must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
McGuire, Hiram, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
McDemitt, Michael A., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
McDemitt, Louis C., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; died at Booneville, Md., Oct. 18, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Noel, MichaelJ., must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Orr, Aaron F., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Rodman, John, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Rhodes, Jacob, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Rhodes, Abraham, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Rhodes, Isaac, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Ramiley, William R., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Robinson, James H., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Reinhart, Joseph, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Richard, George, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Speilman, William P., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
String, William, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Sueger, Hugh, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Smith, Robert, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Shafer, Jacob, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Trought, Frederick, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Tainey, Francis P., must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Weakfield, Thomas, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Ward, Frederick C., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; died Sept. 19, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot B, grave 172.
Wright, William L., must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Yerger, Henry, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENTS.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment was organized in the field (at Loudon Heights, Va.), Oct. 10, 1862, it being formed of Companies L, M, N,

O, and P of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, with three new companies from Dauphin County. Company O of the Twenty-eighth was from Huntingdon County, as has already been noticed in the history of that regiment. It became Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh. The regiment was placed under command of Lieut.-Col. Ario Pardee, Jr., who was promoted to that grade from major of the Twenty-eighth. Two new companies were afterwards added to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, bringing its strength up to the usual standard, and Lieut.-Col. Pardee was promoted to colonel (March 19, 1864), and John Craig was promoted to major.

On the 10th of December the regiment moved to Fairfax Court-House, and immediately after to the Rappahannock, but arrived too late to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, it took part in Burnside's "Mud March," and after its fruitless close went into camp at Stafford Court-House, Va. Soon afterwards it went into winter-quarters at Acquia Landing.

In the spring campaign of 1863 the regiment crossed the Rappahannock, and arrived at Chancellorsville May 1st. It became engaged with the enemy on that day and in the early part of the 2d. On the evening of the 2d, when the right gave way before the tremendous assault of "Stonewall" Jackson's veterans, the regiment received a heavy attack, but held its ground through the night. On the 3d the brigade was engaged, and, overpowered by numbers, compelled to fall back, vacating the defenses which had been thrown up. They were soon after retaken, with many prisoners, from the enemy. The position, however, could not be held, and the brigade again fell back. Again it advanced along the plank-road, but was again repulsed. It then fell back to a new and more contracted line, which was held through the conflict, the regiment not being again closely engaged. Its losses at Chancellorsville were seventy-three killed and wounded and twenty-four missing.

From its camp at Acquia the regiment marched northward with the army in June, and arrived on the field of Gettysburg July 1st. Its first position was between the two Round Tops, but it moved during the night to Culp's Hill. It was engaged through all the forenoon of the 3d of July, standing firm against repeated charges of the enemy. Its loss at Gettysburg was twenty-five killed and wounded. After the battle it moved with the army into Virginia, and took part in the later operations of the summer. In September it was ordered west with its corps, which, with the Eleventh (both under command of Gen. Hooker), was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. It was moved by railroad to Louisville, Ky., thence to Nashville, to Tullahoma, and to Bridgeport, Ala., on the Tennessee River. Moving up the valley of the Tennessee from Bridgeport to the vicinity of Chattanooga, it fought in the "battle above the clouds" on Lookout Mountain, November 24th. The enemy was driven from the mountain, and when the mists lifted above the rocky palisade in the morning of the 25th the flag of the "White Star division" (Geary's) was seen waving from the summit. In this battle the Union forces captured nineteen hundred and forty prisoners, two thousand stand of arms, two pieces of artillery, nine battle-flags, forty thousand rations, and a very large amount of camp and garrison equipage.

From Lookout the regiment moved with its division up Chattanooga Valley in pursuit of the enemy, by Rossville, to Ringgold, Ga., where the One Hundred and Forty-seventh fought in an engagement, suffering considerable loss. Here the pursuit was abandoned, and the troops returned to winter-quarters on the Tennessee.

In the Atlanta campaign of 1864 the regiment fought at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8th; at Resaca, May 15th (with loss of ten killed and wounded); and on the 25th of May at Hope Church, where Capt. J. Addison Moore, of B company, was wounded. After these engagements fighting was almost continuous for a month, and the regiment was frequently engaged. It fought at Pine Knob, June 15th, losing sixteen killed and wounded; again on the 16th and 18th, losing ten killed and wounded; at Kenesaw Mountain (June 27th), and at Peach-Tree Creek (July 20th), with but slight loss.

After the fall of Atlanta the regiment saw no more fighting. It moved with Sherman's army on the famous "march to the sea," arriving at Savannah December 21st. From Savannah it moved north through the Carolinas, and after the surrender of Johnston's army marched through Virginia to Washington, D. C., where it took part in the grand review of the army, May 24th. It was mustered out of service July 15, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment.—This regiment was raised in July and August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Harrisburg, where it was organized under command of Col. Roy Stone, previously major of the famous "Bucktail" regiment[1] of the Reserves. The lieutenant-colonel was Walton Dwight, and the major George W. Speer, of Huntingdon, which county furnished one of the companies composing the regiment, viz., Company I, of which the original captain was George W. Speer, who upon his promotion to the grade of major was succeeded in the command of the company by Capt. Brice X. Blair, of Huntingdon.

On receipt of the news of the invasion of Maryland by the Confederate army under Gen. Lee, in the fall of 1862, the regiment left Harrisburg and proceeded to Washington. It did not, however, take the field at once, but remained at and in the vicinity of the

[1] The One Hundred and Forty-seventh was also called the "Bucktail" regiment, and the men wore the distinguishing badge, the buck's tail, in their hats.

capital until February, 1863, when it joined Gen. Burnside's army on the Rappahannock, and went into camp at White Oak Church, where it was assigned to duty in the First Army Corps, the brigade of which it was a part being under command of Col. Stone, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth.

On the 28th of April the regiment broke camp and moved to the Rappahannock. Crossing that stream it marched to Chancellorsville, arriving there on the morning of the 3d of May. It was under fire during the whole of that day and a part of the 4th, but suffered only slight loss. On the 6th it recrossed the river and returned to the old camp at White Oak Church, where it remained till again put in motion to move with the army to meet the Confederate forces which were pressing forward under Gen. Lee to the invasion of Pennsylvania. It arrived within four miles of Gettysburg on the evening of June 30th, and on the following day reached the famous field, and took part in the opening of the battle, when the heroic Gen. Reynolds fell. It was continually under fire during the remainder of the battle, and with its brigade "repelled the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and maintained the position until the final retreat of the whole line."[1] Col. Stone, in command of the brigade, was severely wounded, and at night the Union troops were forced to retire. Passing through Gettysburg, the regiment with its brigade was placed in reserve at Cemetery Hill. On the 2d, towards the close of the day, the division was ordered to the assistance of the Second Corps, but did not then become closely engaged. Soon afterwards the regiment took part in an attack on the enemy at a point where a Union battery had been taken. Two of them were recaptured after a severe fight.

During the night the regiment remained on the front line. It was relieved in the morning of the 3d, but lay under a terrific fire of artillery for many hours, until the ominous lull that preceded the grand charge by eighteen thousand of the flower of the Confederate army. The losses of the regiment in the three days of battle were two hundred and five killed and wounded and one hundred and thirty-one missing, of which latter nearly all were prisoners or killed and wounded who fell into the hands of the enemy. The greater part of the loss was sustained in the first day's fight, in Col. Stone's report of which he said "nearly two-thirds of my command fell on the field."

After the campaign of Gettysburg, the regiment, being greatly reduced in numbers, was not very actively engaged in the operations of the summer and fall. Its winter-quarters were made near Culpeper, where the strength of the command was largely increased by accessions of recruits and the return of convalescents. On the 4th of May, 1864, the regiment moved with the other troops, and crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and entered the Wilderness, where it became closely engaged on the 5th, losing heavily and being compelled to fall back from the field. On the 6th the battle was renewed and the regiment again engaged, making two gallant charges, and being repulsed and compelled to fall back to the works. It was in this day's fight that the gallant Gen. Wadsworth was killed. The loss of the regiment in the battles of the 5th and 6th was one hundred and thirteen killed and wounded and ninety-three taken prisoners. On the 8th it fought at Laurel Hill, holding its position all day and throwing up works at night. It fought again on the 10th, driving the enemy from his works, and held the ground till night, losing in this battle fifty-nine killed and wounded. On the 12th it was engaged in the furious battle at Spottsylvania Court-House. It crossed the North Anna River on the 23d, and late in the afternoon of that day the enemy made an impetuous attack, before which the brigade gave way and fell back to a more secure position, which was held and fortified. In this fight the regiment lost severely in killed and wounded, among the former being Lieut. C. S. Zimmerman, of Company I.

The regiment took part in the engagement at Bethesda Church, on the 31st of May and 1st of June, and during the succeeding four days was continually under fire, though with but light loss. It crossed the James River on the 16th of June, and on the 18th was engaged with the enemy before Petersburg, taking and holding a position, and losing twenty-two killed and wounded. From the crossing of the Rapidan, May 4th, to the end of July the losses of the regiment were two hundred and eighty-three killed and wounded, and one hundred and twenty-two missing. On the 18th of August it fought with its brigade at the Weldon Railroad, losing nine killed and wounded and four missing. During September the regiment was held in reserve, but went again to the front on the 1st of October, and on the 27th took part in the battle at Hatcher's Run. On the 7th of December it again took part in an advance on the Weldon Railroad, and lost slightly in skirmishes with the Confederate cavalry. On the 6th of February it fought at Dabney's Mills, and was again engaged on the 7th, driving the enemy from his position. On the 10th it was withdrawn from the front and ordered to Baltimore, Md. From there it was sent, with the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, to Elmira, N. Y., to guard the camps of the Confederate prisoners at that place. In that duty the One Hundred and Forty-ninth remained until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service June 24, 1865. Following is a list of officers and enlisted men of the Huntingdon County company of the regiment:

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

Capt. George W. Speer, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 29, 1862.

Capt. Brice X. Blair, must. in Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Oct. 6,

[1] Official report of Gen. Doubleday.

1862; wounded, with loss of arm, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. by S. O. Feb. 5, 1864.

Capt. Samuel Diffenderfer, must. in Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st lieut. March 25, 1863, to 1st lieut. Jan. 29, 1864, to capt. March 17, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 4, 1864.

Capt. David R. P. Neeley, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. from corp. to sergt. Aug. 30, 1862, to 1st sergt. Feb. 9, 1864, to 2d lieut. March 22, 1864, to capt. June 26, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

First Lieut. Henry C. Weaver, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from sergt. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. by S. O. March 26, 1863.

First Lieut. Alfred A. Thompson, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. March 25, 1863; disch. for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

First Lieut. C. S. Zimmerman, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Feb. 9, 1864, to 1st lieut. March 17, 1864; killed at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Richmond, section C, division 3, grave 145.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Shaver, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. from corp. to sergt. Dec. 9, 1862, to 1st sergt. March 22, 1864, to 1st lieut. June 30, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Second Lieut. D. C. M. Appleby, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 1, 1863, to 2d lieut. June 30, 1864; must. out June 24, 1865.

First Sergt. James S. Gillam, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 22, 1864, to 1st sergt. June 30, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

First Sergt. Warren Raymond, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Sergt. Levi G. Graham, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 9, 1862, to sergt. March 22, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Sergt. D. B. Lamberson, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 9, 1864, to sergt. Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Sergt. John F. Ramsey, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. June 30, 1864, to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company.

Sergt. James M. Uhler, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; pro. from private May 16, 1865; must. out with company.

Sergt. Samuel J. Campbell, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 17, 1865.

Sergt. Samuel D. Foust, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; captured at North Anna River, Va., May 22, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 14, 1864; grave 12,025.

Corp. Peter North, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; pro. to corp. June 30, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Corp. David Harshberger, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. June 30, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Corp. John W. Yocum, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. June 30, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Corp. George Goshorn, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. June 30, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Corp. Joseph Recker, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Corp. Augustus Eberman, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. March 22, 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Corp. Samuel H. Price, must. in Aug. 30, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 9, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out of company.

Corp. Franklin D. Rutter, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. May 16, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Corp. James H. Farmer, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864.

Corp. Thomas J. McClure, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Corp. Peter M. Minich, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Corp. David A. McClure, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., June 14, 1864.

Corp. John W. North, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; buried in National Cemetery at Richmond, Va., section 6, division 3, grave 166.

(The balance of this company was mustered out of the service of the United States June 24, 1865, unless otherwise specified.)

Appleby, David C., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Appleby, Thomas M., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; captured at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; died in Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 24, 1864; grave 11,419.

Boyer, James S., must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

Bird, John, must. in Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 11, 1864.

Bulock, Joseph, must. in Aug. 14, 1863; drafted.

Breckbill, Daniel, must in Aug. 26, 1862; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.

Baughby, Benjamin, must. in Oct. 15, 1863; drafted.

Brown, William H., must. in Oct. 16, 1863; drafted.

Barlett, John, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.

Burnett, John A., must. in Aug. 16, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864.

Browning, Jacob T., must. in Aug. 26, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1864.

Blair, James C., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died Oct. 7, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Barnett, Ephraim F., must. in Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; captured at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; died Aug. 23, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.; grave 6609.

Beaty, David W., must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Briggs, George W., must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Copenhaver, N., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; missing in action at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.

Cowden, James, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; captured at Warrenton Junction, Va., Dec. 1, 1863.

Crispen, George W., must. in Aug. 14, 1863; drafted.

Carothers, James C., must. in Aug. 15, 1863; drafted; absent on detached service.

Clemins, William, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Colegate, James D., must. in March 16, 1864.

Colegate, Robert D., must. in March 16, 1864.

Campbell, David M., must. in March 27, 1865.

Coral, Lemuel, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1862.

Cowden, John M., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died July 20, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery, York, Pa.

Clarkson, William M., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; died July 18, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa, July 1, 1863.

Demars, Joseph, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.

Drake, Isaac Z., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Evans, Lewis, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted.

Evans, David, must. in April 6, 1865.

Early, John C., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Evans, Isaiah, must. in Sept. 29, 1863; drafted; killed at Laurel Hill Va., May 8, 1864.

Eyer, Daniel, must. in Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864; buried in Harmony burial-grounds.

Fogal, Adam, must. in Aug. 30, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Fetter, George, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted.

Frownfetter, Amos, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; drafted.

Farmer, Thomas H., must. in Aug. 22, 1862; disch. by S. O. May 14, 1863.

Foster, David H., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.

Gambell, James M., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 25, 1865.

Garland, Daniel A., must. in Aug. 17, 1863; drafted.

Grahm, David K., must. in Aug. 17, 1863; drafted.

Gunter, David, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 17, 1862.

Gardner, Absalom, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1863.

Genszler, John D., must. in Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 25, 1864.

Gates, Jeremiah E., must. in Sept. 29, 1863; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 17, 1865.

Goshorn, Samuel M., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. by S. O. July 8, 1865.

Goshorn, George W., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Shade Gap, Pa., Oct. 21, 1862.

Graham, William H., must. in Sept. 5, 1863; drafted; died Oct. 31, 1863, at Bristoe Station, Va.; buried in Nat. Cem., Richmond, Va., section C, division E, grave 82.

Goshorn, John M., must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

Hartly, John, must. in Aug. 15, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Hammon, Amos, must. in Aug. 16, 1863; drafted.

Hohenberry, Joseph, must. in March 21, 1865.

Hoover, Jacob, must. in April 7, 1865.

Hall, George C., must. in April 11, 1865.

Harper, Robert, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 19, 1863.

Hunt, Charles H., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 27, 1863.

Huntsman, Thomas S., must. in Aug. 18, 1863; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Herr, Daniel K., must. in Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1864.

Hartzell, Daniel, must. in Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1863.

Holliday, Henry C., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1865.

Harmony, William H., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section A, grave 17.

Howe, George, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; died at Sylvania, Bradford Co., Pa., Nov. 6, 1864.

Hall, Hugh, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; captured at North Anna Court-House, Va, May 23, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 8, 1864, grave 5080.

Irvin, Andrew, must. in Aug. 14, 1863; drafted.

Johnston, William, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1865.

Kough, Graham, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Kessinger, Thomas M., must. in Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; wounded near Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 20, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Kistler, David S., must. in Oct. 9, 1863; drafted.

Kirchner, Lewis, must. in Sept. 5, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Kennedy, Joseph X., must. in Aug. 22, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Lightner, Scott, must. in March 22, 1865.

Lightner, Andrew, must. in March 22, 1865.

Leonard, Simpson, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1863.

Leasure, Solomon, must. in Sept. 29, 1863; drafted; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 29, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, grave 1355.

Laughlin, Matthew J., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Manherz, John M., must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted.

Miller, George W., must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864.

Maxwell, Henry, must. in Oct. 5, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864.

Merritt, Levi, must. in March 27, 1865.

Miller, Samuel E., must. in April 5, 1865.

Moore, Jacob B., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 5, 1864.

Miller, Isaac, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 17, 1862.

Meanan, Patrick, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Myerly, George S., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 6, 1864.

Moore, Henry, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Mills, John B., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

May, Jacob, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

McIntyre, James E., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, Pa., May 11, 1864.

McLain, George, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted.

McKinstry, James A., must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

McMeans, William, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; disch. by S. O. July 8, 1865.

McDonald, J[illegible]st. in Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

McDaniels, Hiram, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; drafted; died May 14, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864.

Ness, Oliver, must. in April 5, 1865.

Neil, Simon M., must. in Aug. 27, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 25, 1864; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery.

Price, William A., must. in Aug. 29, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Paul, John, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Quarry, Henry T., must. in Feb. 21, 1865.

Rorar, John J., must. in Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864.

Roger, David C., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Reed, Alexander, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted.

Runk, Henry E., must. in Oct. 3, 1863; drafted.

Rorar, Eliakim L., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.

Roddy, David R. P., must. in Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.

Rice, Solomon, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted; wounded at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Russell, William H., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.

Rhine, George W., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., April 4, 1863; burial record, May 31, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Shaver, William, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.

Shoop, Jacob, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Smith, George, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Snyder, Elias, must. in March 21, 1865.

Snyder, Andrew, must. in March 21, 1865.

Stallman, William H., must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

Scott, James S., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.

Scott, James, Sr., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 30, 1863.

Sipe, William A., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1862.

Smecker, John W., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Stevens, Denton, must. in Sept. 29, 1863; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. April 21, 1864.

Smiser, Michael P., must. in Aug. 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. Feb. 28, 1865.

Shoop, Samuel J., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to capt. 31st Regt. U. S. C. T. May 5, 1864; disch. Dec. 15, 1864.

Simons, Samuel R., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Seibert, Jacob L., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Frederick City, Md., Aug. 8, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. H, lot E, grave 505.

Traxler, Michael P., must. in Aug. 19, 1862.

Thompson, James C., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 19, 1864.

Vawn, William T., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; absent, in hospital, at must. out.

Vaughen, Robert, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1863.

Vawn, Alexander, must. in March 16, 1864; died June 10, of wounds received at Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 1864.

Wright, William H., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Whitefield, William C., must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. April 12, 1865.

Wilkins, Josephus, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; drafted.
Wilson, James, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.
Weltzell, Elias, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 30, 1862.
Williams, Harrison P., must. in Aug. 24, 1863; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Wimer, William R., must. in Sept. 28, 1863; drafted; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Nineteenth Cavalry, designated as the One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment, contained one company from Huntingdon and one from Blair County, these being, respectively, Company M, Capt. Samuel L. Huyett, and Company L, Capt. D. R. Miller. The regiment was organized at Camp Stanton, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1863, and mustered into the service for a term of three years, under Col. Alexander Cummings, as its commanding officer. In the first part of November it moved from Camp Stanton to Washington, D. C., whence it was ordered to Eastport, Miss., but its destination was afterwards changed to Columbus, Ky., where it arrived on the 3d of December, and was assigned to duty in the cavalry division commanded by Gen. B. H. Grierson. The regiment was then under command of Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Hess, Col. Cummings being absent on detached duty. In January, 1864, it was ordered on duty with Grierson's division in Mississippi in the destruction of railroads and Confederate magazines of supply. In this the expedition was very successful, immense quantities of grain and cotton being destroyed. The regiment was several times slightly engaged with the enemy's cavalry, losing fifteen killed and wounded from the time of starting until its return to Memphis, Tenn.

About the 1st of April it again moved with the division against the rebel Gen. Forrest. On this expedition it fought during one entire day at Cypress Swamp, Miss. On the 10th of May it fought at Bolivar, defeating the enemy with severe loss. In June it was engaged at Guntown, where the Union forces were defeated, and driven back with heavy loss. The Nineteenth fought dismounted, and lost fifteen killed and wounded. In July and August a detachment of the regiment, operating in Mississippi, fought in the actions at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Big Black, Coldwater, and Oxford. On its return to Vicksburg the Nineteenth was ordered, with other troops, to Little Rock, Ark., and moved thence northward to Independence, Mo., to take part in the operations against the Confederate forces under Gen. Sterling Price. There it fought in a number of engagements, among which were those of Marion, Greensboro', Pilot Knob, Osage, and Big Blue, taking part at the latter place in a daring and successful sabre charge. Returning to Memphis (where it arrived Oct. 20, 1864), it was sent thence eastward through Tennessee and Alabama, to operate against the forces of Gen. Hood, who was then advancing from Atlanta towards Nashville. In the latter part of November it moved by steamer from Memphis to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived December 3d, and on the 15th fought dismounted, with the forces of Gen. Thomas, in the great battle at that place. When the enemy fled in rout from Nashville the regiment mounted and joined in the pursuit. It fought the cavalry rear-guard on the 16th, and again on the 17th. In the latter engagement it joined with other regiments in a gallant sabre charge, driving the enemy. The Nineteenth in pursuing unintentionally charged into the main body of the Confederate infantry, where it was met by a storm of musketry and canister that caused it to recoil and fall back; but the remainder of the brigade came up, another charge was ordered, and the enemy was driven in disorder to Franklin, where the regiment charged a strong position behind a stone wall, being at first repulsed, but soon afterwards charged the enemy's flank, and drove him to his next line of defense, where the regiment again attacked and fought until 9 P.M., when the fight closed by the rout and flight of the Confederates. In this day's fighting the Nineteenth lost twenty-two killed, wounded, and missing, but took about three hundred and fifty prisoners and three stands of colors. Beyond Duck River the regiment continued the pursuit, and fought at Anthony's Hill (December 25th), and at Sugar Creek, where it lost eleven killed and wounded. This closed the campaign. The regiment then moved to Gravelly Springs, Ala., where, in February, 1865, it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, and the supernumerary officers mustered out. By this consolidation most of the men of L and M companies were transferred, respectively, to Companies C and F. On the 8th of February the battalion was sent to New Orleans, where it arrived on the 9th of March, and was soon afterwards moved to Baton Rouge. In June, 1865, the six companies were consolidated into four. The battalion fought at Clinton, La., July 25th, and on August 12th moved to Alexandria, on Red River. The companies were separated, and moved to different points in Louisiana and Texas, where they were several times slightly engaged with guerrillas. In April, 1866, the four companies concentrated at New Orleans, where they were mustered out on the 14th of May. A list of officers and enlisted men of the Huntingdon and Blair companies of the Nineteenth Cavalry is here given:

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH REGIMENT (NINETEENTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY L.

Capt. D. Ross Miller, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; pro. from 1st lieut. Oct. 19, 1863; res. July 10, 1864.
First Lieut. Wilbur B. Blake, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; pro. from private Oct. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. C.

Second Lieut. James A. Rothermel, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Co. E, 160th Regt. P. V., Oct. 13, 1863; disch. July 20, 1864.
First Sergt. Eli H. Myers, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Q.M.-Sergt. Samuel Baker, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; captured at Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; vet.
Com.-Sergt. Samuel B. Blake, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Sergt. Robert W. Davis, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; disch. Nov. 9, 1864, to accept position in U. S. C. T.
Sergt. James Morrison (2), must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. A; vet.
Sergt. Alban G. Knode, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Sergt. James Morrison (1), must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Sergt. Daniel Hicks, must. in Sept. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Corp. Andrew Dodson, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 30, 1865; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Corp. Joseph L. Wilson, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Corp. Thomas Wolfkill, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Corp. Thomas Taylor, must. in Sept. 26, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Corp. Miles L. Davis, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Corp. Philip Shiro, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Corp. Alexander Funk, must. in Sept. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Corp. Augustus S. DeWitt, must. in July 31, 1863; trans. to Co. I.
Corp. William H. Anspach, must. in Sept. 24, 1863.
Bugler William H. Bidaman, must. in Sept. 26, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Bugler Abraham Lucas, must. in Sept. 17, 1863.
Blacksmith Andrew G. Partchey, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1864.
Farrier John Aungst, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Saddler Josiah M. Hite, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Allen, George, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Appo, Christian, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Arnold, John A., must. in Sept. 26, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Brian, Isaiah W., must. in Sept. 24, 1863; died at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 26, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Mound City, Ill., section C, grave 3078.
Baker, Henry, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Burket, William, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Boyle, Martin L., must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Brady, John B., must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Brininger, George, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Bolinger, James, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Croyle, William, must. in Oct. 19, 1863; drowned at Island No. 10, Mo., Nov. 29, 1864.
Croyle, Peter, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Coughenour, William, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Coughenour, Elijah, must. in Sept. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Cunningham, John, must. in Sept. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Deer, John, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Dodson, Albert, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; died at Mound City, Ill., May 7, 1864; burial record April 27, 1864.
Dunn, Edward, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Dodson, Samuel, must. in Sept. 30, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Fraley, Samuel, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Franklin, Thomas, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. A Aug. 9, 1864.
Grier, Samuel, must. in Aug. 28, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Gehrett, David N., must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Greenwood, George, must. in Oct. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Havens, John, must. in Sept. 24, 1863; prisoner from June 11, 1864, to April 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Harris, James, must. in Oct. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Heiges, John H., must. in Aug. 28, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Hampshire, Samuel, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Hoar, Samuel L., must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Hoover, John M., must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Hanly, Samuel, must. in Sept. 9, 1863, trans. to Co. C.
Havens, Jackson, must. in Sept. 24, 1863; missing in action at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.
Harrison, Frank, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; not accounted for.
Johnson, James, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Johnson, Joseph C., must. in Sept. 17, 1863.
Knipple, Andrew J., must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C; vet.
Kesler, Davis, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Lahiff, James, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. C.
Longenecker, James, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Lewis, James, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. A Aug. 1, 1864.
Lingfelter, Michael, must. in Oct. 19, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Moorehead, John, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., June 3, 1864; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, section 1, grave 10.
Moore, James, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Myers, John, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Miller, Josiah, must. in Sept. 26, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Montgomery, Mat., must. in Oct. 10, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Miles, Samuel G., must. in Oct. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Myers, Frederick, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; trans. Aug. 4, 1864.
Myers, Henry, must. in Sept. 29, 1863.
McClure, William, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1864.
McLaughlin, Cornelius, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Nelson, Harris, must. in Oct. 30, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Pressil, David, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., April 4, 1864.
Partchey, William R., must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Rothrock, Samuel A., must. in Sept. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Smith, Alexander, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; disch.
Stratford, John F., must. in Sept. 26, 1863; disch. by S. O. Jan. 23, 1864.
Saltsman, A. W., must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Simpson, Mayberry, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Spang, David, must. in Oct. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Starry, Howard C., must. in Aug. 28, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Taylor, William, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; prisoner from Dec. 17, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Treister, Elijah, must. in Sept. 26, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Walter, Joseph H., must. in Sept. 17, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1864; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery.
Wilson, John C., must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Wilson, Henry S., must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. A June, 1865.
Walter, Samuel H., must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Walters, Joseph, must. in Sept. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Wertz, Joseph S. L., must. in Sept. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. C.
Zeth, George W., must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. C.

COMPANY M.

Capt. Samuel L. Huyett, must. in Sept. 8, 1863; pro. from 1st lieut. Oct. 19, 1863; trans. to Co. F.
1st Lieut. Roland C. Allen, must. in Oct. 27, 1863; com. adjt. July 12, 1865; not must.; disch. Feb. 5, 1865.
2d Lieut. Edward Brady, must. in Oct. 17, 1863; not accounted for.
1st Sergt. Lorenzo D. Civills, must. in Aug. 28, 1863; trans. to Co. A June, 1865.
Q.M.-Sergt. Joseph H. Bond, must. in Sept. 1, 1863; pro. to sergt.-maj. May 1, 1864.
Com.-Sergt. Charles H. Hunt, must. in Aug. 9, 1863; captured at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Com.-Sergt. John M. Sheeter, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1864.
Sergt. James F. Foster, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; captured at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Sergt. Joseph Garverieth, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1865.
Sergt. George T. Wallace, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Sergt. Lemuel Warner, must. in Sept. 8, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Sergt. William A. Black, must. in Sept. 8, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Sergt. John W. Bradley, must. in Sept. 8, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1863.
Corp. Victor W. Dougherty, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; disch. by G. O. Nov. 24, 1865.
Corp. Abednego Keller, must. in Sept. 8, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 25, 1864.
Corp. San'd Stonebreaker, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Corp. James Collobine, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Corp. Patrick Shannon, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Corp. Samuel Row, must. in Sept. 29, 1863; trans. to Co. A June, 1865.
Corp. John M. Kennedy, must. in Oct. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Corp. Jeremiah Burris, must. in Sept. 2, 1863.
Bugler John Stahl, must. in Aug. 28, 1863; trans. to Co. C Jan. 30, 1865.
Bugler Peter Dolan, must. in Sept. 19, 1863.

Blacksmith Henry Cole, must. in Oct. 5, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Blacksmith Q. A. Chapple, must. in Sept. 8, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Saddler James B. McCartney, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Baker, Edwin J., must. in Feb. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. Dec. 29, 1865.
Bogar, Harvey, must. in Sept. 23, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., May 4, 1864; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery.
Bodley, Thomas J., must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Barr, John A., must. in Oct. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Brown, John C., must. in Aug. 25, 1863.
Clark, James N., died Sept. 21, 1863; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Tenn., section 1, grave 8.
Campbell, William F., must. in Sept. 18, 1863; trans. to Co. A June, 1865.
Cokendafer, William W., must. in Oct. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Cooper, Benjamin F., must. in Sept. 15, 1863.
Carney, William A., must. in Aug. 15, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Downing, John, must. in July 27, 1863.
Diamond, Frank, must. in Aug. 7, 1863.
Edwards, Thomas, must. in Oct. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. H Jan. 30, 1865.
Fury, Frederick M., must. in Sept. 8, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Fink, Peter, must. in Oct. 1, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Freet, Christian, must. in Aug. 25, 1863.
Fleming, Samuel, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Greenley, Henry, must. in Oct. 17, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 6, 1864.
Gill, William, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; captured at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864.
Given, James S., must. in Aug. 25, 1863.
Hetrich, George G., must. in Aug. 25, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 6, 1864.
Hampson, Miles, must. in Dec. 17, 1863; captured at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Harris, James B., must. in Aug. 11, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 20, 1865.
Hunter, Mahlon R., must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Hogmire, John, must. in Sept. 15, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Houck, William H., must. in Sept. 2, 1863.
Hower, John, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Jacobs, William, must. in Oct. 17, 1863; prisoner from Dec. 19, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Jones, Samuel, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., May 23, 1864; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, section 1, grave 5.
Jackson, Daniel, must. in July 23, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Joice, John, must. in Aug. 7, 1863.
Kerr, Robert S., must. in Aug. 19, 1864; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1865; burial record, Nov. 12, 1864; buried in Mississippi River National Cemetery, Tenn.
Klippart, Andrew, must. in Aug. 7, 1863; trans. to Co. D.
Kephart, Sylvanus, must. in July 20, 1863.
Logan, Banks B., must. in Sept. 8, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Mullen, James, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Morris, Alexander, must. in Sept. 2, 1863.
Mickley, Henry, must. in Oct. 17, 1863.
Moore, William J., must. in Aug. 28, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
McCracken, John S., must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
McVeigh, Joseph, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Co. A June, 1865.
McCauley, Lawrence, must. in July 23, 1863.
Nearhoof, Simon, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Nunemaker, T. F., must. in Sept. 8, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Primm, Francis M., must. in Aug. 9, 1863; prisoner from Nov. 23, 1864, to April 4, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Pennebaker, John, must. in Sept. 23, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Peck, John W., must. in Oct. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Port, John W., must. in Aug. 25, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Pleiffer, Jacob, must. in Sept. 2, 1863.
Rodgers, Harvey, must. in ——, 1863; died at Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1864.
Reese, Christian, must. in Oct. 17, 1863; died at Mound City, Ill., March 20, 1864.
Ripple, Nicholas, must. in Aug. 10, 1864; died at Gallatin, Tex., Jan. 30, 1865.
Robb, J. Easton, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Shively, Elias, must. in Sept. 23, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 25, 1864, grave 4064.
Shields, Matthew, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; trans. to Co. E Jan. 30, 1865.
Shaffer, Joseph, must. in Sept. 8, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Snyder, Martin, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Smith, David, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Stewart, Fleming, must. in Sept. 23, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Smiley, Charles J., must. in Sept. 8, 1863; trans to Vet. Res. Corps.
Shultze, George R., must. in Sept. 16, 1863.
Templeton, Alexander B., must. in Aug. 25, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Tarr, Jesse, must. in Oct. 16, 1863.
Whiteman, John A., must. in Aug. 18, 1864; prisoner from Nov. 24, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
White, Samuel, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; died at Union City, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1864.
Walters, Jefferson A., must. in Sept. 23, 1863; died at Baton Rouge, La., May 3, 1865.
Welsh, James, must. in Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Wallace, Kephart, must. in Oct. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. F Jan. 30, 1865.
Wilson, Joseph, must. in July 30, 1863.
White, Enson, must. in Aug. 7, 1863.
Zeigler, James A., must. in Oct. 5, 1863; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 15, 1865; burial record, Dec. 28, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, New Albany, sec. B, grave 28.

The Twenty-second Cavalry, designated as the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment, was formed Feb. 22, 1864, at a camp near Chambersburg, Pa., by uniting seven companies which had been raised in 1861–62 in Washington Co., Pa. (and known as the Ringgold Cavalry Battalion), with five other companies which had been raised for the six months' service in July, 1863, and at the expiration of their term of service mustered out, then re-enlisted and reorganized, to form (with the Ringgold Battalion) the Twenty-second Cavalry, as above mentioned.

In the six months' battalion there was one company from Huntingdon and one from Blair County, viz.: From Huntingdon, Company A; Captain, B. Mortimer Morrow (who was promoted to major in the formation of the battalion, and was succeeded by John D. Fee as captain of Company A); First Lieutenant, John H. Boring; Second Lieutenant, Eugene Dougherty. The six months' company from Blair County was Company D; Captain, William L. Neff; First Lieutenant, William Gayton; Second Lieutenant, J. Brown Wingate. In the three years' organization there was one company from Huntingdon County. This was designated as K company, and commanded by Capt. John H. Boring, of Huntingdon.

The six months' battalion went into the field at the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate army under Gen. Lee, in July, 1863 (the campaign of Gettysburg), and was employed in guarding the fords and bridges of the Susquehanna and the roads approaching that river from the south. After the retreat of Lee's army across the Potomac it joined in the advance of the Union forces into Virginia, and was employed in various duties in the Shenandoah Valley until the expiration of its term of enlistment.

The field-officers of the Twenty-second at its organization in February, 1864, as above mentioned, were: Colonel, Jacob Higgins; Lieutenant-Colonel,

Andrew J. Greenfield; and Majors, George T. Work, Elias S. Troxell, and Henry A. Myers.

The Ringgold Battalion and the five other companies forming the new regiment joined forces and consolidated as the Twenty-second at Cumberland, Md., on the 5th of March, 1864. The entire regiment remained at Cumberland until April, when the dismounted part of the command (amounting to more than half the regiment) moved, under command of Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, to Pleasant Valley, Md., where the men were mounted, and about the middle of May moved thence to Camp Stoneman, near Washington, D. C. A month later the battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, was ordered to Martinsburg, where it was assigned to duty with the brigade of Col. Mulligan, the battalion being now placed under command of Maj. Troxell. During the month of July it fought bravely at Leetown, at Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, and Snicker's Ferry. In August, being then under command of Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, it joined the cavalry division of Gen. Torbert, in the Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Sheridan, and fought in numerous actions, including Kernstown, Opequan, Berryville, and Charlestown, Va.

The other detachment, or battalion, of the Twenty-second, which had remained at Cumberland when the dismounted men marched for the Pleasant Valley camp, in April, 1864, as before mentioned, soon left Cumberland, and joining the forces of Gen. Hunter, took part in that general's campaign against Lynchburg, Va., where they fought on the 12th of July, and afterwards fought in the battles of Kernstown and New Market, July 25th, it being then under command of Maj. Work, and in the brigade commanded by Col. Higgins, of the Twenty-second. Afterwards it formed part of the forces which under Gen. Averill pursued the Confederate Gen. McCausland on his retreat from the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., and overtaking him at Moorefield, Va., fought a decisive battle, totally routing the enemy and capturing all his artillery. In this engagement the battalion under Maj. Work performed very valuable service, and behaved with marked gallantry.

Soon after this the two detachments of the Twenty-second were united at Hagerstown, Md., and the entire regiment, then under command of Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, moved with the cavalry forces of Gen. Averill across the Potomac into Virginia, where the enemy was encountered on the 31st of August. In this engagement Averill's division was outnumbered and compelled to retire towards Falling Waters, Va. Again advancing, the cavalry division met the enemy at Darkesville, September 2d, and gained a decided advantage, capturing the Confederate wagon-train. On the two days next succeeding the Twenty-second with its division fought the enemy, who were found in superior force at Bunker Hill and Stephenson's Station, no decisive advantage being gained by either side. On the 7th, at Darkesville, another battle was fought, and the Confederate force defeated with heavy loss. Again, on the 12th and 15th of the same month, at Bunker Hill and Buckletown respectively, Averill's forces were engaged, and the Twenty-second showed its usual gallantry. On the 18th the regiment made a grand charge on the Southern line at Martinsburg, ending in the defeat of the enemy, who was on the following day driven in some disorder towards Winchester. In this battle Capt. John H. Boring, of K company, was wounded. Late in the day the Twenty-second, then commanded by Maj. Troxell, took part in the furious charge of the cavalry at Opequan, which ended in the entire rout of the Confederate forces under Early, and sent them "whirling up the valley." In this the Twenty-second captured a battery and a large number of prisoners. At Fisher's Hill Early again stood for battle and again he was routed, the Twenty-second sustaining its full share of the fighting, as it also did on the 26th at Mount Vernon Forge. On the 27th, Early's forces attacked in superior numbers, and the regiment suffered severely, but held its ground in the face of overwhelming odds, and did at least as much as any other regiment towards averting general disaster and saving the wagon-trains of the whole division. In the action of this day Maj. Work and Adjt. Isenberg were seriously wounded, and several officers of the regiment taken prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Greenfield was on this occasion in command of the brigade. On the 19th of October the regiment fought splendidly and sustained severe loss in killed and wounded in the historic battle of Cedar Creek, where the day was barely saved by the arrival of Sheridan "from Winchester, twenty miles away." A few days later the Twenty-second went into camp at Martinsburg, remaining there about two months. From about the 20th of December through the winter of 1864–65 the regiment was constantly engaged in scouting and operations against Confederate guerrillas in the mountain regions of West Virginia, in which service the men were kept almost continually in the saddle, exposed to every kind of hardship and privation.

One company of the Ringgold Battalion (which had enlisted in 1861) was mustered out of service at the expiration of its term of enlistment, was honorably discharged in August, 1864, and another was mustered out on the 7th of October following. In April, 1865, nearly one-half of those remaining in the regiment were mustered out, their terms of enlistment having expired. The rest remained in service till after the close of the war, and in the latter part of June, 1865, the remnant was consolidated with a part of the Eighteenth Cavalry, forming what was known as the Third Provisional Cavalry, which remained on duty in West Virginia about four months longer, and was mustered out of service on the last day of October at Cumberland, Md. A list of officers and men of the Huntingdon County company in the Twenty-second Cavalry is here given, viz.:

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Company A.

(This company was mustered into the service of the United States on the 16th day of July, 1863, and mustered out on the 2d day of February, 1864, except those otherwise noted.)

Capt. B. Mortimer Morrow, pro. to maj. Aug. 5, 1863.
Capt. John D. Fee, pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 11, 1863.
First Lieut. John H. Boring, pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 25, 1863.
Second Lieut. Eugene Dougherty, pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 25, 1863.
First Sergt. Jacob Cottle, pro. to 1st sergt. Aug. 5, 1863.
Q.M.-Sergt. Melchiah R. Evans, pro. from corp. Aug. 5, 1863.
Q.M.-Sergt. Martin C. Dryden, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Com.-Sergt. S. Wilson Gehrett, pro. from corp. Aug. 5, 1863.
Com.-Sergt. George Ripple, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Sergt. Thomas J. Fee, pro. to sergt. Aug. 5, 1863.
Sergt. William J. Cline.
Sergt. Charles M. Haines.
Sergt. Israel Stever.
Sergt. John W. Foust, pro. from private Jan. 6, 1864.
Corp. James Pennypacker, pro. from private Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. William Lessick, pro. from private Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. Michael Stever, pro. from private Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. Porter B. Baker, pro. from private Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. Archy Dell, pro. from private Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. Melchiah Corbin, pro. from private Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. Richard Ramsay, pro. from private Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. Asahel L. Corbin, pro. from private Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. Abraham S. Butler, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. Zachariah Pheasant, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. John McHugh, trans. to 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. John Myers, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. Long Louden, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. John A. Miller, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Blacksmith George Park.
Saddler Samuel Schaffer.
Auman, Peter, disch. on surg. certif.

Bice, James.	Berkstresser, James.
Brown, Reuben.	Baker, George S.
Barras, Benjamin F.	Clark, James A.

Chilcott, Thomas T.
Coder, Samuel C., trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Crone, David P., trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Corbin, John A., killed at Upperville, Va., Dec. 16, 1863.

Dell, Samuel.	Daughenbaugh, W.
Dean, George.	Dunlap, Henry.

Evans, Caleb W.
Ehman, John, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Fields, William H.
Fields, Elisha.
Funk, William, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.

Geisinger, Miles.	Goodman, Benjamin F.
Greenland, Abner.	Higgins, William.

Harris, Mark H.
Hatfield, William, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Johnson, Andrew, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.

Keys, John.	Kelly, William.
Kelly, Stephen.	Kyler, John.
Locke, Daniel.	Lytle, William.

Long, Amon, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Lourish, William A., trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Murray, James H.
Miller, Jacob D.
Morrison, Hans, trans. to Co. H, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
McClelland, William R., trans. to Co. H, 185th, three years' regiment, 1864.

Nail, James H.	Parks, William.
Perdona, Henry M.	Ramsey, Kelly.
Roland, John F.	Rarrick, Alfred.

Rum, Joseph.
Rex, Martin L., trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.

Rogers, James.	Smiley, John J.
Shore, John W.	Stever, Henry.
Simpson, George.	Swope, Amon.
Stephens, Wesley L.	Smith, Christopher.

Sorrick, Lowry L., trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Sherran, John H., trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Stake, John F., trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.

Taylor, William H.	Tate, Mordecai M.
Wise, William H.	Whiteman, John A.

Webb, Josiah, trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Williams, John H., trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 5, 1864.
Wilson, Henry S.

Company D (Six Months).

(This company was mustered out of the service of the United States Feb. 5, 1864, except in cases otherwise noted.)
Capt. William L. Neff, must. in July 30, 1863.
1st Lieut. William Gayton, must. in July 17, 1863.
2d Lieut. J. Brown Wingate, must. in July 30, 1863; trans. to Co. M, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 4, 1864.
1st Sergt. H. M. Strausbaugh, must. in July 22, 1863; pro. from private Jan. 5, 1864.
1st Sergt. Robert A. Laird, must. in July 17, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. July 30, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 4, 1864.
Q.M.-Sergt. George B. Taylor, must. in July 17, 1863; pro. to q.m.-sergt. July 30, 1863.
Com.-Sergt. George M. Shade, must. in July 21, 1863; pro. to com.-sergt. July 30, 1863.
Sergt. John W. Eaby, must. in July 17, 1863; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1863.
Sergt. William D. Fouse, must. in July 16, 1863; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1863.
Sergt. Andrew J. Henderson, must. in July 16, 1863; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1863.
Sergt. Lewis Irwin, must. in July 21, 1863; pro. to sergt. Jan. 5, 1864.
Sergt. Teighman Geiser, must. in July 21, 1863; pro. to sergt. July 30, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 4, 1864.
Sergt. Samuel B. Hood, must. in July 16, 1863; pro. to sergt. July 30, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 185th, three years' regiment, Jan. 4, 1864.
Sergt. George W. Yeager, must. in July 20, 1863; pro. to corp. July 30, 1863, to sergt. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.
Corp. George W. Amhiser, must. in July 21, 1863; pro. to corp. July 30, 1863.
Corp. John Ward, must. in July 17, 1863; pro. to corp. July 30, 1863.
Corp. Joseph F. Chilcoat, must. in July 16, 1863; pro. to corp. July 30, 1863.
Corp. Philip Hooper, must. in July 16, 1863; pro. to corp. July 30, 1863.
Corp. Simon College, must. in July 28, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863.
Corp. John W. Foust, must. in July 16, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 5, 1864.
Corp. William A. Chambers, must. in July 17, 1863; pro. to corp. July 30, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.
Corp. Jacob L. Moore, must. in July 16, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.
Corp. Michael Meaghan, must. in July 22, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. L, 185th (three years' regiment) P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.
Bugler Charles F. Bittle, must. in July 21, 1863; pro. to bugler July 30, 1863.
Bugler William L. Snyder, must. in July 29, 1863; pro. to bugler July 30, 1863.

Blacksmith James M. Yingling, must. in July 21, 1863.
Farrier Joseph Slonaker, must. in July 29, 1863.
Saddler Seth F. Myers, must. in July 16, 1863.
Buchanan, William, must. in July 20, 1863.
Buckley, George, must. in July 16, 1863.
Bookhammer, T. R., must. in July 29, 1863.
Boner, William F., must. in July 25, 1863; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Cook, George L., must. in July 28, 1863.
Clambaugh, Thomas, must. in July 16, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 185th P. V., Jan. 31, 1864.
Dickens, James H., must. in July 28, 1863.
Embish, Elijah S., must. in July 24, 1863.
Eckerd, Winfield S., must. in July 21, 1863.
Evans, Henry, must. in July 21, 1863.
Fisher, John, must. in July 16, 1863.
Fisher, Benjamin, must. in July 16, 1863.
Fisher, Joseph, must. in July 24, 1863.
Fox, Watson, must. in July 29, 1863.
Fisher, Harry L., must. in July 17, 1863; trans. to Co. F, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.
Goslin, David M., must. in July 16, 1863.
Geraghty, Hugh M., must. in June 25, 1863.
Hamawalt, David, must. in July 16, 1863.
Hedding, James, must. in July 16, 1863.
Hetrich, Jacob A., must. in July 16, 1863.
Harkins, Albert, must. in July 17, 1863.
Houck, George A., must. in July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.
Hartzell, David R., must. in July 17, 1863; pro. to regimental com.-sergt. Aug. 5, 1863.
Irvin, Daniel P., must. in July 22, 1863; trans. to Co. F, 185th P. V., Jan. 31, 1864.
Johnston, David, must. in July 16, 1863.
Johnston, William, must. in July 16, 1863.
Kelly, John, must. in July 20, 1863.
Lang, William L., must. in July 21, 1863.
Miller, Andrew J., must. in July 16, 1863.
Moore, George, must. in July 16, 1863.
Moyer, Martin, must. in July 16, 1863.
Matthias, William, must. in July 24, 1863.
Metz, George M., must. in July 21, 1863; disch. on surg. certif.
Norris, Robert H., must. in July 16, 1863.
Noland, Joshua, must. in July 29, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.
Nealy, Wm. W., must. in July 27, 1863; trans. to Signal Corps Jan. 24, 1864.
Powell, Joseph, must. in July 21, 1863.
Patterson, Andrew J., must. in July 29, 1863; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Powell, Milton, must. in July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.
Palmer, Harvey C., must. in July 17, 1863; trans. to 185th P. V. Jan. 4, 1864.
Postlethwaite, A. G., must. in July 17, 1863; pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 5, 1863.
Patterson, George M., must. in July 17, 1863; pro. to regimental q.m.-sergt. July 30, 1863.
Phillips, John H., must. in July 28, 1863.
Rodcay, William H., must. in July 29, 1863.
Shaw, Daniel, must. in July 18, 1863.
Smith, James M., must. in July 16, 1863.
Saylor, Harrison, must. in July 16, 1863.
Smith, Andrew, must. in July 16, 1863.
Smith, Benjamin F., must. in July 16, 1863.
Shinefelt, Joseph H., must. in July 21, 1863.
Stowder, Nelson W., must. in July 16, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.
Truax, Andrew W., must. in July 18, 1863.
Urick, Joseph H., must. in July 17, 1863.
Wright, Abram, must. in July 16, 1863.
Yingling, Benjamin F., must. in July 21, 1863.

Company K (Three Years).

(Unless otherwise noted, this company was mustered out of the United States service with Co. K, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.)

Capt. John H. Boring, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 18, 1864.
First Lieut. John S. Wiser, must. in July 17, 1863; pro. from 2d lieut Feb. 26, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
Second Lieut. William F. Sharrer, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; com. 1st lieut. June 13, 1865.
First Sergt. David A. Gillis, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 6, 1865.
Q.M.-Sergt. Henry P. Decker, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Com.-Sergt. Perry O. Etchison, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
Sergt. W. H. Daughenbaugh, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Sergt. Reid W. McDonald, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Sergt. William A. Grove, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Sergt. Allison H. Crum, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Sergt. John M. Gillis, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 6, 1865.
Sergt. James M. Vanzant, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
Sergt. Samuel W. Gehrett, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to regimental q.m.-sergt. July 20, 1865.
Corp. Henry H. Buckley, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Corp. John D. Richardson, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Corp. John R. Slack, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Corp. Peter R. Miller, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Corp. A. S. Henderson, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Corp. Henry H. Mateer, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Corp. Jacob L. Buckley, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Corp. George W. Wogan, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1865.
Corp. Robert J. Boyles, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; accidentally killed at Burnt Cabins, Pa., July 26, 1864.
Corp. William M. Gable, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; died of wounds received at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.
Corp. James E. Kirkpatrick, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; died at Sandy Hook, Md., Aug. 1, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot D, grave 370.
Bugler John Krichten, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Bugler Samuel D. Grove, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Blacksmith Henry Anderson, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Saddler Sylvester Burns, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Farrier James Dishong, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Ambrose, Jacob, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Barnett, Joseph E., must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Boner, William F., must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Bain, George, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Baker, Andrew J., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Barras, Benjamin F., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Buchanan, William, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Bowman, Jacob H., must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Black, George W., must. in Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
Bumgardner, Lewis, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Correll, Elliott D., must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Cornelius, Peter L., must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Clevenger, Adam, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Cutchall, John W., must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Chestnut, John M., must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Crownover, William H., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Cook, Joseph M., must. in Feb. 27, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Cowan, Samuel, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
Clifford, George, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Doyle, William, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Doyle, Cornelius, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Decker, David, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Dishong, Adam, Jr., must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Edwards, Joseph, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Evans, Asahel Y., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Early, John H., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Flasher, William, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Flasher, John, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Gaster, Peter, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Gehrett, John J., must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Goodman, Benjamin F., must. in Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Hoke, James, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Hamill, Alexander B., must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Houck, Isaac, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Heeter, James E., must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Herr, John H., must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Hicks, John G., must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Hirst, William, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

Houseman, William E., must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Isenberg, James, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Isell, Samuel G., must. in Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 16th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. Oct. 27, 1865.
Isenberg, Thomas J.
James, Silas, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Kinkead, David P., must. in Feb. 26, 1864; com. 2d lieut. June 13, 1865; not mustered.
Kuhn, Francis, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Ketterman, A. B., must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Lytle, Reuben S., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Lytle, William A., must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Logan, James, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Litzinger, George O., must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Leidig, Jeremiah, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 18, 1865.
Long, Elijah, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Murray, James H., must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Marshall, Charles, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Mathias, Henry C., must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
McKinney, Joseph, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
McDonald, Robert A., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
McCarthy, Alvin R., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
McCartney, John S., must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Needham, George, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Nail, Frederick R., must. in Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 8, 1865.
Purdonner, M. H., must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Ramsey, Jackson B., must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Runion, Abraham, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Ray, Elliott, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Robinson, William, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Richards, John, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Shafer, George, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Skipper, Abraham, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Steward, John, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Smiley, John J., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Slack, Joseph M., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Shields, Alexander, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Secrist, Jesse, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Secrist, David, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Sowers, George, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Small, Aloysius F., must. in Feb. 18, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb 25, 1865.
Sheffer, Charles W., must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Taylor, Henry, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Troyer, John, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Valance, David, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Walker, William M., must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Wilson, John J., must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Wonn, Paul. must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment.—This regiment was originally composed of fourteen companies, enlisted for one hundred days' service, largely made up of members of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of militia, which had been called out in 1862, and again in 1863, with the short term troops which were put in the field to repel the Confederate invasions which were defeated respectively by the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg.

The regiment was organized in July, 1864, and moved from Philadelphia on the 23d of that month, and proceeded to Baltimore, where it was soon after stationed at Fort McHenry. It was afterwards stationed at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, at Gallipolis, Ohio (guarding stores, and detachments of it guarding boats on the Ohio River), and at Ironton, Ohio. On the 30th of September seven of the companies proceeded to the head of Hughes River, West Virginia, where, and in which vicinity, they remained until the expiration of their enlistment, Nov. 11, 1864, when they were mustered out.

In February, 1865, a second regiment, also designated as the One Hundred and Ninety-second, was organized for a one year's term of service, under command of Col. William W. Stewart. In this regiment was one company (B) made up largely of Huntingdon County men, and of which the commissioned officers were Capt. William F. Johnston (promoted to major of the regiment), First Lieut. Thomas S. Johnston, and Second Lieut. Alfred Tyhurst. Another company (D) was largely composed of Blair County men. The officers were Capt. S. A. Andrews, First Lieut. James Rodgers, Second Lieut. John Swires.

The regiment entered the field in the spring campaign of 1865, in Central Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, but never became actively engaged, as the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, on the 9th of April, included all Confederate troops in Virginia, and virtually ended the war. The regiment was mustered out on the 24th of August following. Below are given lists of the Huntingdon and Blair County companies of the One Hundred and Ninety-second, viz.:

COMPANY B (ONE YEAR).

(This company was mustered out of the service of the United States on the 24th of August, 1865, except in a few cases otherwise noted.)
Capt. William F. Johnston, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
Capt. Thomas S. Johnston, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from private 195th (one year) Regt. to 1st lieut. Feb. 17, 1865, to capt. April 21, 1865.
1st Lieut. Alfred Tyhurst, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; pro. from 2d lieut. April 21, 1865.
2d Lieut. Henry A. Hoffman, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from private to 1st sergt. Feb. 17, 1865, to 2d lieut. April 19, 1865.
1st Sergt. Russell R. Henry, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Sergt. Henry C. Carmon, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Sergt. David Hanley, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Sergt. Augustus R. Deal, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Sergt. John O'Neil, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; absent at muster out.
Corp. George Y. Kurtz, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Corp. James E. Thompson, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Corp. William Bricker, must. in Feb. 9, 1865.
Corp. Clifford Graffius, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Corp. Thomas McBreen, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Corp. James C. Hight, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Corp. William H. O'Donnell, must. in Feb. 9, 1865.
Africa, Henry L., must. in Feb. 9, 1865.
Ayres, Robert H., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Brumbaugh, D. W. C., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Bricker, George H., must. in Feb. 9, 1865.
Bulger, Zachariah, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Butler, John C., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Barr, John, must in Feb. 15, 1865.
Barr, William M., must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Barrick, William, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., June 16, 1865.
Cunningham, J. M., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Condron, Jacob, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Conrad, Samuel, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Dickson, Edward C., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Decker, Marshall, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Dickson, David C., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Dickson, Thomas C., must. in Feb 14, 1865.
Dickson, James M., must. in Feb. 14, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Denny, Daniel, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Eaton, Bird C., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Eichelberger, Michael, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Fister, William, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Gates, William (1st), must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Gates, William (2d), must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Gates, Thomas, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Grazier, Abednego, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Gillespie, Andrew, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Grady, Thomas D., must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Grady, James S., must. in Feb. 8, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Hicks, William, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Houck, John, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Hoffman, John, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Hazzard, John, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Hood, Lewis, must. in Feb. 9, 1865.
Hurl, James M, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Howell, Thomas, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Henderson, W. T., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Hanley, Jacob, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Heneston, William, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Hale, Elijah, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865.
Hossinger, William, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Ittinger, Stephen, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Johnston, George B., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Jones, William W., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Kauffman, Benjamin, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Koplin, William O., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Kauffman, Joseph, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; died near Winchester, Va., June 11, 1865.
Long, Henry C., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Lang, Silas, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Leabhart, William G., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Long, Thomas, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865.
Morningstar, J. M., must. in Feb. 9, 1865.
Malone, James Y., must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Malzie, Valentine, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Morgan, William M., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Moore, Samuel T., must. in Feb. 9, 1865.
McDonald, Alfred, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
McCloskey, D. A., must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Nail, John V., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Pope, David, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Rupert, William, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Rosensteel, John J., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Rupe, William, must. in Feb. 9, 1865.
Riley, Charles M., must. in Feb. 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Simpson, Thomas M., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Skeese, James E, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Swoope, George W, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Shives, Thomas M., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Strickler, Henry D., must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Stouffer, Henry, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
Stuart, Aaron K., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Shriner, John, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Swivle, John, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Skelly, William, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Snyder, Peter, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.
States, Benjamin F., must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Shaffer, David S., must. in Jan. 30, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Vanolman, Joseph, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Westbrook, John H., must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Wirt, Jeremiah, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Weir, Lewis, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Wirt, William, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Westbrook, Joseph, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MILITARY—WAR OF THE REBELLION.—(*Continued.*)

THE TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH, AND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENTS—HUNTINGDON AND BLAIR MEN IN OTHER REGIMENTS.

The Two Hundred and Second Regiment was organized for one year's service at Camp Curtin, Sept. 3, 1864, under Col. Charles Albright. One company (K) of the regiment was recruited in Huntingdon County. Its commissioned officers were Capt. A. W. Decker, First Lieut. John S. Morrison, Second Lieut. Peter Shaver.

On the 10th of September the regiment moved to Chambersburg, Pa., and thence on the 30th to Alexandria, Va. From there it was ordered to the Manassas Gap Railroad to guard the line, and keep it open for the transportation of supplies to the Army of the Shenandoah. In this duty it was several times engaged with guerrillas who infested that region and obstructed the railroad and threw a train off the track, killing several soldiers and wounding twenty, for which act the troops burned all the houses within a mile of the scene of the outrage. Afterwards citizens of rebel proclivities were compelled to ride on each train, and by this course their safety was secure for the future.

In December the regiment moved to Fairfax, and was placed on duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and in fortifying at different points along the line, but saw no fighting except occasional skirmishing with guerrillas. In May, 1865, the regiment was moved to Pennsylvania, and was posted at Tamaqua and other points in the anthracite region, where it remained on duty until its muster out at Harrisburg, Aug. 3, 1865.

COMPANY K.

(This entire company, except Corp. Samuel Booher, who died at Fairfax Station, Va., Dec. 11, 1864, and Private Samuel L. Glasgow, promoted to commissary sergeant Sept. 7, 1864, was mustered out of the service on the 3d day of August, 1865.)

Capt. A. Wilson Decker, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
1st Lieut. John S. Morrison, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
2d Lieut. Peter Shaver, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
1st Sergt. John A. Woodcock, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Sergt. Henry Hudson, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Sergt. William J. Hampson, must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Sergt. George M. Spanogle, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Sergt. Samuel L. Heeter, must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Corp. John Wilson, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Corp. John Price, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Corp. Jacob B. Swope, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Corp. David Johns, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. Alfred Etnier, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Corp. David B. Heck, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Corp. George D. Eyster, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. John B. Chilcoat, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. Samuel Booher, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Appleby, Thomas A., must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Booher, Joshua M., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Baker, George S., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Bruce, Patrick H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Bratton, William C., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Brown, Elihu, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Bolinger, Philip, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Beer, Lewis, must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Bette, David R., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Brown, Hiram, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Cornelius, George W., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Cornelius, Joseph H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Copenhaver, Peter, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Clark, William F., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Copenhaver, David, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Collins, Thomas, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Collins, Lewis L., must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Cornelius, Joshua, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Dell, Henry S., must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Dickson, Thomas, must. in Sept. 4, 1864.

Dorland, Thomas, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
De La Vin Morris, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Douglas, Benjamin F., must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Davis, Benjamin, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Eastman, Edmund, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Friedly, Howard, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Goodman, John M., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Grove, David, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Gault, Ezekiel, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Greenland, Abia, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Gilliland, Thomas J., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Gray, William A., must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Green, William H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Gulick, Samuel S., must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Glasgow, Samuel L., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Hudson, Millard F., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Hampson, Robert, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Hoffman, Conrad, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Hileman, James, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Hileman, Luther, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Hudson, George B., must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Heck, Elijah G., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Heck, William H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Heck, Daniel B., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Haffley, George W., must. in Oct. 6, 1864.
Hutchinson, Marshall, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Lynn, William M., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Lynn, Alva, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Lynn, James, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Lockard, Jacob C., must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Logan, Dennis, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Lamp, Henry, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Leonard, Samuel, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Moore, Curran E., must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Montgomery, Jacob, must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Mitler, Thomas B., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Miller, James, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Mundorff, William, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Meminger, John F., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Mailin, James T., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Miner, Samuel, must. in March 6, 1865.
McElwee, David, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
McKinstry, James, must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Price, Abraham R., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Park, Jacob B., must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Piper, William, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Perkins, Stephen, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Ruter, Charles W., must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Runk, David E., must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Snyder, Joseph H., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Steele, Samuel, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Smith, Philip, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Snyder, Wesley, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Sharrer, Francis M., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Stevens, Wesley M., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Shafer, David E., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Stains, Henry T., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Senft, George V., must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Swope, George W., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Swank, Josiah, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
Wilson, Thomas, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Welch, David G., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Wagoner, Anderson, must. in Sept. 4, 1864
Weaver, Philip, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Wagoner, John P., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Young, Robert, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.

Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment.—The rendezvous of this regiment was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized on the 2d of September, 1864, and was mustered into the service for one year under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Col. Joseph A. Matthews, Lieut.-Col. William F. Walter, Maj. B. Mortimer Morrow, who had previously served with honor in the Eighty-fourth Regiment. Many of the enlisted men of the Two Hundred and Fifth were veterans of the early service. One of the companies (D) was raised in Huntingdon County. Three companies were from Blair County, viz.: Company A, Company C, and Company I.

On the 5th of September the regiment left Harrisburg and went to the front, camping at Fort Corcoran, on the Washington defenses, but soon after moved to City Point, Va., as an escort to about thirteen hundred recruits and drafted men, destined for Gen. Grant's army in front of Petersburg. At City Point the regiment was engaged in fatigue and picket duty. Early in October it joined the Army of the James, but about three weeks later it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to Gen. Hartranft's provisional brigade, which was attached to the Ninth Corps, and which, about the middle of December, became a part of the Third Division of that corps, Gen. Hartranft commanding the division, and Col. Matthews the brigade. The camp of the regiment was at Fort Prescott, on the "Army-Line Railroad," where, with the division, it made winter-quarters, the other divisions of the Ninth Corps holding positions in its front.

The first battle of the regiment was the retaking of Fort Steadman, which had been previously captured by the enemy in a sudden and overwhelming assault. It was in the early gray of the morning (March 25, 1865) that the troops were formed in line for the attack. The Two Hundred and Fifth was held in reserve, and in support of Hartranft's first line, where it remained for more than an hour. The assault was made with great impetuosity, and the work was carried in gallant style. The regiment captured a number of prisoners, and lost ten wounded in the action. But the severest battle in which the Two Hundred and Fifth was engaged was the first assault on the works of the inner line at Petersburg, in the morning of April 2d. The regiment formed at eleven o'clock P.M. of the 1st, and at one A.M. of the 2d moved forward to the rear of Fort Sedgwick, then advanced and formed line of battle nearly on the picket line. At daylight the whole line advanced to the attack. The regiment assaulted Battery No. 30, carried it, taking a number of prisoners, and held the work against several determined assaults made by the enemy during the day. It remained on the front line till two o'clock A.M. of the 3d, when it was relieved. In this engagement the regiment was exposed to the heaviest fire of musketry and artillery, and suffered a loss of one hundred and twenty-one killed and wounded and five missing. Lieut. Henry A. Lower, of C company, was among the killed; Maj. Morrow was wounded, losing a leg. Others among the wounded were Capt. Gwinner, of A company; Lieut. David M. Butler, of C company; and Lieut. David H. Geisinger, of D company.

On the 3d of April the regiment moved to the

front of the Petersburg works, and found them evacuated. It then marched with the other troops to Burkesville Junction, repairing the South Side Railroad as it proceeded. It remained at Burkesville till after the war had been ended by the surrender of the Confederate armies under Lee and Johnston, when it moved back to City Point, and there embarked for Alexandria, near which place (at Fairfax Seminary) it remained until ordered to Pennsylvania. It was mustered out June 2, 1865. Following is a list of the officers and enlisted men of the Huntingdon and Blair County companies of this regiment, viz.:

COMPANY A.

(Unless otherwise noted, the members of this company were mustered out of the service of the United States June 2, 1865.)

Capt. George C. Gwinner, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. Levi W. Port, must. in Sept. 2, 1864: disch. on surg. certif. May 15, 1865.

Second Lieut. Morris Davis, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; brevet capt. April 2, 1865.

First Sergt. Ephraim Burket, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Sergt. Samuel Kulp, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Sergt. Turbot Keim, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Sergt. John R. Plummer, must. in Aug. 17, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.

Sergt. John Walton, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Corp. Thomas C. Yingling, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.

Corp. William R. Jones, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Corp. Jacob Broombaugh, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Corp. Martin L. Robison, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Corp. John Miller, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

Corp. Thomas G. Bell, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Corp. Adam Bowers, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Corp. Alexander Beard, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.

Musician Charles Crasta, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Musician Peter B. Spanogle, must in Aug 19, 1864.

Barkheimer, Jacob, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Barkheimer, Martin, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

Briney, John, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Bare, Francis, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Burns, Alexander, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Broombaugh, Samuel, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

Bowers, Michael D., must. in Aug. 19, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.

Bratton, Harvey A., must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Burkett, John, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Boyles, Henry, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Boyles, Andrew A., must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Briney, Henry, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Cox, Henry, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Crum, Abram, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Davis, James, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Dixon, John C, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Davis, Thomas W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

Dixon, Matthew, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Davis, Benjamin S., must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Dixon, Samuel F., must. in Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Daughenbaugh, W., must. in Aug. 9, 1864.

Davis, William, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

Edmiston, William, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Fink, John H., must. in Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Fink, David A., must. in Aug. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Fleck, Martin, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.

Feeny, Christopher, must. in Aug. 17, 1864; accidentally killed at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 23, 1864.

Ganoe, Benjamin, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Ginter, James, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Gibson, William, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Good, Samuel, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Gill, William, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Hudson, Edward, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Hostler, Jacob F., must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Hartzell, Solomon, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Hall, George, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Hollin, Thomas, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; trans. to Co. H Oct. 27, 1864.

Kantner, J. H., Sr., must. in Aug. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Kantner, J. H., Jr., must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Kirkpatrick, William, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Lindsey, Miller, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Lotz, David M., must. in Aug. 22, 1864.

Lochard, Joseph R., must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Lautz, Daniel, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Long, Daniel, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Long, Samuel, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

Myers, Joseph, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Moore, Joseph, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Mouzart, Lewis, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Mayer, David, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Miller, Henry, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.

Montgomery, Al., must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Middleton, James, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at must. out.

Meadville, Henry, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

McKeehan, David, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

McConnell, Frank, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

McConnell, Joseph D., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.

McConnell, Jerome, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

McConnell, Samuel, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

McCormick, Samuel, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at must. out.

McCormick, John, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

McClelland, Jacob, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

McMonigal, Jacob, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

McGuire, Cornelius L., must. in Aug. 19, 1864; died Feb. 5, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Olewine, Joseph A., must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Patterson, Samuel, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; absent at must. out.

Price, Robert, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.

Peck, Reuben, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.

Roberts, John H., must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Ruggles, William, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Rasberry, John, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Richardson, Jonathan, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.

Stumpff, Edward, must. in Aug. 22, 1864.

Swanger, David, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

Swanger, Christopher, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Swanger, Frederick, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Saterfield, George B., must. in Aug. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.

Slogenhop, William, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.

Stover, Henry, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.

Sellers, James, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Walton, James, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

Willis, James, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Weston, William, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.

Watkins, John W., must. in Aug. 19, 1864; absent at must. out.

Wolf, John G, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.

COMPANY C.

(This company, with the exception of those otherwise noted, was mustered out of the service of the United States June 2, 1865.)

Capt Louis D. Spiece, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.

1st Lieut. Henry A. Lower, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

1st Lieut. David M. Butler, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; pro. from 2d lieut. May 11, 1865.
2d Lieut. John Robertson, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. May 11, 1865.
1st Sergt. John H. Stephens, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; pro. from sergt. May 11, 1865.
Sergt. Reuben Bunn, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Sergt. Oliver B. Fluke, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Sergt. George H. Cowen, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; pro. to sergt. May 11, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Sergt. Henry Naber, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; pro. from private May 11, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Corp. A. S. Earlenbaugh, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Corp. Jacob R. Grimes, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Corp. Michael Burns, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Corp. Henry Whitaker, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Corp. John J. Garber, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Corp. George C. Emigh, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Corp. Rufus E. Smith, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. May 11, 1865.
Corp. M. I. Haddeman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. May 11, 1865.
Musician John W. Young, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Bryan, George W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Benton, John, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Burget, Henry, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Buskin, George W., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Barr, Henry, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Bowser, Joseph M., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Butler, John B., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Benton, Franklin, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Bowser, Joab, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Dec. 12, 1864.
Bittle, George C., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; died April 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Cartwright, Frank J., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va.; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Cowen, William L., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Conrad, Henry, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Daugherty, C. W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Dick, Michael P., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Dick, Daniel P., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Emigh, Christopher, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Emigh, George, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Feather, John, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Feather, Samuel, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Feather, Henry C., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Forsht, David, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Fairbanks, Ira, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Fluke, Samuel B., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to principal musician Sept. 2, 1864.
Garretson, Benjamin H., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1865.
Gunsman, Frederick, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Grass, Cephas, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Garretson, Frederick, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Ginter, John, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Harbaugh, John, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Hamilton, Baxter, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Hayes, James W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Hanely, John S., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Harn, David K., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Harn, John K., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Horton, Jacob L., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Hamilton, E. K., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Imler, Jonas C., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Kauffman, John, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Knollen, William, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Lingenfelter, Martin, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Lingenfelter, G. W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Lynn, Levi M., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Lamburn, Thomas, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Moyers, George C., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Moyer, Abel, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Moore, Charles, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Mobley, Ezekiel, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Musselman, George, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Morris, George W. L., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; died at Alexandria, Va., April 15, 1865; grave 3082.
Nicewonger, T., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Otto, Henry, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.
Otto, Jacob W., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Pates, Thomas, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Penrose, Joseph, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Priar, William A., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Price, Daniel M., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Querry, William C., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Rorabaugh, John, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Rhodes, George H., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Ridenour, Jacob D., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Swartz, George W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Shiffler, Nathan B., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Shiffler, Martin J., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Shafer, William, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Snowberger, A. M., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Smith, Eli, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Simpkins, John A., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Snyder, George, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Shock, John, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Snowden, Alexander S., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Smettzer, John B., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, V April 2, 1865.
Strayer, John D., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Smith, George, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Shafer, Abraham, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Simonton, Thomas W., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., April 8, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; grave 3062.
Strayer, Nicholas, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; died May 12, 1865; buried in Arlington Cemetery.
Templeton, John, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Walter, Moses, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.
Wagner, John M., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Weaver, Mitchell G., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Walker, Isaac, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Walter, George, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Womer, Aaron, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.

Company D.

(This company was mustered out of the service of the United States June 2, 1865, except in cases otherwise noted.)

Capt. Thomas B. Reed, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
First Lieut. Jonas B. Shoultz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Second Lieut. David H. Geissinger, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; brevet 1st lieut. July 8, 1865; disch. to date July 25, 1865.
First Sergt. David Shoultz, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sergt. Frederick S. Fouse, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sergt. Samuel Rager, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Sergt. Reuben T. Baker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sergt. John M. Gainer, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt. April 6, 1865.
Sergt. Wm. S. Anderson, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; died April 6, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, grave 3063.
Corp. John W. Porter, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. Theodore Renner, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. James D. Sloan, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. Samuel H. Grove, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. Theodore T. Shirk, must. in Aug. 2, 1864.

Corp. Allen S. Anderson, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 2, 1865.
Corp. Huston E. Crum, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 2, 1865.
Corp. Cornelius Trostle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 2, 1865.
Corp James Hathaway, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Corp. John Myers, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; died April 4, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Musician George Crawford, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Musician Benjamin F. Meghan, must. in Sept. 1, 1864
Aults, Ambrose M., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Baker, Alfred E., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Beaver, Samuel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 9, 1865.
Berkstresser, G. W., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Brogan, Samuel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Berry, Jeremiah, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Chaplin, Samuel, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Decker, James, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Davis, William M., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Eckenrode, Joseph A., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Eltz, Henry, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Faust, Daniel, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Gill, Thomas H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Gordon, Benjamin F., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Green, Milton M., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Gardner, Frederick, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Grove, Henry B., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Geissinger, David, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Garner, Jacob, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Garner, Matthew, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Green, Franklin P., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
Hicks, Thomas, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Horton, Joseph G., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Huff, Henry, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Hetrick, George F., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Harker, Andrew, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Havens, John, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
Hagans, John, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
Houp, Joseph, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Hawn, Samuel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Hawn, Albert, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Kyler, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Kyler, James, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Long, Jacob, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Lane, James, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Moyer, Daniel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Magill, Samuel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Morgan, William, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Megahan, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Miller, John, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Maguire, George, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
McIlwaine, William, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
McCall, Alexander D., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
McCall, Matthew, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
McConnell, Thomas H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
McCarty, Joseph, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
McCafferty, James, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Norris, Thomas, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Nail, David E., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Nelson, William, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Newman, Holliday, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Pott, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Plympton, Elijah, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Parker, David, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Randolph, James, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Rebble, James, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Ramsey, Brice, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Reed, William J., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Ready, John, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Reber, Effinger L., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to adjt. Sept. 3, 1864.
Simpkins, Charles, must. in Aug. 15, 1864.
Snare, Jonathan, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Snyder, Adam, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Stinson, David, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Stouffer, Benjamin, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sankey, Samuel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Swope, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Storm, Jerome, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Steel, Samuel, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Snyder, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sheeder, Jacob, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sankey, William, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Smith, William H., must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Sharp, Fleming, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
Shinefelt, David, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Thomas, John W., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
White, Andrew, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Worley, William, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Weight, George, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Wilson, Henry, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Yocum, Elmer W., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Company I.

(This company was mustered out of the service of the United States, except a few of its members, whose date of muster out is otherwise noted, June 2, 1865.)

Capt. Ira Shipley, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 29, 1864.
Capt. John A. McCahan, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. Dec. 17, 1864; brev. maj. April 2, 1865.
First Lieut. Henry Hawk, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Dec. 18, 1864.
Second Lieut. Henry Elway, must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
First Sergt. Robert T. McClellan, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Sergt. Alexander W. Little, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sergt. John S. Elway, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Sergt. Jacob Lott, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sergt. Andrew A. McClure, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. from corp. March 1, 1865.
Corp. George W. Ross, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
Corp. Anson Laport, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. Israel S. Trastle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Corp. Thomas M. Johnson, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Corp. John York, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. George W. Lightner, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. George F. Miller, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Corp. Jeremiah Cochran, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865.
Musician Franklin Noel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Musician William V. Ganoe, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Alwine, Francis, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Albert, Henry, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Bowers, William A., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Bowers, William M., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Buckmaster, Henry, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Baird, Jacob, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Cramer Matthew, must. in Aug. 25, 1864.
Crum, Moses, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
Claubaugh, John E., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va April 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Colabine, William D., must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
Constable, Philip, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Carl, Lemuel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Daniels, Charles, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
Ewing, Alexander, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Felix, Daniel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Felix, Francis, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Feltenburger, Jacob, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Fields, John, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Company F Sept. 13, 1864.
Gardner, Winfield S., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Gardner, Peter, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Garver, Daniel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Hollen, Joseph G., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Hollen, John, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Hollen, William C., must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
Houck, Jesse H., must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Harshbarger, William, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Hill, Oliver, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Hossler, Henry H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Hannah, Robert F., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865
Harbaugh, Allen, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Howard, Andrew H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Hite, John, must. in Aug. 17, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in Ninth Army Corps Cemetery, Meade Station.
Harman, George, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. H Oct. 26, 1864.
Kyle, Hugh, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Keffer, Francis, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Keffer, Andrew, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Kessler, Matthias, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Keely, John, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Kelly, Joseph E., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
King, Joseph E., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Keffer, Matthias, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Kelly, Matthias, must. in ——; not on muster-out roll.
Laughlin, William, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Lockard, George W., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Little, Samuel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Lias, John W., must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Lenard, James, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Murphy, Edmund must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Myers, Michael, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Myers, Benjamin F., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Myers, George W., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Myers, Amos, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. H Oct. 26, 1864.
Miller, Nathaniel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
McDonald, James, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
McCormick, Charles, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. H Oct. 26, 1864.
Noel, Addison, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Noel, Henry, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Noel, Jacob, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Orndorf, John A., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Powell, Samuel D., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9, 1865; buried in Loudon Park National Cemetery.
Plunkett, William, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. H Oct. 26, 1864.
Rutherford, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Ross, Christian, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Ruggles, Benj. F., must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
Rhodes, Jacob, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, March 25, and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Richardson, Jonathan, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A Sept. 13, 1864.
Sharp, Fleming, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. D Sept. 12, 1864.
Schwerdt, David, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Snare, Abraham, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Sortman, Jacob, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Stephens, Shadrach G., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Snyder, William, must. in Sept 1, 1864.
Snider, Hezekiah, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Snyder, Jesse W., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sipe, John A., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Smith, Levi, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Sauto, Andrew, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
Slonaker, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Stewart, James, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Smith, George, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Trostle, Moses, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Trostle, Daniel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Thompson, Samuel D., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Tates, Jacob, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Tates, Joseph, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
Taylor, James R., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 2, 1865.
Wright, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; not on must.-out roll.
Walters, John, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.
Warrick, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Wilson, David A., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Wintrode, William S., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Wilt, Isaac W., must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Webb, John H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Wolf, David W., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Williams, John R., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Widensall, John H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by S. O. Dec. 1, 1864.
Womer, Aaron, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. C.
Young, Charles F., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment. — One company of the Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment was composed principally of men from Blair County. This was designated as B company.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized Sept. 12, 1864, under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Col. Alfred B. McCalmont, Lieut.-Col. M. T. Heintzelman, Maj. Alexander Bobb, of Blair County. The regiment moved (September 13th) from Harrisburg, and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, on the James River, where it was assigned to the brigade of Col. Potter. On the 27th of November it joined the Army of the Potomac, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Ninth Corps, the division being under command of Gen. Hartranft. During the winter the regiment was on active duty in the front, and frequently under fire. In February, 1865, it took part in an expedition to Hatcher's Run, and returned after five days' marching, but without having participated in a general engagement.

On the 25th of March the enemy assaulted the Union lines with great fury and captured Fort Steadman. The regiment was ordered forward, and made a vigorous attack, driving the enemy from a position in its front, and bravely holding the ground gained. In the general assault made to retake the works, the Two Hundred and Eighth captured Battery No. 12, with three hundred prisoners, suffering a loss of forty-two killed and wounded. From the morning of the 27th it was constantly in motion until the 2d of April, when it took part in the final assault on Petersburg. Its position was a point in front of Fort Sedgwick, where the works were carried and held against repeated attacks made by the enemy during the day. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was forty-eight killed and wounded. At daylight on the 3d it was found that the Confederates had abandoned their last defenses, and the Union troops entered Petersburg. In the pursuit of the retreating enemy, the regiment moved with its division to Nottoway Court-House, arriving there on the 9th, in the evening of which day the news was received of Lee's surrender. It remained there until April 20th, when it moved to the rear, passing through Petersburg to City Point, whence it proceeded by transports to Alexandria, near which place it remained in camp till the 1st of June, when the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment, and the Two Hundred and Eighth was mustered out of service. The officers and men from Blair County were as follows:

COMPANY B.

(This company, with the exception of a few of its members otherwise noted, was mustered out of the service of the United States June 1, 1865.)

Capt James S. Shollar, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from private Sept. 8, 1864.

1st Lieut. Calvin C. Hewitt, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from private Sept. 8, 1864.

2d Lieut. William B. Blake, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from private Sept. 8, 1864.
1st Sergt. Miles C. Huyett, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Sergt. James Houck, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
Sergt. Robert Fray, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Sergt. Joseph H. Long, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Sergt. George M. Metz, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Corp. Thomas L. Houck, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Corp. William T. Brunell, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Corp. Samuel Buterbaugh, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Corp. Samuel H. Brubaker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Corp. Thomas L. Enyeart, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Corp. Enoch Piper, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Corp. William G. Butts, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Corp. Daniel Stitzel, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Musician J. A. B. McKamey, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Musician Thomas N. Brunell, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
Alexander, John S., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Alexander, W. H., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Boyles, John, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Blake, James, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
Bookhammer, W. G., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Brantner, James, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Briney, Michael, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Bertram, Peter A., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Clapper, Daniel, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Carles, Henry V., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Conaghan, Cyrus, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Ditch, John, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Decker, Isaac J., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Daughenbaugh, E., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Deck, Frederick, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Eckard, Winfield S., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Edmiston, Lewis, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Everheart, William, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Estright, Henry, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Fouse, William D., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Fouse, Henry G., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.
Fleigle, William W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Fox, Watson R., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Ginter, John E., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Hershel, Anthony, must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
Hetrick, Michael, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Hainley, John D., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Hershel, Lemuel, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Kutchell, George W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Kyle, William F., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Kyle, Silas, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Keyes, John M., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Kennedy, Johnston, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Kiler, Jacob, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Lang, Benjamin F., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Long, Elijah, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Moyer, Martin, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Megahan, William B., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Miller, Hezekiah, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Myers, George W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Merretts, John, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Morgan, Zachariah T., must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
Miller, Henry T., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; died Jan. 1, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., section C, division 3, grave 78.
Nash, Benjamin, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Negley, John C., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Nupper, Charles, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.
Pugh, Henry, must. in Sept. 9, 1864.
Richards, John, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Riley, Thomas, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Riley, James K., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Royer, Martin, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Rosenberger, Matthias, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Schollenberger, G., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Sleighter, Levi, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Snyder, Isaac, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Sniveley, Daniel, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Shively, Samuel L., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Slonaker, Lemuel A., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Smith, Andrew J., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Schwedner, Frederick, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Sharer, Christian, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Shaffer, Samuel B., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Shives, Isaac W., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Trees, Francis, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Tetwiler, William, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Troxell, James, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; died March 2, 1865.
Wentling, Jacob R., must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
White, Lysander M., must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Withers, Henry, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Wagner, Joseph, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Weysel, John, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Whitesel, James, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Yohn, Henry, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.

Huntingdon and Blair Men in other Regiments.—Besides the regiments whose formation and services have been sketched in preceding pages, there were many others, serving with equally honorable records in the war of the Rebellion, which contained men and officers from Huntingdon and Blair Counties, though less numerous than they were found in the organizations already mentioned. Among the many such regiments may be mentioned the following, viz.: Second Reserve Regiment, in which were a considerable number of men from Huntingdon County, principally in Company F. Eighth Reserve, Company F raised partly in Huntingdon County; Capt. John Eichelberger and First Lieut. Lewis B. Waltz were of this company. First Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Ed. Flood, raised partly in Blair County. Fifty-fifth Regiment, Co. I, Capt. David W. Madara, was raised partly in Blair. Fifty-sixth Regiment contained soldiers from Huntingdon; among them Lieut. J. T. Hutchinson. Seventy-eighth Regiment, Company K (new company: Captain, John Brewster; First Lieutenant, David G. Enyeart; Second Lieutenant, M. H. Sangree) was from Huntingdon County. One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Companies C and D contained men from Huntingdon County. One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, Company E, Capt. E. H. Miles, and Company F, First Lieut. John N. Blake, both contained Huntingdon County men. One Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment (Twentieth Cavalry), Company M (six months), Capt. William W. Wallace, Company E (three years), Capt. Samuel Montgomery, and Company B (three years), First Lieut. William L. Spanogle, all contained a considerable number of Huntingdon County men. One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, Company D, Lieut. Frank D. Stevens, men from Huntingdon County. One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment contained men from both Huntingdon and Blair. One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment contained men from Blair. The Fourteenth United

States Infantry, of which Maj. William Williams, of Blair County, was one of the field-officers, contained in its ranks a considerable number of men from that county.

Soldiers from Blair and Huntingdon also served in several of the Pennsylvania batteries. And many men from both counties went to the field with the militia of 1862, and with the emergency troops of 1863, under the calls for forces to repel the Confederate invasions of those years.

Third Regiment Emergency Men.—This regiment was called into service Sept. 11–13, 1862, to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of the State at that time, and discharged Sept. 23–25, 1862. In this regiment were many of the most prominent men of the State, together with two companies, F and G, from Huntingdon and Blair Counties:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, William Dorris, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, William C. Lawson; Major, William Frick; Adjutant, Robert P. Allen; Quartermaster, Charles A. Lane; Surgeon, Frank A. Bushey; Assistant Surgeons, E. W. Waltons, Jacob S. Bender; Chaplain, Justin R. Loomis; Sergeant-Major, John B. Linn; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jacob Stambaugh; Commissary-Sergeant, William B. Holmes; Hospital Steward, W. Cook Caldwell; Principal Musicians, William Cooper, D. J. Wharton.

Company F.—Captain, George W. Garrettson; First Lieutenant, William Lewis; Second Lieutenant, Abram A. Jacobs; First Sergeant, Roger C. McGill; Sergeants, George Jackson, James A. Brown, William Africa, Abram V. Westbrook; Corporals, William Williams, Livingston Robb, Peter C. Swoope, Samuel G. Whittaker, Christian Long, Henry McManigill, David Grove, Robert Martin; Musician, Charles Bivins; Privates, David Blair, Samuel T. Brown, Washington Buchanan, James Buchanan, James Brenington, George Bradley, John M. Bailey, William Bolen, Joseph R. Carmon, John Chilcott, Augustus L. Chestnutwood, Andrew Clark, Theodore H. Cremer, William C. Cunningham, William C. Clement, James Findley, Abram Fay, Benjamin Graffius, Henry Glazier, John L. Gleim, David P. Gwin, Samuel Hatfield, William Hatfield, Joseph Hanigar, Adam Hoffman, John Heffner, Orlady Heffner, David Houpt, John Hatfield, Thomas King, Urish B. Lewis, P. Marion Lytle, John Low, Isaac Long, John Myers, John A. Miller, John G. Miles, John McCracken, Daniel Newingham, William A. Orbison, John P. Orr, George W. Patterson, James Post John Roland, Jr., David Roland, David Reed William K. Rahm, R. Milton Speer, Michael Snyder, John Skees, John Straighthoof, Henry Snare, Samuel Steel, William Stapleton, John Scott, Henry Stouffer, James L. Thomas, John Vandevander, William S. White, Robert Woods.

Company G.—Captain, Joseph Johnston; First Lieutenant, James Long; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin M. Elliott; First Sergeant, William H. De Armitt; Sergeants, James R. McCauley, William W. Stricker, John Hagans, Joseph Houp; Corporals, Smith D. Elliott, John S. Wright, Isaac N. Stevens, George M. Cresswell, John Yocum, Joseph McCarty, William Quinn, Jr., Benjamin L. Neff; Musicians, William Cooper (pro. to principal musician), D. S. Bryan; Privates, Timothy Barnacle, William Benton, Matthew E. Cresswell, Samuel Conrad, L. J. Curley, Thomas L. Chilcotte, Nicholas Conroy, William Cheaney, William Conrad, William P. Davis, Henry Davis, Jr., James H. Davis, Samuel D. Davis, John G. Decker, Paul H Dillinger, John T. Dopp, John Forbes, James Gilland, Wesley Gregory, William Gilland, Matthew Gilland, Elias Hewitt, Henry Heffright, Samuel Hammus, John Hagen, David H. Harvey, Solomon Hamer, John D. Johnston, Thomas J. Jackson, Thomas Johnston, David Kuhn, William Lewis, Jacob Long, John Myton, Kennedy J. Myton, Albert Muffet, Samuel H. Myton, John A. Myers, M. F. McCartney, James McCafferty, John Nelson, Jr., Rudolph Neff, Jacob Roush, Theodore Renner, Thomas Rogers, George Reeder, William A. Stevens, J. H. Smith, Jacob Shuder, Samuel Steele, Abraham Stevens, Asberry Thompson, George Wall, Jonathan Wall, Edward C. Wilson, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, James Whitesell, Joseph L. Wilson, George Worley, Henry S. Wood, Miles Yocum, Emanuel Zeek.

CHAPTER XXIX.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Congress.—In 1788, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Henry Wyncoop, Thomas Hartley, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Thomas Scott, Peter Muhlenberg, and Daniel Heister were elected for the commonwealth on a general ticket.

An act passed March 16, 1791, divided the State into eight districts. The Sixth District was composed of the counties of Northumberland, Bedford, Franklin, Huntingdon, and Mifflin. The first election was held on the second Tuesday of October following, when Andrew Gregg was chosen to serve until March 4, 1793. An act approved April 7, 1792, provided that at the following October election representatives should be chosen by general ticket. The act of April 22, 1794, divided the State into twelve districts. The Tenth District was composed of the counties of Bedford, Franklin, and Huntingdon. The names of the gentlemen elected in this district were not obtained. In April, 1802, a redistricting for eleven members was made, when Dauphin, Cumberland, Mifflin, and Huntingdon were united and formed the Fourth District, entitled to two members. Thereafter members were chosen as follows:

Fourth District. Dauphin, Cumberland, Mifflin, and Huntingdon.

1802. David Bard, of Huntingdon.
1804–10. David Bard, of Huntingdon; Robert Whitehill, of Cumberland.

1812. *Ninth District. Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield and McKean.*

1812. David Bard, of Huntingdon.
1814. Thomas Burnside, of Centre.
1816–18. William P. Maclay, of Mifflin.
1820. John Brown.

1822. *Twelfth District. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield.*

1822. John Brown.
1824–26. John Mitchell, of Centre.
1828. John Scott, of Huntingdon.
1830. Robert Allison, of Huntingdon.

1832. *Fourteenth District. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre (and Clinton in 1839).*

1832–34. Joseph Henderson, of Mifflin.
1836–38. William W. Potter,[1] of Centre.
1839. George McCulloch.
1840–42. James Irvin, of Centre.

1843. *Seventeenth District. Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata, and Mifflin.*

1844–46. John Blanchard, of Centre.
1848. Samuel Calvin, of Blair.
1850. Andrew Parker, of Juniata.

1852. *Eighteenth District. Somerset, Cambria, Blair, and Huntingdon.*

1852. John McCulloch, of Huntingdon.
1854–56. John R. Edie, of Somerset.
1858–60. Samuel S. Blair, of Blair.

1862. *Seventeenth District. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin.*

1862. Archibald McAllister, of Blair.
1864. Abraham A. Barker, of Cambria.
1866–68. Daniel J. Morrell, of Cambria.
1870–72. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon.

[1] Died Oct. 28, 1839, and at a special election held November 20th following, George McCulloch was chosen to fill the vacancy.

1873. *Eighteenth District. Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder, and Perry.*

1874–76. William S. Stenger, of Franklin.
1878–80. Horatio G. Fisher, of Huntingdon.
1882. Louis M. Atkinson, of Juniata.

Representatives in the State Legislature.—SENATE.—The Constitution of 1790 provided that the first Senate should consist of eighteen members, to be chosen for four years. Northumberland, Luzerne, and Huntingdon formed one district. Elections were held in the several districts to which Huntingdon was attached as follows:

Northumberland, Luzerne, and Huntingdon.

1790. William Montgomery, of Northumberland (elected to Congress).
1793. William Hepburn, of Northumberland (to fill vacancy).

Apportionment of 1794.[1] *Huntingdon and Bedford.*

1794. John Canan, of Huntingdon.
1797. Richard Smith, of Huntingdon.

Apportionment of 1801. *Bedford, Huntingdon, and Somerset.*

1801. John Piper, of Bedford.
1805. Henry Wertz, Jr.
1807. Jacob Blocher.

Apportionment of 1808. *Huntingdon and Mifflin.*

1808. Ezra Doty, of Mifflin.
1812. William Beale, of Mifflin.

Apportionment of 1815. *Huntingdon and Mifflin.*

1816. Alexander Dysart, of Huntingdon.
1820. Michael Wallace, of Huntingdon.

Apportionment of 1822. *Huntingdon and Mifflin.*

1822. William R. Smith, of Huntingdon.
1824. Christian Garber, of Huntingdon.
1828. Thomas Jackson, of Huntingdon.

Apportionment of 1829. *Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Cambria.*

1832. George McCulloch.

Apportionment of 1836. *Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, and Union.*

1836. David R. Porter, of Huntingdon.[2]
1838. Robert P. Maclay; James M. Bell, of Huntingdon.
1840. James Mathers.
1842. Henry C. Eyer.

Apportionment of 1843. *Huntingdon and Bedford.*

1844. John Morrison, of Huntingdon.
1847. Alexander King, of Bedford.

Apportionment of 1850. *Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria.*

1850. R. A. McMultrie, of Blair.
1853. John Cresswell, Jr., of Blair.
1856. John Cresswell, Jr., of Blair.

Apportionment of 1857. *Huntingdon, Bedford, and Somerset.*

1857. William P. Schell, of Bedford.
1860. Samuel S. Wharton, of Huntingdon.[3]
1862. Alexander Stutzman, of Somerset.
1863. George W. Householder, of Bedford.

Apportionment of 1864. *Huntingdon, Blair, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry.* (*Two senators.*)

1864. L. W. Hall, of Blair; Kirk Haines, of Perry.
1867. J. K. Kobinson; C. J. McIntyre, of Perry.
1870. R. Bruce Petrikin, of Huntingdon; David M. Crawford, of Juniata.

Apportionment of 1871. *Huntingdon, Centre, Juniata, and Mifflin.*

1873. Joseph S. Waream.

Apportionment of 1874. *Huntingdon and Franklin.*

(Under Constitution of 1873 the length of term was restored to four years.)

1874. Chambers McKibbin, of Franklin, for two years.
1876. Horatio G. Fisher, of Huntingdon.
1880. John Stewart, of Franklin.

HOUSE.—The members elected from Huntingdon County since its formation, or from the districts of which it formed a part, were as follows:

Huntingdon alone.

1787–88. Hugh Davidson.
1789–90. David Stewart.
1791–93. John Canan.
1794–95. David McMurtrie.
1796–97. Samuel Marshall.
1798–99. John Blair.
1800. James Kerr.
1801. James Kerr.
John Blair.
1802. William Steel.
John Blair.
1803. Richard Smith.
Lewis Mytinger.
1804–6. Arthur Moore.
James McCune.
1807–8. Arthur Moore.
Alexander Dysart.
1809–11. Alexander Dysart.
William McAlevy.
1812. Alexander Dysart.
R. James Law.
1813–14. R. James Law.
John Crum.
1815. Alexander Dysart.
Conrad Bucher.
1816–17. Conrad Bucher.
Christian Garber.
1818. Robert Young.
J. D. Aurandt.
1819–20. John Scott.
David R. Porter.
1821. John Scott.
John Royer.
1822. John Ashman.
David R. Porter.
1823. Henry Shippen.
Peter Cassidy.
1824. Henry Shippen.
John Ashman.
1825. Matthew Wilson.
Joseph Adams.
1826–27. Matthew Wilson.
John Blair.
1828. John Blair.
John Owens.
1829. John Blair.
Henry Beaver.
1830. John Blair.
John Williamson.
1831. John Porter.
Henry Beaver.
1832. Samuel Royer.
James Clarke.
1833–34. James Clarke.
Thomas T. Cromwell.
1835. Henry L. McConnell.
George Hudson.
1836. Jeremiah Cunningham.
James Crawford.
1837–38. Jeremiah Cunningham.
John Morrison.
1839. John Morrison.
Joseph Higgens.
1840. J. George Miles.
Joseph Higgens.
1841. Jesse Moore.
Thomas Weston.
1842–43. Jonathan McWilliams.
Brice Blair.
1844. Henry Brewster.
R. A. McMurtrie.
1845. H. L. Patterson.
Alexander Gwin.
1846[4]–47. David Blair.
1848–49. Augustus K. Cornyn.
1850–51.[5] William B. Smith.
Seth R. McCune.
1852. Samuel S. Wharton.
James L. Gwin.
1853. James Maguire.
James L. Gwin.
1854. George Lens.
George W. Smith.
1855–56. John H. Wintrode.
John M. Gibboney.
1857.[6] Daniel Houtz.
1858. R. B. Wigton.
1859. J. Simpson Africa.
1860. Brice X. Blair.
1861. John Scott.
1862. Adin W. Benedict.
1863. David Etzler.
1864.[7] John N. Swoope.
John Balsbach.

[1] The act of April 22, 1794, directed that the Senate should consist of twenty-four senators, and the House of Representatives of seventy-eight members. Huntingdon and Bedford constituted a senatorial district, and Huntingdon was allotted one member of the House. At the next septennial period, 1801, the number of senators was fixed at twenty-five and representatives at eighty-six. Bedford, Huntingdon, and Somerset were made a senatorial district, and Huntingdon given two members of the House.

[2] Nominated for Governor in 1838, and resigned senatorship.

[3] Died, and Alexander Stutzman elected to fill unexpired term.

[4] Blair County erected and representation of Huntingdon reduced.

[5] Huntingdon and Blair united under apportionment of 1850 into one district.

[6] Huntingdon alone.

[7] Under apportionment of 1864, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata constituted a district for the election of two members.

1865. Ephraim Baker.
James M. Brown.
1866. Henry S. Wharton.
James M. Brown.
1867. Henry S. Wharton.
John S. Miller.
1868. Samuel T. Brown.
Amos H. Martin.
1869–70. H. J. McAteer.
Abraham Rohrer.
1871–72.[1] Franklin H. Lane.
1873. W. K. Burchinell.
1874.[2] William P. McNite.
H. H. Mateer.
1876. Alexander Port.
P. P. Dewees.
1878. Benjamin R. Foust.
M. P. Doyle.
1880. Alexander Port.
Henry C. Marshall.
1882. Thomas H. Adams.
Thomas W. Myton.

CHAPTER XXX.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Robert Galbraith, commissioned Nov. 23, 1787.
Thomas Smith, commissioned Aug. 20, 1791.
James Riddle, first presided August session, 1794.
Thomas Cooper, first presided November session, 1804.
Jonathan Walker, commissioned March 1, 1806.
Charles Huston, first presided August session, 1818.
Thomas Burnside, first presided August session, 1826.
George W. Woodward, commissioned April 9, 1841.
Abraham S. Wilson, commissioned March 30, 1842.
George Taylor, commissioned April 6, 1849, elected October, 1851, October, 1861.
John Dean, elected October, 1871, November, 1881.

JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

Lazarus B. McLene, commissioned Sept. 25, 1787.
Andrew Henderson, commissioned Sept. 25, 1787.
Isaac Thompson, commissioned May 5, 1790.

The act of April 13, 1791, divided the State into five Common Pleas districts, and provided for the appointment in each district of "a person of knowledge and integrity skilled in the laws" to be president and judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, and of a number of other persons, not fewer than three nor more than four, to be commissioned in each county as judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Mifflin Counties constituted the Fourth District, for which Thomas Smith was appointed and commissioned president judge in August following. Under the act mentioned there were appointed,—

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

David Stewart, commissioned Aug. 17, 1791.
John Canan, commissioned Aug. 17, 1791.
Robert Galbraith (3d), commissioned Aug. 17, 1791.
Benjamin Elliott (4th), commissioned Aug. 17, 1791.
Hugh Davidson (2d), commissioned Nov. 4, 1791.
William Steel, commissioned April 2, 1804.
Joseph McCune, commissioned Dec. 1, 1810.
Joseph Adams, commissioned July 10, 1826.
John Ker, commissioned Dec. 25, 1838.
James Gwin, commissioned Feb. 25, 1843.
John Stewart, commissioned March 23, 1846.
Jonathan McWilliams, commissioned April 4, 1851.

Under the Constitution, as amended in 1850, the office was made elective, and the term fixed at five years. Those elected were as follows:

1851. Jonathan McWilliams.
Thomas F. Stewart.
1856. Benjamin F. Patton.
John Brewster.
1859. John Long.[3]
1860. William B. Leas.
1861. Benjamin F. Patton.
1865. Anthony J. Beaver.
1866. David Clarkson.
1870. Anthony J. Beaver.
1871. David Clarkson.
1875. Adam Heeter.
1876. Graffus Miller.
1880. John Laporte.
1881. George W. Johnston.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following list contains the names of the justices appointed from the organization of the county to 1793:

Thomas Duncan Smith, for the town of Huntingdon, commissioned Nov. 23, 1787.
John Williams, for the township of Huntingdon, commissioned Nov. 23, 1787.
Thomas McCune, for the township of Tyrone, commissioned Nov. 23, 1787.
William Phillips, for the township of Woodberry, commissioned Nov. 23, 1787.
Hugh Davidson, for the township of Dublin, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
George Ashman, for the township of Shirley, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
Robert Riddle, for the township of Barree, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
William Phillips, for the township of Woodberry, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
Thomas Wilson, for the township of Hopewell, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
John Holliday, for the township of Frankstown, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
John Williams, for the township of Huntingdon, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
Abraham Robinson, for the township of Frankstown, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
Andrew Porter, for the township of Franklin, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
Samuel Kyle, for the township of Tyrone, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
John Patton, for the town of Huntingdon, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
James Sommerville, for the township of Shirley, commissioned Sept. 1, 1791.
Isaac Thompson, for the township of Dublin, commissioned Jan. 3, 1792.
Thomas Morrow, for the township of Dublin, commissioned June 13, 1792.
Alexander McConnell, for the town of Huntingdon, commissioned April 11, 1793.
Abraham Wright, for the township of Springfield, commissioned June 7, 1793.
Benjamin Davidson, for the township of Franklin, commissioned June 7, 1793.

By a law passed Feb. 5, 1777, the freeholders of each township were authorized to elect two, and of each unincorporated county town six persons for justices of the peace. From the names of the persons so chosen one-half were commissioned.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFFS.

1787. Benjamin Elliott.
1788. John Patton.
1792. John Galbraith.
1795. John Patton.
1798. James McMurtrie.
1801. John Patton.
1804. John Miller.
1806. John Patton.
1809. Patrick Gwin.
1812. John Patton.
1815. Patrick Gwin.
1818. John Patton.
1821. Patrick Gwin.
1824. William Speer.
1827. William Simpson.
1830. Thomas Johnston.

[1] Huntingdon alone.

[2] Huntingdon was assigned two members under the Constitution of 1873.

[3] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John Brewster, Dec. 5th.

1833. James Henderson.
1836. Thomas Lloyd.[1]
1837. Joseph Higgins.[2]
1838. Joseph Shannon.
1841. John Shaver.
1844. John Armitage.
1847. Matthew Crownover.
1850. William B. Zeigler.
1853. Joshua Greenland.
1856. Graffus Miller.
1859. John C. Watson.
1862. George W. Johnston.
1865. James F. Bathurst.
1868. D. R. P. Neely.
1871. Amon W. Houck.
1874. Thomas K. Henderson.
1877. Samuel H. Irvin.
1880. William J. Geissinger.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Lazarus B. McLene, commissioned Sept. 25, 1787.
Andrew Henderson, commissioned Dec. 13, 1788.
William Steel, commissioned Feb. 28, 1809.
John A. Henderson, commissioned Feb. 9, 1821.
David R. Porter, commissioned Dec. 19, 1823.
Robert Campbell, commissioned Jan. 2, 1836.
James Steel, commissioned Jan. 7, 1839.
John Cresswell, commissioned Jan. 1839.
James Steel, elected October, 1839, October, 1842, October, 1845.
Theodore H. Cremer, elected October, 1848, October, 1851.
Matthew F. Campbell, elected October, 1854.
David Caldwell, elected October, 1857.
William C. Wagoner, elected October, 1860, October, 1863.
J. Randolph Simpson, elected October, 1866.
M. M. McNeil, elected October, 1869.
Thomas W. Myton, elected October, 1872.
Lewis M. Stewart, elected November, 1875.
W. McKnight Williamson, appointed Nov. 22, 1877;[3] elected November, 1878, November, 1881.

REGISTERS, RECORDERS, AND CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURTS.

Andrew Henderson, commissioned Sept. 29, 1787.
William Steel, commissioned Feb. 28, 1809.
Richard Smith, commissioned Feb. 9, 1821.
William Ker, commissioned Jan. 1, 1824.
David R. Porter, commissioned Feb. 16, 1827.
John Reed, commissioned Jan. 2, 1836.
Thomas P. Campbell, commissioned Jan. 2, 1839.
John Reed, elected October, 1839, October, 1842.
Jacob Miller, elected October, 1845.
Matthew F. Campbell, elected October, 1848, October, 1851.
Henry Glazier, elected October, 1854, October, 1857.
Daniel W. Womelsdorf, elected October, 1860, October, 1863.
John E. Smucker, elected October, 1866, October, 1869.
William E. Lightner, elected October, 1872, November, 1875.
Irvin D. Kuntzelman, elected November, 1878, November, 1881.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first election for county commissioners occurred in 1787, when three commissioners were chosen, one of whom was to serve for three years, one for two years, and one for one year, and one each year thereafter, to serve for three years, unless in case of vacancy.

1787. David Stewart.
John Dean.
James Sommerville.
1788. Patrick Cassidy.
1789. Robert Riddle.
1790. John Cadwallader.
1791. John Blair.
1792. Patrick Galbraith.
1793. John Shaver.
1794. James Kerr.
1795. Thomas Morrow.
1796. William Steel.
1797. Hugh Morrison.
1798. John Steel.
1799. John Cadwallader.
1800. Benjamin Elliott.
1801. Joseph Patton.
1802. Thomas Wilson.
1803. William Wilson.
1804. John Crawford.
1805. Joseph Patton.
1806. John Robison.
1807. John Huyett.
1808. David Lloyd.
1809. R. James Law.
1810. Robert Provines.
1811. John Sharrer.
1812. William Simpson.
1813. Maxwell Kinkead.
1814. John Morrison.
1815. Matthew Wilson.
1816. Philip Roller.
1817. Peter Cassidy.
1818. Samuel Gooshorn.
1819. James Simpson.
1820. William Reed.
1821. John Stewart.
1822. John Cresswell.
1823. John McMullen.
1824. William Simpson.
1825. Conrad Bucher.
1826. Henry Beaver.
1827. James Steel.
1828. George Ashman.
1829. John Stewart.
1830. Jacob Hoffman.
1831. Samuel Smith.
1832. John Lutz.
1833. Robert Lytle.
1834. John Stewart.
1835. Peter Hewit.
1836. John Stever.
1837. Peter Swoope.
1838. James Moore.
1839. Joshua Roller.
1840. Kenzie L. Greene.
1841. Robert Moore.
1842. Alexander Knox.
1843. John F. Miller, for one year.
Mordecai Chilcote.
1844. John F. Miller.
1845. William Bell.
1846. Daniel Teague, two years.
Robt. Cummins, three years.
1847. Joshua Greenland.
1848. William Hutchison.
1849. Isaac Peightal.
1850. Benjamin Leas.
1851. Robert Stitt, two years.
Eliel Smith, three years.
1852 Samuel Wigton.
1853. Thomas Hamer.
1854. Benjamin K. Neff.
1855. Jacob Baker.
1856. H. L. McCarthy.
1857. George W. Mattern.
1858. John Flenner.
1859. M. F. Campbell.
1860. John Cummins.
1861. John S. Isett.
1862. P. M. Bare.
1863. John Householder.
1864. Jacob Miller.
1865. Adam Warfel.
1866. Adam Fouse.
1867. Samuel Cummins.
1868. Simeon Wright.
1869. George Jackson.
1870. A. B. Miller.
1871. Jonathan Evans.
1872. David Hare.
1873. N. K. Covert.
1874. W. J. Ammerman.
1875. Andrew G. Neff.
David B. Weaver.
A. Wesley Wright.
1878. James Smith.
W. H. Benson.
Benjamin Isenberg.
1881. Henry Davis.
Nicholas Isenberg.
Samuel P. Smith.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Formerly county treasurers were appointed by the county commissioners, and May 27, 1841, the law was changed, making it an elective office. In 1787, David McMurtrie appears upon the treasurer's bond as having been appointed, and in 1788 and 1789, Benjamin Elliott's name appears, also in 1799, and no name for the intervening years between 1789 and 1799, therefore it is supposed he held the office continuously from 1788 to 1799. There is also lacking the documentary evidence of who the incumbent of the office was for the years 1802, 1804, 1805, and 1828.

1800–3. John Johnston.
1806–8. Robert Allison.
1809–11, 1815–17, Thomas Ker.
1812. John Huyett.
1813–14, 1818–20, Samuel Steel.
1821–23, 1829–31. Isaac Dorland.
1824–25. John Miller.
1826–27. Walter Clarke.
1833–34. Jacob Miller.
1835–37. Thomas Fisher.
1838. David Snare.
David Blair.
1838–40. David Blair.
1841. Andrew H. Hirst.[4]
1843. George Taylor.
1845. Joseph Law.
1847. Isaac Neff.
1849. John A. Doyle.
1851. John Marks.
1853. Joseph M. Stevens.
1855. A. B. Crewitt.[5]
1859. H. T. White.
1861. J. A. Nash.
1863. David Black.
1865. Thomas W. Myton.
1867. M. M. Logan.
1869. Samuel J. Cloyd.
1871. A. W. Kenyon,
1873. T. W. Montgomery.[6]
1875. G. Ashman Miller.
1878. A. P. McElwaine.
1881. Harris Richardson.

[1] Died Oct. 30, 1837.
[2] Appointed by the Governor.
[3] To fill vacancy occurring by the death of Lewis M. Stewart.
[4] Mr. Hirst was the last appointed, and the first elected under the new law, which election took place in October, 1841, for a term of two years under the then existing law.
[5] He died in office, when, April 14, 1857, F. H. Lane was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1857 was elected for the full term.
[6] Prior to the election of 1875 the State Constitution had been changed, and the term of treasurer extended to three years, to which office G. Ashman Miller was elected.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

John Armstrong, commissioned 8th October, 1750, for Cumberland County.

Richard Tea was commissioned 20th September, 1764, for that part of the county of Cumberland "which is bounded to the westward by the Allegheny Hills, to the southward by the Province of Maryland, and to the eastward and northward by the yellow lines as marked and set off in the annexed map."[1] Bond, £200 province money.

William Maclay, commissioned 24th September, 1764, for "that part of the said county of Cumberland bounded to the eastward by the river Susquehanna, to the southward by the river Juniata and Tuscarora Mountain, to the westward by the district in the said county allotted to Richard Tea, surveyor, and to the northward by a line to be drawn from John Penn's Creek to the Allegheny Mountain, according to the late purchase made by the said proprietaries of the Indians." Bond, £200. Adam Hoops, surety.

Thomas Smith, commissioned 29th March, 1771, "to be surveyor of the western part of the county of Cumberland and part of the county of Bedford, formerly the district of Richard Tea." Bond, £500. Bondsmen, William Smith, D.D., and David Franks.

George Woods, commissioned 25th May, 1782, for the whole county of Bedford. Recommissioned 10th November, 1789, for the whole county of Bedford except that part of it already granted to Alexander McLean, Esq. (west of Allegheny Mountain). Canceled the 21st December, 1791, and George Woods, Jr., appointed.

John Canan, commissioned 27th September, 1787, for the county of Huntingdon. David Stewart and Andrew Henderson, sureties.

Same, 30th September, 1791.

Same, April 11, 1792, for District No. 3 (late purchase).

Same, 25th April, 1800.

John Morrison, commissioned April 13, 1809, May 11, 1812, Dec. 9, 1813, May 11, 1815.

Peter Cassidy, commissioned April 17, 1818.

William Reed, commissioned June 20, 1821.

Daniel Africa, commissioned June 7, 1824, May 24, 1827.

William Reed, commissioned May 31, 1830. Oath dated 10th June, 1830, taken before James Saxton, J. P.

Same, May 15, 1833. Oath taken 1st June, 1833, before Daniel Africa, J. P.

Francis Cassidy, commissioned May 30, 1836.

Jacob Cresswell.

William Reed, commissioned May 16, 1839.

Samuel Caldwell, commissioned May 15, 1845.

Same, commissioned June 2, 1848.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

William Christy, elected Tuesday, 8th October, 1850. Christy, 1632 votes; Samuel Caldwell, 1262 votes. Christy sworn by Cremer, clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions, Nov. 21, 1850. Oath filed Nov. 23, 1850. P. O., Alexandria.

J. Simpson Africa, elected Oct. 11, 1853. Oath filed Dec. 15, 1853. P. O., Huntingdon.

J. Simpson Africa received 2013 votes, John F. Ramey received 2013 votes, Oct. 14, 1856. "Each having received the same number of votes, there is no choice, and the court must appoint."

John F. Ramey appointed. Certificate of oath filed 24th April, 1857, by Court of Quarter Sessions. P. O., Huntingdon.

John F. Ramey, elected Oct. 11, 1859. Oath filed Aug. 2, 1860.

John A. Pollock, elected 14th October, 1862. Oath filed April 25, 1863. P. O., Mount Union.

Henry Wilson, appointed by Court of Quarter Sessions, 21st November, 1864. Oath filed Dec. 12, 1864. P. O., Wilsonia.

James E. Glasgow, elected Oct. 10, 1865. Oath filed Nov. 8, 1865. P. O., Cassville.

Same, elected Oct. 13, 1868. Oath filed Feb. 12, 1869.

Henry Wilson, elected Oct. 10, 1871. Oath filed Nov. 23, 1871. P. O., Wilsonia.

Henry Wilson, elected Nov. 3, 1874. Oath filed Jan. 19, 1878. P. O. Huntingdon.

William H. Booth, elected Nov. 6, 1877. Oath filed March 23, 1878. P. O., Maddensville.

John S. Lytle, elected November, 1881. P. O., Spruce Creek.

[1] A map filed in the land office.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1850-53. J. Sewell Stewart.
1856. Theodore H. Cremer.
1859. Samuel T. Brown.
1862. J. H. O. Corbin.
1864. James D. Campbell.
1866. K. Allen Lovell.
1869. Milton S. Lytle.
1872. H. Clay Madden.
1875. J. Chalmers Jackson.
1878–81. George B. Orlady.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

On May 6, 1850, an act was approved providing "for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Huntingdon," when Thomas Fisher, Kenzie L. Greene, Benjamin Leas, James Gillam, John McCulloch, John Porter, Isaac Taylor, A. P. Wilson, John Watson, Caleb Greenland, and S. Miles Green were appointed to select and purchase a site, provided the people at the next annual election voted in favor of the erection of such house. The vote was taken in accordance with the act, which resulted as follows: For the erection of a poor-house, 1299, and against the purchase of site and building the house, 952.

After the purchase of site and building the house thereon, an act of the Assembly was passed authorizing the people to vote upon the question of sale of said property, which resulted: For the sale, 892, and against sale, 2802.

The act of 1850 provided for the election of three directors the first year, and one yearly thereafter.

1851. James Clarke, James Saxton, George Hudson.
1852. John Brewster.
1853. Samuel Mattern.
1854. J. A. Shade.
1855. Kenzie L. Greene.
1856. Joseph Gibbony.
1857. James Murphy.
1858. David Clarkson.
1859. William Moore.
1860. Samuel Peightal.
1861. James Henderson.
1862. Samuel Heckadorn.
1863. John Logan.
1864. Henry Davis, three years; Henry A. Mark, one year.
1865. John Flenner.
1866. Jackson Harman.
1867. Adam Heeter.
1868. John Miller.
1869. James Smith.
1870. John P. Stewart.
1871. Harris Richardson.
1872. Michael Kyper.
1873. Gilbert Horning.
1874. Aaron W. Evans.
1875. John Griffith.
1876. Daniel Conrad.
1877. James Harper, three years; Michael Stair, two years.
1878. Abram B. Miller.
1879. Jacob Haffly.
1880. James Harper.
1881. Jacob H. Isett
1882. Jacob Haffly.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

1867. George W. Shontz, N. K. Covert.
1870. S. B. Chaney, John Vandevander.
1873. John G. Stewart, Samuel Brooks.
1876. John X. Lutz, Nicholas Isenberg.
1879. Richard Wills, Adam Krugh, and James Henderson, appointed in 1881 to fill vacancy by reason of Adam Krugh's removal from the State.
1882. Jonathan Evans, Henry Chamberlain.

CHAPTER XXXII.

POPULATION AND POST-OFFICES.

Census of 1880.—The tenth census of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States was taken pursuant to acts of Congress approved respectively on March 3, 1879, and April 20, 1880. An office

was established in the Department of the Interior designated the Census Office, the chief officer of which was called the superintendent of the census. The secretary arranged the counties of the several States into groups of contiguous territory called supervisors' districts, for each of which a supervisor of the census was appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In Pennsylvania there were ten such districts. Each supervisor, with the approval of the superintendent, apportioned his district into sub-divisions most convenient for the purpose of enumeration. The Seventh District of this State consisted of fourteen counties, to wit: York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Perry, Juniata, Snyder, Union, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield. J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, was commissioned supervisor. The territory of this district was arranged into two hundred and seventy-nine sub-districts. Huntingdon County contained twenty-seven. The names of the sub-districts and of the enumerators appointed are as follows:

Sub-dist. No.	District.	Enumerator.
180	Warrior's Mark township and Birmingham borough	William L. Rider.
181	Franklin township	Samuel Wigton.
182	Morris township	David Wilson.
183	Jackson township	J. L. McIlvaine.
184	Barree township	Robert G. Miller.
185	West township	B. Frank Brown.
186	Logan township and Petersburg borough	George B. Porter.
187	Porter township, north end, and Alexandria borough	J. Russell Cross.
188	Porter township, south end	John Huyett.
189	Oneida and Henderson townships	J. Glasgow Simpson.
	Huntingdon Borough.	
190	First Ward, and that part of the Third Ward east of Warm Springs Avenue	Peter Gerlach.
191	Second Ward	William Africa.
192	Fourth Ward, and that part of the Third Ward lying west of the Warm Springs Avenue	Rev. A. G. Dole.
193	Brady township	George Eby.
194	Juniata and Walker townships	Abraham S Simpson.
195	Penn township and Marklesburg borough	John G. Beaver.
196	Lincoln and Hopewell townships	John H. Hess.
197	Union township and Mapleton borough	James S. Gillam.
198	Cass and Tod townships and Cassville borough	James Henderson.
199	Broad Top City, Dudley, Coalmont boroughs, and Carbon township	John Ronan.
200	Mount Union borough and that part of Shirley township which constitutes the Mount Union election district	George W. Lukens.
201	Shirley election district and Shirleysburg borough	Louis A. Brown.
202	Orbisonia borough and Cromwell township	William H. Miller.
203	Clay township, Saltillo borough, and Three Springs borough	Mrs. Mary E. Greene.
204	Springfield township	James Norris.
205	Dublin township and Shade Gap borough	Miss Mary E. Taylor.
206	Tell township	James G. McClure.

POPULATION—CENSUS OF 1880.

Alexandria borough		484
Barree township		1,085
Birmingham borough		233
Brady township		909
Mill Creek village	288	
Broad Top City borough		298
Carbon township		1,393
Barnet village	110	
Friendship village	217	
Ground Hog Valley	55	
Little Valley	69	
Minersville	248	
Robertsdale	694	
Cass township		720
Cassville borough		188
Clay township		891
Coalmont borough		171
Cromwell township		1,709
New Rockhill village	200	
Old Rockhill	190	
Dublin township		925
Dudley borough		203
Franklin township		1,129
Henderson township		738
Hopewell township		679
Huntingdon borough		4,125
First Ward	895	
Second Ward	1351	
Third Ward	1018	
Fourth Ward	861	
Jackson township		1,655
Ennisville village	70	
Greenwood Furnace village	225	
McAlevy's Fort village	145	
Juniata township		438
Lincoln township		604
Logan township		611
Mapleton borough		444
Marklesburg borough		232
Morris township		678
Spruce Creek village	218	
Water Street village	[illegible]	
Mount Union borough		764
Oneida township		353
Orbisonia borough		766
Penn township		998
Grafton village	133	
Grantsville village	73	
Petersburg borough		381
Porter township		1,039
Barree Iron-Works village	260	
Saltillo borough		227
Shade Gap borough		170
Shirley township		1,703
Shirleysburg borough		367
Springfield township		816
Maddenville village	26	
Meadow Gap village	26	
Tell township		1,058
Three Springs borough		239
Tod township		843
Union township		780
Walker township		1,002
McConnellstown village	308	
Smithfield village	151	
Warrior's Mark township		1,240
Spring Mount village	94	
Warrior's Mark village	206	
West township		763
Fairfield village	33	
Mooresville village	48	
Total		33,956

LIST OF POST-OFFICES, WITH THEIR LOCATION, JANUARY, 1883.

Post-Office.	Township or Borough.
Airy Dale	Brady.
Alexandria	Alexandria borough.
Anghwick Mills	Shirley.
Barree Forge	Porter.
Birmingham	Birmingham borough.
Broad Top	Broad Top City borough.
Calvin	Union.
Cassville	Cassville borough.
Coalmont	Coalmont borough.
Coffee Run	Lincoln.
Ccletaine Forge	Franklin.
Cole's Summit	Tod.
Colfax	Union.
Cornprojet's Mills	Miller.
Cottage	West.
Cove Station	Hopewell.
Donation	Oneida.
Dudley	Dudley borough.
Dutton	
Eagle Foundry	Tod.
East Broad Top	Tod.
Ennisville	Jackson.
Franklinville	Franklin.
Grafton	Penn.
Graysville	Franklin.
Greenwood Furnace	Jackson.
Hare's Valley	Cass.
Hill Valley	Shirley.
Hubelsville	Clay.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon borough.
James Creek	Marklesburg borough.
Latta Grove	Cass.
McAlevy's Fort	Jackson.
McConnellstown	Walker.
McNeal	
Maddenville	Springfield.
Manor Hill	Barree.
Mapleton Depot	Mapleton borough.
Masseysburg	Barree.
Meadow Gap	Springfield.

Post-Office.	Township or Borough.
Mill Creek	Brady.
Morrell	Morris.
Mount Union	Mount Union borough.
Neff's Mills	West.
Nossville	Tell.
Orbisonia	Orbisonia borough.
Page	Union.
Paradise Furnace	Tod.
Pennsylvania Furnace	Franklin.
Petersburg	Petersburg borough.
Robertsdale	Carbon.
Saltillo	Saltillo borough.
Saulsburg	Barree.
Shade Gap	Shade Gap borough.
Shade Valley	Tell.
Shirleysburg	Shirleysburg borough.
Sly Beaver	Lincoln.
Spruce Creek	Morris.
Three Springs	Three Springs borough.
Tod	Tod.
Trough Creek	Tod.
Union Church	Henderson.
Valley Point	Shirley.
Warrior's Mark	Warrior's Mark.
Water Street	Morris.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BARREE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, as will be noticed by reference to Chapter III., was formed by the Cumberland County Court at October sessions, 1767, and then embraced all of the area of Huntingdon County west of Jack's Mountain and Sideling Hill and the greater portion of Blair County. The name was originally written BARRÉ. As the township was created during the times when the people of the colonies were protesting against the taxes imposed upon them by the mother-country, it is supposed the name was conferred in honor of Col. Isaac Barré, who by a speech delivered in 1765 in the British Parliament on the celebrated Stamp Act, patriotically defended the colonists. The name soon became written "Barree," and long usage has established that as the correct orthography. In the changes of more than a century it was so shorn of its extensive proportions as to be reduced to an area of about twenty-five square miles, it being about four miles wide, with an average length slightly exceeding six miles. Its general shape is that of a parallelogram, with its northern end resting on the summit of Tussey's Mountain, which separates it from Centre County. Jackson bounds it on the east, Miller on the south, and West on the southwest.

With the exception of Herrad's Run, a tributary of Standing Stone Creek, the drainage of the township is by way of Shaver's Creek. This stream flows through Shaver's Creek Valley.

Numerous springs issue from the mountain-side and from the high lands east and south of the creek, which feed that stream with fresh and clear water, whose appearance is quite unlike that which distinguishes the waters of Shaver's Creek when it flows into the Juniata. The discoloration is caused by the peculiar earths through which it flows in West and Logan townships. In Barree are also springs of mineral waters, several of them being highly charged with sulphur. Iron ore abounds in considerable quantities, and although but partially developed has been found to yield a large percentage of excellent metal. The soil of the tillable parts of the township is, in the main, somewhat thin, but is fairly fertile, and under skillful cultivation yields fine returns. It appears well adapted for fruit culture. There are some fine improvements and well-tilled farms.

The first assessment of the property in this township after the formation of Huntingdon County was in 1788. The following extracts have been arranged as nearly as possible according to the territory of the township as it has been since subdivided.

The abbreviations used are "W," for warranted land; "L," for land held by "locations" or orders of survey; "Imp.," for land held by improvement-right; "a.," for acres; "h.," for horses; "h. c.," for horned cattle; "c.," for cows.

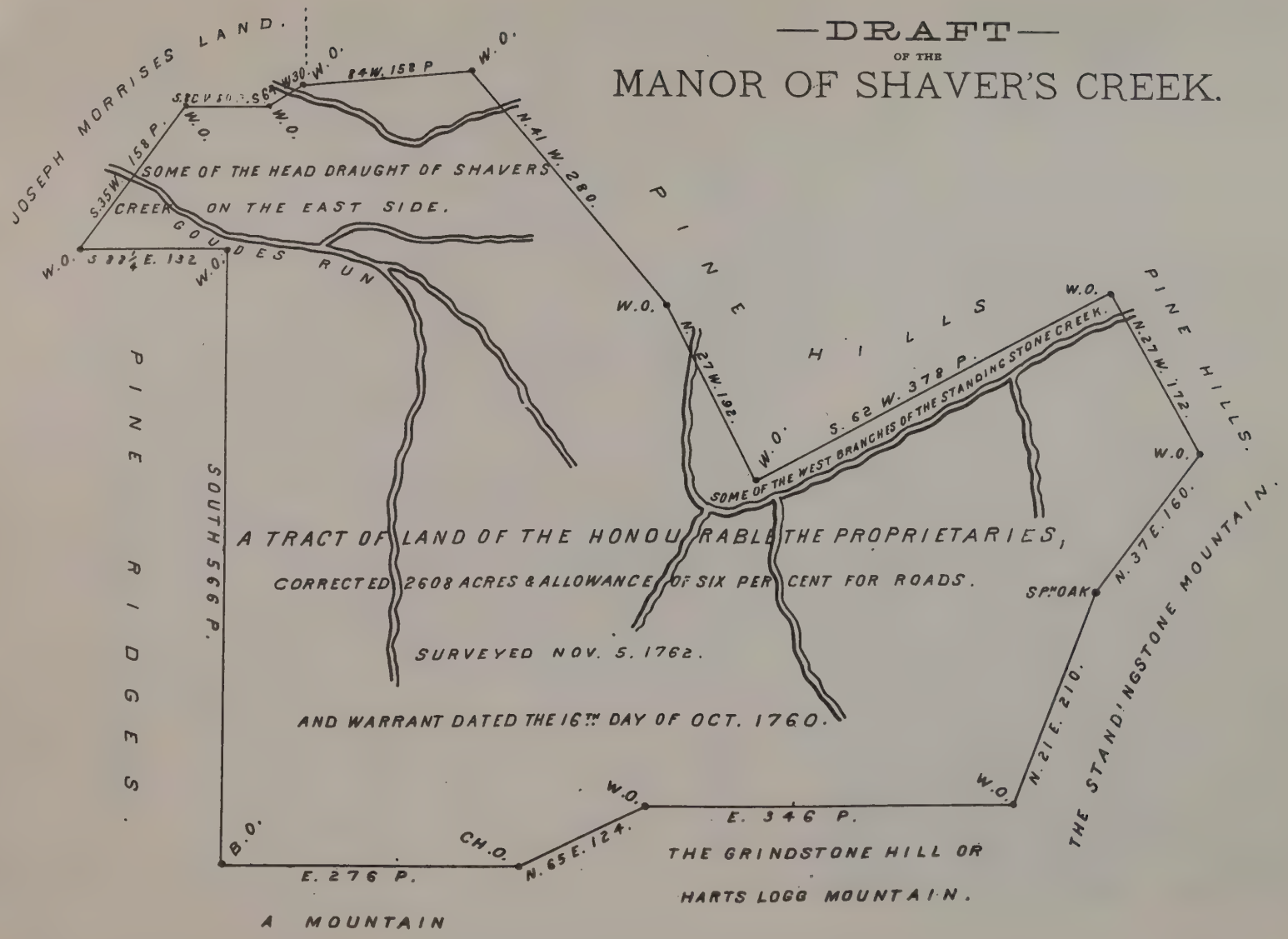
Robert Smith, collector, made a return of the lands upon which there was no property to pay the taxes. These tracts are designated with an *, and were either unimproved or untenanted.

BARREE AND MILLER.

Bell, Arthur, 90 a., 2 h., 1 h. c.
Collins, Moses (for Manor), 125 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
China, Gilbert (for Manor), a. L. 125, a. W., 1 h., 1 h. c.
China, Isaiah (for Manor), a. L., 125 a. W., 1 h., 1 h. c.
China, Edward, 1 h., 1 h. c.
Cope, Jacob (for Cox), 350 a. W., 2 h., 1 h. c.
Ewing, Thomas, 300 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Ewing, Samuel, 50 a. I., 2 h , 2 h. c.
Ewing, John, Sr. (for Harshaw), 300 a. L., 2 h., 1. h. c.
Ewing, John, 50 a. I., 1 h., 1 h. c.
Ferguson, Thomas, 160 a. W., 4 h., 5 h. c., 1 still.
Ferguson, John, 160 a. W., 2 h., 1 h. c.
Galagher, Thomas, 150 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Green, Clement, 100 a. Imp., 2 h.
Green, George, 300 a. L., 2 h., 1 h. c.
Heaney, James, 100 a. I., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Montgomery, Wm. (for Dewitt), 100 a. W., 1 h., 2 h. c.
McMahon, Benj., 100 a. L.
McGaffock, Benj. (Manor), 125 a. W., 2 h., 3 h. c.
McAlice, Danl. (Manor), 125 a. W., 2 h., 1 h. c.
McAlhenny, Widow, 2 h., 1 h. c.
McAlhenny, Wm. (for Manor), 125 a. W., 2 h., 1 h. c.
McGinnis, John (for McMurtrie), 170 a. W., 1 h., 1 h. c
McMahon, William, 3 h., 3 h. c.
McDermot, James, 150 a. L., 1 h., 2 h. c.
Nelson, Abraham (Manor), 125 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Nelson, William, 100 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Riddle, Robert, 200 a. W., 3 h., 3 h. c., 2 stills.
Riddle, William, 150 a. W.
Rickets, China (for Manor), 125 a. W., 3 h., 2 h. c.
Ricketts, Edward (for Manor), 125 a. W., 1 h., 1 h. c.
Ricketts, Jeremiah (for Manor), 125 a. W.
Ricketts, Jeremiah, 100 a. I., 1 h., 1 h. c.
Ricketts, John, 150 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Ricketts, Reson, 125 a. W., 2 h., 1 h. c.
Sinkey, Richard (John Agnew), 300 a. W., 2 h., 1 h. c
Vanderider, Matthias (Manor), 50 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Wason, Robert (for Manor), 125 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Ferguson, Henry, 160 a. W., 2 h., 1 h. c.

Non-Resident Lands.

David Kennedy, adj. Manor land, 400 a. L.
*John Cox, at the forks, 275 a. I.
John Agnew, in the forks.
*John Edwards, adj. Robert Riddle, 200 a. W.
*Moses Woods, on the head-waters of Shaver's Creek, 100 a. L.


—DRAFT—
OF THE
MANOR OF SHAVER'S CREEK.
JOSEPH MORRISES LAND.
W.O.
W.O.
W.O

*Andrew Boggs, deceased, on the Warrior's Ridge, 300 a. L.
*James Elliott, adjoining Thomas Ewing, 170 a. L.
*John Cox, adjoining the Manor, 300 a. L.
*Thompson, Isaac, 100 a. Imp.

JACKSON.

Boggs, Andrew, 300 a. L., 1 h., 1 h. c.
Cree, John, 150 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Feress, Moses, 50 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Glen, John, 150 a. L., 2 h., 3 h. c.
Glen, Archibald, 150 a. L., 2 h., 1 h. c.
Glen, Andrew (for Ritchy), 233 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Glen, James, 100 a. L., 2 h., 1 h. c.
Hueston, William, 250 a. L., 1 h., 2 h. c.
Little, John, Esq., 150 a. W., 3 h., 2 h. c., 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill.
McAlevy, William, 150 a. W., 300 L., 4 h., 5 h. c., 1 still.
Miller, Richard, 100 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Oburn, Joseph, 230 a. L., 3 h., 3 h. c.
Porter, Samuel, 200 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Porter, William, 220 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Porter, James, 2 h., 2 h. c.
Smith, Robert, 200 a. W., 3 h., 3 h. c.

Non-Resident Lands.

*Samuel Meredith, adj. William McAlevy, 2000 a. L.
*James Smith, adj. William McAlevy, 492 a. L.
*Robert Stephenson, adj. John Wilson (in name of John Miller, said to be William McClay or Stephenson), 300 a. L.
*Patterson, adj. Joseph Oburn, 220 a. L.
*John Shea, adj. Robert Smith, 200 a. W.
*John Shea, adj. William McAlevy, 150 a. W.
*George Frie, adj. Arthur Bell, 150 a. W.
*John Camble, on the long ridge, 100 a. L.
*John Davis, on the long ridge, 100 a. L.
*John Cox, adj. William Patterson, 300 a. L.
John Harris, adj. John Little, 200 a. W.
George Frie, adj. or lying on the head of Squire Little's, Mill Creek, 200 a. W.

LOGAN AND WEST.

Anderson, James, 300 a., 3 h., 4 h. c.
Armstrong, Thomas, 280 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Cresswell, Robert, 150 a. W., 1 h., 2 h. c.
Cresswell, James, 150 a. L., 2 h., 3 h. c.
Cotton, John (for Kirkpatrick, property of Mrs. Bond), 150 deed, 2 h., 2 h. c.
Dickey, John, 200 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Gray, George, 100 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Gray, Thomas, 100 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Graffass, Nicholas, 200 a. W., 2 h., 3 h. c.
Johnston, William, 300 a. W., 3 h., 3 h. c.
Leonard, Patrick, 50 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Long, William, 100 a. W., 1 h. c.
Long, Thomas.
McCormick, Alexander, 300 a. W., 5 h., 5 h. c., 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill.
Ralston, David, 500 a. W., 4 h., 6 h. c.
Wilson, William, 100 a. D., 2 h., 3 h. c.
Wilson, George, 200 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Wilson, John, 200 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Wilson, James, 2 h., 2 h. c.
Ward, Edward (for McMutrie), 150 W., 1 h., 2 h. c.

Non-Resident Land.

*William Wilson, deceased, 180 a. L.
*John Cox, Shaver's Creek, adj. David Ralston, 111 a. W.
*David McMutrie, 830 W.
*Cox, on the south of the ridge, near the Warm Spring, 600 a. L.
*Cox and Patterson, adj. James Dickey, 300 a. L.
*Philip Benezet and James Childs, on the Globe Run, 600 a. W.
*John Taylor, on the Globe Run, 170 L.

BARREE.

Not Classified.

Brown, Moses, 100 a. Imp., 2h., 1 h. c.
Brown, Michael, for John Rickey, 250 a. loc., 1 h., 1 h. c.
Conner, James, 200 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Collins, Jacob, 50 a. Imp., 2 h.
Connor, John, for Patterson, 200 a. loc., 1 h., 1 h. c.
Frogg, Boston, 119 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Graffass, John, 100 a. Imp., 2 h., 1 h. c., 1 still.
Gordon, David, 100 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Jenkins, William, 100 a. L., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Irwin, James, for Ritchey, 233 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
Kennedy, John, 100 a. W., 2 h., 3 h. c.
Kerr, John, 75 a. W., 2 h., 2 h. c.
League, John, 250 a. L.
Linn, James, 40 a. L., 1 h., 2 h. c.
Lisle, John, 2 h. c.
McClellan, John, 2 h., 1 h. c.
McCartney, Bartholomew, 60 a. L., 1 h., 1 h. c.
Seaburn, George, 1 h., 1 h. c.
Seaburn, Peter, 3 h.
Thompson, David (for Kirkpatrick, property of John Swift), 150 a. W., 2 h., 1 h. c.
Turbitt, John, deceased, 50 a. W.
Thompson, Widow, 100 deed, 1 h.
Young, John, 2 h., 1 h. c.
William Porter, sessor; William McAlavy, George Gray, assistants.

ONEIDA.

Dickey, Moses, 150 a. W., 1 h., 1 c.
*Frogg, John (for Mifflin), 300 L., 1 h., 2 h. c.

Non-Resident.

*Samuel Mifflin, deceased, Warm Springs, Stone Creek, 1200 a. L.

The Shaver's Creek Manor.—Within the limits of this township is located one of the tracts reserved by the proprietaries of the province for their own use. It is known as the Shaver's Creek Manor, and contains two thousand six hundred and eight acres. The warrant for its survey was dated Oct. 30, 1760, and the survey was made by Samuel Finley, an assistant of John Armstrong, then deputy surveyor of Cumberland County, Nov. 5, 1762. From this tract the village of Manor Hill, located within its lines, derived its name. In November, 1788, James Hunter, a surveyor then and for some years thereafter in active practice, divided the Manor tract into lots as follows:

No.	1. Robert Wason	161	acres,	142	perches.
"	2. Abraham Nilson	254	"	9	"
"	3. Gilbert and Edward Cheany	212	"	20	"
"	4. Jeremiah Rickets	113	"	96	"
"	5. Widow Talbot	196	"	106	"
"	6. Daniel McIllence	371	"	3	"
"	7. Benjamin Magafok	248	"	44	"
"	8. Chain and Edward Rickets	284	"	50	"
"	9. Jacob Collins	189	"	9	"
"	10. Hugh Gallagher	383	"	53	"
"	11. William McIlheny	209	"	38	"

The village lots were chiefly laid off on Manor lot No. 10.

Although the township was not wholly free of Indians, no outrages seem to have been committed within its borders. To be prepared in case an incursion occurred, a stockade fort was built at Manor Hill on one of the Rickets farms. It was designed primarily for temporary defense, and its existence doubtless gave the settlers assurances of safety which they otherwise would not have entertained. It was occupied on several occasions of Indian alarms, in one of which, it is said, occurred the birth of Jacob Chaney. The farm was sold by the Rickets to Arthur Moore, who in turn conveyed it to John Crum, who used the timbers in building a sheep barn on the same farm, which was demolished not many years since.

JOHN DICKEY, who came from Carlisle, Pa., was

one of the earliest settlers of the present township. Some years before the Revolution he took up a large tract of land in the neighborhood of the "Manor," but the unsettled condition of the country caused him to return to Carlisle, where he lived several years, then returned to Barree, which was his residence until his death in 1814, at quite an advanced age. Of his six children one of his daughters married Michael Murray, who lived on the Manor; another John Phramton, who lived on the small stream which bears his name, formerly called Ewing's Run; while the third daughter married John Henderson, and lived on an adjoining tract of land. The sons John and Thomas removed to the West, and James died in the township.

THE MASSEY FAMILY originally lived in Chester County. Soon after the Revolution two brothers, Mordecai and Phineas, settled in the Spruce Creek Valley, where they built the first forge in Franklin township, some time before 1800. They sold out their interests to John Gloninger & Co., and Mordecai crossed Tussey's Mountain into Barree, and purchased a large tract of land in the Shaver's Creek Valley along the base of the mountain. Here he died at the age of ninety years. He had daughters who married,—Sarah, John Henry; Phœbe, John McCartney; and Jane, Israel Pennington, of Centre County. His sons were Mordecai, a physician at Masseysburg, in Barree, until his death in 1855. His widow survived him until 1881, dying at the age of eighty-seven years, leaving no issue. The second son, Robert, was married to Martha, daughter of Joseph Jackson, and lived on the farm now occupied by his son Reuben until his death, aged eighty-two years. Besides Reuben he had children,—Mordecai B., an attorney at Huntingdon; and sons named Daniel and John. A daughter, Jane, became the wife of William Miller, of West township.

JOHN BELL.—Another early settler in this part of the township was John Bell, who lived on the place now owned by Alexander Oaks until his death in 1833, a very aged man. He was the father of sons,—George W., who was married to Margaret McMahan, and who died in 1864, at the age of eighty-two years; Alexander, married to Elizabeth Moore; William, married to Elizabeth Henry; Thomas, married to Margaret Ewing; and John and Arthur, who were single men.

MCMAHAN FAMILY.—After the Revolution, Benjamin McMahan came from the Tuscarora Valley, and settled on the place now owned by his son John, where he died in 1829. During the war he served in the garrison at Northumberland, where his brother James settled, not far from Danville. He was married to a daughter of Daniel McAleece, and reared three sons and two daughters. The latter married George W. Bell and James Johnston, both of Barree. John McMahan, the oldest son, was born in Barree in 1794, and was married to Ann Bell, who died at the age of seventy-six years. They reared sons named Benjamin, George, Marshall, James, Jackson, and daughters who married Robert Wilson, David Little, and Jonathan Johnston. John McMahan is one of the oldest men in the county. He is a carpenter by trade, and attained wonderful skill in the use of the broad-axe, his exploits in that direction being remembered by many of the old people of Barree and Jackson. Daniel, a second son of Benjamin McMahan, removed to St. Louis, and Benjamin, another son, died at Altoona. The McAleece, or McClees family removed to Kentucky at an early day. The young man McClees, killed by the Indians in Jackson township, was a nephew of Daniel McAleece, his parents never living in the county.

WILLIAM MAFFITT.—In the upper part of the valley, above the McMahan farm, lived William Maffitt, who moved there from Woodcock Valley, in Bedford. He was the father of three sons named John, Robert, and James, and of daughters who married William Johnston, James McClelland, and Joseph Ross.

CASPER CROYL lived in the Maffitt family, and some of his family now occupy the Maffitt homestead. He had sons named George, Samuel, Henry, Philip, Jonas, and Thomas.

MCCARTNEY FAMILY.—Farther down the valley lived George McCartney, and Daniel and James McCartney lived in Jackson, all being of different parentage, and not related to one another. They were among the early settlers, and their descendants have become quite numerous.

THE RUDY BROTHERS, George and Barney, came from York County after the Revolution, the former having been engaged in that struggle. He occupied what is known as the Rudy homestead, where he lived until his death. His five daughters married John Scott, Casper Croyl, and A. Morrison, of Barree, and John Warefield and Robert Wilson, of Jackson. His sons were John, George, Jacob, Henry, Samuel, and Jonas, the latter living on the homestead until his death in 1854. His sons Martin, Reuben, Samuel, and John yet live in that locality.

JOHN HENRY, an Irishman, was an early settler on the farm which is now owned by John Smith. Here he reared three sons, named James, John, and Samuel, and daughters who married John Hutchinson, of Barree, Asa Fagan, of the same township, and Samuel Morrison, of Huntingdon. The oldest son moved to Clearfield, Samuel went out in the war of 1812 and never returned, and John married Sarah Massey, and lived in Barree until 1844, when he moved to near Fairfield, where he died in 1856, leaving sons, Jesse, James, Mordecai, and John.

DAVID GILLILAND, of Irish birth, was one of the first settlers below the Manor, rearing a large family, one of the daughters, Mary, yet being a resident of the township, at the age of about eighty years. John Henderson, an Irishman, settled in the same locality,

on one of the Dickey farms. He was the father of two sons, John and George. The former married Sally Campbell, and moved to Cass County, Iowa. George married Harriet Taylor, of Mifflin County, and settled on the William McIlhenney farm, on the Manor tract. He died near Petersburg in 1855. A son, Miles, is yet living on the homestead.

In the neighborhood of Saulsburg settled Thomas Forrest a few years before the Revolution, and lived there until his death in 1806. The two daughters he reared married John Morrill and Isaac Myton, both of whom moved to Ohio. The oldest son, John, married Martha Wilson, and settled in Barree. He was the father of Joseph Forrest, at present one of the oldest citizens of the township, and James and John Forrest, who moved to the West. Other sons of Thomas Forrest were Joseph and Thomas, who were among the first settlers of the northwestern part of the State. Along the northwest base of Warrior Ridge James Watson improved what later became known as the Oyer and Gibbony farms. Christian Oyer was from Chester County. He had a son, also named Christian, who made the substantial improvement now on the farm, removing to Ohio more than a quarter of a century ago. The daughters of Christian Oyer, Sr., married George Wilson and Richard Sankey. John Gibbony, the father of Joseph Gibbony, came from Lancaster County about 1824.

WILLIAM STEWART, a pioneer, lived south of the Manor. He was the father of Judge John Stewart, who lived in the same locality; James and Samuel, other sons, lived in Jackson, while Thomas Stewart died on the homestead. Several daughters were married to James Sample and John Oaks, the latter of Jackson township. William Hirst came about 1795 and settled in the upper part of the township, where he died in 1852 at the age of seventy-eight years. His daughters married into the Fowler, Evans, and Peightal families. Of his sons, John died at Saulsburg; William became a Methodist minister and died at Washington City; Andrew H. served as county treasurer, and afterwards became a merchant at Philadelphia; and James was a physician in Illinois. Near the Jackson line lived John Duff, who came to the place from the Kishacoquillas Valley. He reared ten sons, namely, William, Samuel, John, Cornelius, Andrew, Edward, James, David, Reuben, and Charles. There were also four daughters who attained womanhood.

Some time about 1800, John Crum, a very active Methodist, settled at Manor Hill, on one of the Ricketts farms. His sons Cornelius and John moved to the West, while his daughters married John M. Smith, of Jackson, and Joseph Adams, who had the first store at the Manor, and who afterwards became widely known as Judge Adams.

Abraham Hagan, a native of Newark, N. J., removed to Baltimore, and from that city to Huntingdon County, moving to Manor Hill in 1810, and followed his trade, shoemaking. One of his sons, John, is yet an esteemed citizen of that locality, while James lives in Jackson, and William removed to Indiana. Some of his daughters married James Myton, George Hutchinson, and David Gilliland.

In 1812, after West was set off, the township contained the following taxables:

	Acres.
Austin, Owen	70
Averill, Nicholas	100
Adams Joseph	.....
Barr, Samuel	100
Black, Robert	208
Brooks, John	300
Bowersock, Henry	.....
Bickett, William	75
Bell, John	150
Brooks, John, Jr	150
Bradley, James	100
Barr, John	80
Bowersock, Valentine	51
Belford, James	220
Bell, Alexander	100
Black, John	.....
Baumgardner, George	200
Barr, David	250
Barr, Robert	36
Baumgardner, Jacob	.....
Carman, John	244
Campbell, Isaac (saw-mill)	177
Covenhoven, Thomas	122
Coy, John	150
Cunningham, Robert	300
Crum, Cornelius	.....
Crum, John	279
Couch, Edward (grist- and saw-mills)	240
Chaney, Martha (village lot)	153
Coy, Jacob	195
Caroles, John	30
Campbell, John (saw-mill)	1197
Campbell, Alexander	.....
Connelly, Adam	.....
Coy, Christopher	180
Dunn, John	.....
Dickey, John, Sr	217
Dickey, John, Jr	.....
Davis, Samuel	150
Davis, John	.....
Ennis, Joshua	107
Fox, Jacob (for landlord)	300
Fox, George	30
Fagan, Asaph	170
Earls, Moses	70
Forrest, John	150
Fitzgerald, James (two lots)	.....
Fox, Christopher	200
Flemming, James	173
Goodwin, Benjamin	251
Goodwin, David	2 0
Green, Elijah	120
Graham, William	106
Green, George	.....
Gilleland, Matthew	.....
Gilleland, David, Jr	.....
Green, George, Jr	302
Gilleland, David	215
Godfrey, Robert	50
Gale, David	.....
Green, Nathaniel	.....
Gettis, Robert	.....
Henry, Samuel	100
Henon, John	130
Hutchinson, John	100
Hirst, William	152
Hays, William	300
Henry, John, Jr	.....
Henon, William	.....
Householder, Andrew	.....
Hagan, Abraham	.....
Horning & Myers	600
Jackson, Joseph, Esq (saw-mill)	265
Jenkins, Mary	200
Jackson, Garnet	112
Jackson, Jonathan	150
Johnston, William	.....
Kyler, Thomas	260
Kerns, Peter	.....
Livingston, Alexander	81
Logan, William	.....
Logan, Robert	20
Lightner, Matthias	196
Little, John (grist-mill)	200
Leonard, Robert (distillery)	320
Leonard, James	.....
Maffitt, Wm. (fulling-mill)	130
Maffitt, Robert	170
Morrell, Robert	200
Mitchell, Robert	.....
Massey, Mordecai	300
McAlevy, William (distillery, grist- and saw-mill)	1035
McAlevy, William, Jr	100
McElroy, James	100
Mitchell, Thomas	279
McMonegal, Daniel	.....
McMahan, Benjamin	150
Morton, Josiah	.....
McVicker, Duncan	75
McCartney, Daniel (distillery)	100
McMillan, Robert	100
McCartney, James	182
Moore, Robert (distillery)	400
Miller, Matthew	330
McGill, John (saw-mill)	286
Myton, Joseph	.....
McElhaney, William	103
McCrum, George	70
McGowen, Samuel	59
Murray, Martha	119
McCrum, Michael	180
McGill, William	342
Marsh, John	200
Myers, Samuel	.....
Morrison, Samuel	65
McGinnis, John	.....
Maffitt, William	.....
Nelson, Robert	250
Neal, John	100
Oburn, Joseph, Jr	230
Oburn, Joseph	58
Oaks, John	200
O'Donald, Neal	200
Oyer, Christian	330
Potter, William	.....
Porter, Samuel (distillery)	169
Paightal, David	40
Riddle, Robert, Esq	150
Rainey, James	.....
Rudy, George	173
Runcha, Joseph (distillery)	162
Rudy, Daniel	.....
Robb, William	225
Riddle, Samuel	.....
Rudy, John	.....
Riddle, Joseph	260
Ross, Stewart	200
Smith, John	50
Scott, David	150
Scott, Thomas	100
Scott, John	.....
Stewart, Robert	254
Silknitter, Michael (saw-mill)	283
Sinkey, Richard	130
Sinkey, Richard, Jr	.....
Stewart, William	300
Simonton, George	50
Shadel, John	150
Smith, Hugh	200
Sample, David	300
Stewart, John (Manor)	.....
Sample, Joseph	232
Steffey, Leonard	100
Scott, Benjamin	.....
Stewart, John	.....
Thompson, James	200
Vance, Samuel	152
Wilson, Robert	.....
Walker, William	55
Wilson, James	.....
Wilson, John	.....
Work, Alexander	100
Work, Aaron	80
Watt, Hugh	200
Watson, James	196
Wilson, Alexander	100
Watson, William	100
Warren, Robert	140
Wilson, Nathaniel	256
Watt, John	85

Single Freemen.

Armstrong, Samuel.	Martin, Isaac.
Black, James.	Morrell, Joseph.
Bell, George.	Miller, David.
Brooks, Frederick.	McElroy, John.
Brooks, William.	Miller, Thomas.
Bell, William.	McGill, John.
Breckenridge, Thomas.	Myton, Joseph.
Burr, Robert.	Morrell, Samuel.
Chaney, James.	McMonegal, William.
Chaney, John.	Miller, Samuel.
Campbell, Josiah.	Jenkins, William.
Campbell, Alexander.	Porter, James.
Campbell, John.	Porter, William.
Cunningham, Robertson.	Riddle, John.
Crossman, James.	Stewart, James.
Dearmont, John.	Silknitter, Philip.
Dickey, Samuel.	Smith, James.
Graham, Mark.	Stewart, William.
Henry, Samuel.	Sinkey, James.
Huston, William.	Simonton, George.
Henry, William.	Thompson, Alexander.
Hight, James.	Wilson, George.
Ferris, Thomas.	Williams, Hugh.

The owners of village lots were Martha Chaney, Robert Gettis, Joseph Jackson, Robert Stewart, and James Wilson. The number of acres of land owned by residents was 26,715; of unseated land, 6785. There were 255 head of horses, 267 head of horned cattle, 2 grist-mills, 7 saw-mills, 6 distilleries, and 25 inhabitants having occupations other than farming.

In 1880 the population of Barree, including the present township of Miller, was 1085.

Civil Organization.—Barree township had, when Huntingdon County was formed, very extensive limits. Hence in the following list of officers may appear the names of persons who resided in what is now one of the following townships: West, Logan, Jackson, Oneida, Miller, or the township proper, if elected before those townships were set off. Miller was included until the spring election of 1881. The principal officers have been:

CONSTABLES.

1788, James Glen; 1789, William Porter; 1790, John Graffius; 1791, George Wilson; 1792, John Case; 1793–94, James Anderson; 1795, James Glen; 1796, Thomas Forrest; 1797, Samuel Mitchell; 1798, David Wherry; 1799, George Green; 1800, James Watson; 1801, William McAlevy; 1802, David Gilliland; 1803, George McCartney; 1804, Hugh Tolland; 1805, Robert Morrell; 1806, William Potter; 1807, Robert Leonard; 1808, Robert Moore; 1809, Isaac Myton; 1810, William Hirst; 1811, Samuel Henry; 1813–14, William Hirst; 1815–16, Thomas Kyler; 1817–19, William McCrum; 1820, Samuel Morris; 1821–22, Thomas Kyler; 1823, Charles Woolverton; 1824–32, William Price; 1833–34, Samuel Rainey.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1789, Joseph Oburn, James Anderson; 1790, James Glen, George Gray; 1791, James Glen, Nicholas Graffius; 1792, Joseph Oburn, William Porter; 1793, William McAlevy, James Ausrie; 1794, George Jackson, Samuel Porter; 1795, George Gray, Richard Miller; 1796, Alexander McCormick, William McAlevy; 1797, James Glen, William McAlevy; 1798, Nathaniel Murray, Robert Moore; 1799, Joseph Jackson, David Riddle; 1800, James Thompson, Michael Murray.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1789, William McAlevy, Nicholas Graffius; 1790, George Wilson, Richard Miller; 1791, George Wilson, James Haney; 1792, Nicholas Graffius, James Glen; 1793, John Cree, David Ralston; 1794, James Anderson, William McAlevy; 1795, John Beatty, John McGill; 1796, Michael Murray, Samuel Anderson; 1797, Joseph Potter, Thomas Warren; 1798, David Gilliland, Samuel Mitchell; 1799, Robert Stuart, Robert Leonard; 1800–1, Morris Ferris, James McIlroy; 1802, Thomas Warren, Benjamin McMahan; 1803–4, Thomas Warren, Robert Moore; 1805, William Wallace, Samuel Kenney; 1806, David Riddle, Robert Morrell; 1807, James Watson, Mordecai Massey; 1808, John McGill, Samuel Morrison; 1809, James Watson, George Rudy; 1810, John Campbell, Robert Leonard; 1811–12, John Watt, John McIlroy; 1813, Joseph Runsha, William Ricketts; 1814–15, George McCrum, Christian Oyer; 1816, John Carmon, William Maffitt; 1817, Joseph Clayton, William Maffitt; 1818, John Watt, Thomas Coughenour; 1819, David Gilliland, James Watson; 1820, David Gilliland, James Watson; 1821, Asaph Fagan, Samuel Morrison; 1822, Asaph Fagan, John Forrest; 1823, Andrew Householder, Thomas Mitchell; 1824, John Stryker, George Fox; 1825, John Stryker, Alexander Livingston; 1826, John Oaks, Livingston Carmon; 1827, Alexander Bell, Charles Cummins; 1828, Joshua Green, William Maffitt; 1829, James Stuart, William Maffitt; 1830, Samuel Stewart, William Oaks; 1831, John Duff, James Leonard; 1832, John Evans, James Leonard; 1833, Robert Cummins, John McMahan; 1834, Philip Silknitter, Hugh Smith, George McCrum, John McMahan; 1835, Josiah Cunningham, Alexander Thompson, Philip Silknitter, Robert Massey; 1836, Samuel Mitchell, Thomas Blair; 1837, Robert Barr, Andrew Couch; 1838, John Duff, John Stuart; 1839, John Horning, Daniel Malley, David Porter, John Jackson; 1840, David Massey, William Porter, William Couch, Samuel Hawn; 1841, James Ewing, William Means, Henry Lee, Daniel Covenhover; 1842, James Livingston, Philip Silknitter, William Maines, Thomas Smith; 1843, James Coy, Robert Cummins, William Randolph, Samuel Johnson; 1844, Alexander Bell, A. T. Stryker, James Coy, William Randolph; 1845, John McMahan, Thomas Miller; 1846, Philip Silknitter, David Peightal; 1847, George Hutchinson, John Chaney, Alexander Bell; 1848, Thomas Crownover, Christian Oyer; 1849, John Logan, James Livingston; 1850, John Steel, John Stewart, John Hofford; 1851, John Gilland, William Morrison, William Couch; 1852, John Logan, George McCrum, Joseph Gibbony; 1853, Nicholas Decker, John Logan, John McMahan; 1854, Joseph Smiley, John Love, Alexander M. Oaks; 1855, John Smith, James Ewing; 1856, Isaac Horning, James Ewing; 1857, John Love, William Oaks, Thomas Crownover; 1858, John Love, William Couch, John McMahan; 1859, John Hirst, C. T. Green, John McMahan; 1860, James Stewart, William L. Couch, Thomas Stewart; 1862, David Ramsey, Solomon Trautwein, Gilbert Horning; 1863, Martin Rudy, David Ramsey, Henry Cornpropst; 1865, Thomas Stewart, George Scott, J. C. Miller; 1866, Thomas Stewart, George Hutchinson, Andrew Chaney; 1867, John L. Hofer, George Hutchinson; 1868, Joseph Henderson, John McMahan, Timothy Darley; 1869, William Couch, Joseph Gibbony, John Stewart; 1870–71, George Hutchinson, A. Chaney, John Stewart; 1872, John Bell, L. Morrison; 1873, William Ewing, Patrick Gettis; 1874, Joseph Gibbony, R. Rudy, J. A. Couch; 1875, William Eckley; 1876, John McMahan, William Hallman, F. Corbin; 1877, William Hallman, John Harris, Alexander Myton; 1878, William McAlevy, David Huhn, Samuel Morrison; 1879, Daniel Troutwein, Christian Peightal; 1880, W. W. French, Daniel Troutwein; 1881, H. C. Harshbarger, William P. Walker, Jesse P. Wilson.

AUDITORS.

1835, William Couch, William Maffitt; 1836, David Massey; 1837, James Stewart; 1838, John Crum; 1839, Gilbert Chaney; 1840, John Oaks; 1841, Samuel Miller; 1842, Samuel Stewart; 1843 (no report); 1844, George McCrum; 1845, Andrew Couch; 1846, James Maguire; 1847 Samuel Miller, John Stewart; 1848, John Stewart; 1849, Robert Massey; 1850, John Love; 1851, Isaac Horning; 1852, Reuben Massey; 1853, John Love; 1854, Isaac Horning; 1855, Thomas Bell; 1856 (no report); 1857, C. C. Ash; 1858, George McCrum; 1859, Thomas Covenhover; 1860, C. C. Ash; 1861, —— ——; 1862, Barton Green; 1863, Robert R. Green; 1864, —— ——; 1865, Christian Peightal; 1866, James M. Stewart; 1867, A. M. Oaks; 1868, C. C. Ash; 1869, James M. Johnston; 1870–71, R. R. Ramsey; 1872, Silas Gibbony; 1873, Miles L. Green; 1874, William Ewing; 1875, Solomon Troutwein; 1876, C. C. Ash; 1877, William Ewing; 1878, Solomon Troutwein; 1879, James Blair; 1880, J. T. Livingston, William Couch; 1881, James Houck, Solomon Troutwein, John Rudy.

Since the adoption of the free school system the following have been elected as directors:

1835, Daniel Massey, James Stewart; 1836, James Cummins, Cornelius Crum; 1837, James Ewing, Christian Oyer; 1838, John Campbell, George Jackson, David Massey; 1839, Robert Stewart, Andrew Couch, John Love; 1840, John W. Myton, Gilbert Chaney; 1841, William B. Smith, John Smith, Alexander Bell; 1842, James Gillam, William B. Smith, John Love; 1843, no report; 1844, Samuel Miller, David Ramsey; 1845, Josiah Cunningham, Thomas Stewart, George Bell; 1846, Alexander Oaks, Isaac Anderson; 1847, Gilbert Chaney, Thomas Crownover; 1848, Moses Robinson, James Gillam; 1849, Josiah Gibbony, Job Slack; 1850, John Chaney, George McCrum, Jr.; 1851, John McGregor, Christian Peightal; 1852, William Couch, John Harper; 1853, James Ewing, Thomas Wilson; 1854, William Morrison, John G. Stewart, James Horning; 1855, George Bell, Joseph Forrest, Jacob C. Miller; 1856, Thomas Stewart, William Oaks; 1857, Israel Smiley, George Bell; 1858, Gilbert Horning, Lee T. Wilson; 1859, Thomas Stewart, Joseph Gibbony; 1860, John Smith, Samuel Myton; 1861, H. J. McCarthy, Thomas Morrison, Henry Cramer; 1862, William Miller, T. P. Love, Joseph Gibbony; 1863, John Smith, Elijah Gillam; 1865, Thomas Bell, William Ewing, R. A. Ramsey; 1866, Thomas Bell, John Peightal; 1867, G. Horning, G. M. Johnston; 1868, Joseph Forest, John Smith; 1869, Solomon Troutwein; 1870, James M. Johnston, N. Gregory, Thomas Ganoe; 1871, James M. Johnston, N. Gregory, Thomas Ganoe; 1872, Martin Rudy, S. Troutwein, William Couch; 1873, Christian Peightal, A. M. Cheney; 1874, C. F. Green, J. M. Johnston; 1875, Samuel Myton, Reuben Duff; 1876, Thomas Crownover, Miles L. Green; 1877, H. C. Crownover, Robert Wilson; 1878, Samuel Myton, Reuben Duff; 1879, William Coy, Shadrach Cheney; 1880, Henry McCrum, William Jackson; 1881, Leonard Rudy, John Archey, Reuben Rudy, William Gettis.

In 1880, when Barree yet included the present township of Miller, there were ten school districts, in each of which a five months' school was maintained. The number of males attending was one hundred and sixty-nine, of females one hundred and thirty-three. The cost of tuition for each pupil was eighty-seven cents per month. The total amount levied for school and building purposes was $1751.06. The township contains several fine school buildings, and all the old houses are being gradually displaced by a better class of buildings, which are equal to those in other parts of the county.

General Industries and Hamlets.—In the present township of Barree there is but little water-power, and but few manufacturing interests consequently are carried on, agriculture being the chief occupation of the people. The most important manufacturing interest ever carried on in Barree was Monroe Smelting Furnace, in the northwestern corner of the township. It was built on Shaver's Creek by Gen. James Irwin about 1845, and was successfully operated by him several years. Following him as an operator was George W. Johnston, who did considerable casting in connection, making stoves of the Philadelphia pattern. The metal produced by the furnace was grayish, and was esteemed superior for casting purposes. The furnace was of the quarter pattern, and had a good capacity, but was unfavorably located for an extensive business. It has not been in blast for the last twelve years, and the property connected therewith is somewhat dilapidated. It belongs to the Logan Iron and Steel Company. Not far from this locality John Rudy began distilling whiskey in May, 1878, the distillery being of small capacity and operated only about five months in a year. The Rudy family also carries on a small saw-mill, and Reuben and Martin have manufactured brick the past four years. In the same section a small saw-mill, operated by John McMahan and others, has long since passed away, and small mills on Herrad's Run have outlived their usefulness.

MASSEYSBURG is a small hamlet in the northwestern part of the township, and owes its name to Dr. Mordecai Massey, who resided at this place nearly all his lifetime. It was formerly more of a business point than at present, there being but half a dozen houses and a store carried on by Samuel Troutwein. The first store in the place was kept by Asbury R. Stewart, in a building which has now fallen into disuse, and was opened nearly forty years ago. Intermediate tradesmen have been John C. Walker, Henry Kocher, Silas Hutchinson, John Rudy, Jacob S. Reed, and probably a few others. Prior to this John McCartney opened a public-house, which was discontinued before 1840. Among the mechanics who carried on their trades a number of years were John Phramptom, William Maffitt, and George Everts, blacksmiths.

MANOR HILL, in the southeastern part of the township, is a hamlet of several dozen buildings, arranged without any attempt to form a village, the place never having been regularly platted. Its name was derived from being located on a hill on Shaver's Creek Manor, which was surveyed for the proprietaries in 1762. Among those who lived here soon after the hamlet had its beginning were the Gettis, Jackson, Stewart, Wilson, and other families. In 1824 there was a tavern kept by William Couch, a blacksmith-shop by John Garver, and a hat-shop by Robert McFadden. Garver was a mechanic here a number of years, and Cyrus Gerhart was a later smith.

The first regular store at this place was kept by Joseph Adams, near the present Methodist meeting-house. At his tavern stand William Couch had a small store, and Robert Moore engaged in the same business, putting up an addition to that building, in which he sold goods. Another addition made a shoe-shop for John Hagan, where he carried on his trade many years. In the same building merchandised William Moore, James Lyons, John Love, Smith & Hartman, J. C. Walker, and, at present, Robert Crownover. At the time the Moores were in trade John Cresswell and John Walker each had stores at other stands, and near the Cresswell stand Alexander B. Gillam is at present in trade. Among other merchants have been Silas Cresswell, Henry Kocher, Wm. Harper, and Andrew Wilson.

The first postmaster of the Manor Hill office was John Love, who was succeeded by Benjamin Hartman, and he by John Davidson, the cabinet-maker. Then came J. C. Walker, Andrew Wilson, and the present Robert Crownover. A daily mail is supplied

by the stage-line from Petersburg. One of the early mail-carriers on this line was Hiram Price, a son of Wm. Price, who lived near Masseysburg. The family was very poor, and Hiram's outfit consisted of an old horse, so poor that it was an object of general ridicule. This he rode, and with a small fish-horn announced his coming to the several post-offices on the route. The family removed to Iowa, where Hiram became a representative in Congress, and later was an Indian commissioner.

Among the keepers of public-houses besides Wm. Couch were Josiah Cunningham, Alexander McMurtrie, Samuel Hays, L. W. Port, Alexander Wingate, James Carmon, James and Samuel Fleming, and Wm. Morrison, there being no inn in 1881.

SAULSBURG is a hamlet several miles northeast from Manor Hill, and containing about the same number of houses as that place. The hamlet took its name from Henry Widersall, who set aside some lots for village purposes about 1836. The proprietor was often called simply "Sall," and the change from this to Saul with the word burg added was very easy. At the sale of lots, George McCrum bought the Spring lot and erected thereon a distillery, which was carried on by his son James. John Harper also built one of the first houses, which became a tavern, and, with additions and changes, has been the public-house ever since. Among the principal keepers have been Peter and James Livingston, James Coen, James Fleming, John G. Stewart, George Randolph, Robert Ramsey, and Jacob Hallman. The house by the distillery was also a place of entertainment. No regular public-house has been maintained for some years. Andrew H. Hirst sold the first goods in the place, and among others who subsequently merchandised there were Love & Oyer, James Maguire, Samuel W. Myton, James Gillam, John Couch, and, since 1859, Andrew Crownover, occupying since 1871 a fine business house. He is also the postmaster of the Saulsburg office, which was formerly in charge of Job Slack and John Couch. Slack was for many years a wagon-maker in the hamlet, and the ordinary mechanic shops are all at present maintained. In the upper part of the hamlet John Houck established a tannery many years ago, which is yet carried on by his family near Saulsburg. John Scott projected a village which bore the name of Belle Isle. A few lots were sold and a house built, which was afterwards removed, the site being deemed unfavorable. It is now a part of the Joseph Forrest farm.

In the southern and eastern part of Barree, Dr. William R. Finley was one of the first physicians. He removed to Frankstown, and later to Altoona. Dr. John Rankin followed next as a practitioner. He came from Centre County and established himself at Saulsburg, where he lived until his death. In 1845 Dr. Miller Stewart began a practice at Manor Hill, which was continued five or six years, when he removed to West Virginia. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Joseph F. Wilson graduated the same year, 1845, and after being at Manor Hill for a period located at Saulsburg, where he has lived more than a quarter of a century. Since 1878 Dr. Richard M. Johnson, who graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1877, has been established in the practice of medicine at Manor Hill, coming from Mooresville, where he had been the preceding year. In years gone by, among other physicians in the township, were Dr. James Hirst and Dr. Hyskill, the latter being a contemporary for a short time of the present Dr. Wilson.

Religious and Educational.—In the history of Porter township in this book may be read an account of the old Hart's Log Presbyterian Church, with which the Presbyterians of Shaver's Creek Valley were connected many years. These members had the same ministry and shared the burdens of a church organization with the Hart's Log members. For the accommodation of

The Shaver's Creek Congregation, a meeting-house was built on the Manor about 1790, on a tract of ground set aside for church and burial purposes, which has been in longer consecutive use than any other ground in the county devoted to the same purpose. There were originally four acres, but owing to an error in locating the new building additional land had to be purchased in 1835 from William Hennon and James Ewing, making the entire lot more than five acres in extent. On the 23d day of February, 1805, the congregation became an incorporated body as "The Presbyterian Church of Shaver's Creek Manor," with a board of trustees as follows: Matthew Stevens, David Riddle, James Watson, Samuel Henry, Alexander McCormick, Jr., William McAlevy, Jr., and William Stewart. At this time Matthew Stevens was the pastor, and among the members of the church were Alexander Drummond, Robert McCormick, Alexander McCormick, Sr. and Jr., Samuel Johnston, George McCartney, James Bradley, Hugh Morrison, William Maffitt, Charles Cunningham, Hugh Tolland, Matthew Gilliland, George Riddle, John Little, Joseph Jackson, John Wilson, Alexander Work, John Stewart, Robert Nelson, John Brown, William McAlevy, Sr. and Jr., James McIlroy, Patrick McDonald, John Magill, James Thompson, Robert McKee, Thomas McKee, John Cree, James Logan, John Christy, Thomas Warren, Samuel Cowen, John Christy, John Hennon, Hugh Watt, Charles Rainey, John Fitzgerald, James Hennon, Matthew Miller, John Rennison, James Belford, Gilbert Chaney, John Forrest, Andrew Dunn, John Cunningham, Thomas Forrest, James Wilson, Moses Forney, Joseph Osburn, Matthew Gilliland, Hugh Tolland, John Stewart, David Gilliland, Sr. and Jr., John Eustice, William Hennon, John Murray, Matthew Cresswell, William Myton, Samuel Myton, Thomas Ralston, John McClure, James Shannon, David Riddle, and Robert Wilson.

The same year Michael Murray willed a sum of money to the trustees of the congregation, the interest of which was to be devoted for the use of the congregation "in maintaining the gospel, and the other half to school poor children in the parish."

The congregation of Shaver's Creek Manor has contributed of its membership to form other congregations, and since 1844 has maintained a meeting-house in Jackson township, where the larger number of its members at present reside. At Manor Hill a stone church was built in 1823, which in a repaired condition is yet the place of worship of the members residing in Barree, although meetings have not been regularly held there the past few years. The trustees of the church property, including the meeting-house at McAlevy's Fort, in Jackson, in 1881 were James Stewart, James M. Stewart, John B. Smith, Samuel Smith, William Davis, and Thomas Mitchell. The elders at the same time were Hugh A. Jackson, James Smith, and David McAlevy. This office has also been filled in later years by Alexander Thompson, Samuel Mitchell, William D. Black, Robert Huey, George McAlevy, and Robert Fleming.

The congregation has had the ministerial services of the following reverend gentlemen, and probably a few others for short periods: the Revs. John Johnston, of Huntingdon, James Johnston, of Mifflin County, Matthew Stevens (the first regular pastor), James Thompson, until his death, in 1851, when the congregation was no longer served with Hart's Log; Samuel Wilson, David Sterritt, for about fourteen years; Richard Curran, for about eight years; Samuel Hill, for half a dozen years; Moses Floyd, about eight years; John C. Wilhelm, W. W. Campbell, and since October, 1878, the Rev. William Prideaux, of Huntingdon.

The cemetery by the old Manor Church contains a large number of graves, many being those of the earliest settlers of the valley. It has lately been inclosed by a neat fence, and made more attractive in other respects.

Manor Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the southeastern part of Barree and northwestern part of Miller among the early Methodists were John Crum, Sr., Cornelius Crum, Christian Oyer, John Chaney, Shadrach Chaney, John Miller, William Couch, Andrew Wilson, Thomas Wilson, Samuel Myton, William Myton, John Myton, Samuel Myton, Jr., Wesley Gregory, Dennis Coder, George Wilson, George McCrum, Robert Logan, Joseph Gibbony, Philip Silknitter, John Wakefield, Solomon Stevens, Mark McDonald, Joshua Green, Elisha Green, and John Green. For the accommodation of these worshipers a small brick meeting-house was built at Manor Hill, but as the membership increased so rapidly a larger church edifice was required, and the brick church yet in use was built about 1837. Recent repairs have made it comfortable and sufficiently attractive. It is a two-story building, and the lower part has been fitted up for class-rooms and other purposes of the church. On the same lot is a neat cemetery, the whole property being controlled by a board of trustees, which in 1881 was composed of Wesley Gregory, Andrew Myton, J. B. Myton, James Stewart, Carmon Green, Samuel Myton, Samuel Gregory, Robert Green, and H. C. Crownover.

The church at Manor Hill was served by the ministers of Huntingdon and other circuits until a new circuit was formed in 1853, which embraced at that time and for many years all the Methodist appointments in Shaver's Creek and Standing Stone Valleys. By the formation of Petersburg and Ennisville Circuits the limits of Manor Hill Circuit have been very much reduced, there being in 1881 but four appointments, namely, Manor Hill, Mooresville, Fairfield, and Donation. The circuit owns a parsonage at Manor Hill, which was controlled by Trustees Joseph Gibbony, Robert Johnston, Thomas Bell, James Stewart, George Myton, Joseph Oburn, and James F. Thompson. The entire circuit had nearly 200 members, divided as follows: Manor Hill, 61; Mooresville, 75; Fairfield, 23; and Donation (in Oneida township), 39. The Sunday-school at Manor Hill had 80 members, and was superintended by Carmon Green.

The following have been the ministers of Manor Hill Circuit since 1853:

1853, Revs. A. Brittain, T. W. Gottwalt; 1854, Revs. Elisha Butler, Samuel Creighton; 1855–56, Revs. J. W. Haughawant, Wilber F. Watkins; 1857–58, Revs. J. A. Melick, James T. Wilson; 1859–60, Revs. A. A. Eskridge, G. F. Gray; 1861, Revs. A. M. Barnitz, J. C. Clarke; 1862, Revs. W. A. Houck, John Moorhead; 1863–64, Revs. John Moorhead, Luther Smith; 1865, Revs. John Anderson, James H. McGarrah; 1866, Revs. John Anderson, O. M. Stewart; 1867, Revs. John A. De Moyer, O. M. Stewart; 1868, Revs. John A. De Moyer, William J. Owens; 1869, Revs. John A. De Moyer, J. A. Woodcock; 1870–71, Revs. William Gwynn, Wesley Ely, William Schriber; 1872–74, Rev. W. A. Clippinger; 1875, Rev. D. Castleman; 1876–77, Rev. W. R. Whitney; 1878–79, Rev. W. M. Meminger; 1880, Rev. H. M. Ash; 1881, Rev. J. W. Olewine, Richard Hinkle (presiding elder).

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

BRADY is one of the border townships of the county, situated north of the Juniata River. On the northeast, east, and southeast it is bounded by Mifflin County, being separated from it in the latter course by Jack's Mountain. West and northwest is the township of Henderson, and on the north is Miller township. The Juniata separates Brady from Shirley and Union townships on the south and southwest. The township is mainly mountainous, the foot-hills of Jack's Mountain extending far into the interior. Beyond these is Standihg Stone Mountain and its attendant ridges, trending in a general northeast to southwest direction. The intermediate areas form small valleys, and embrace also a portion of the noted Kishacoquillas Valley, which may be said to begin

about three miles from the Juniata, widening from that point in its extent to the lower part, twenty miles distant in Mifflin County. That part of the valley in Brady drains to the southwest, but the principal drainage is to the northeast, and in local terms the former configuration of the land is disregarded and entirely subordinated to the latter, the course of the valley being regarded as down from its head, despite the direction of the water-courses. The part in Brady is drained by Saddler's Creek and its affluent runs, which form a junction with Mill Creek, the other stream of the township, about two miles from its mouth. The latter rises in the ridges of Henderson, and having a very rapid descent affords several small but good water-powers. Many years ago it was called Pridmore's Mill Run. There are numerous springs in the township, several of them being strongly impregnated with mineral properties, among the most noted being a sulphur spring in the northeastern part of the township. The soil of the Kishacoquillas Valley is fertile, resting upon a limestone base, and in this part are some finely improved farms. In other localities the soil is a slaty loam and but moderately productive. Sandstone of superior quality for the manufacture of glass is obtained from Rocky Ridge, and iron ore and fire-clay abound in almost inexhaustible quantities. The development of these minerals and the ordinary agricultural pursuits constitute the chief employment of the people.

Pioneer Settlers.—The accounts of the early settlements of Brady are obscure and conflicting. A number of pioneers lived within its borders prior to the Revolution, of whom little can be said. The Pridmore, Vandevender, Eaton, Loudenslager, and several other families were among the inhabitants of that period. The former removed before 1800. The memory of the Eaton family and young Loudenslager is perpetuated in connection with the Indian troubles in 1778. It is stated by the historian of the Juniata Valley that these parties lived near the head of the Kishacoquillas Valley, and that in the year mentioned they became the victims of savage atrocity. It seems that young Loudenslager had determined to go to Standing Stone, to join the men then being enlisted by Capt. Clugage for the protection of the lead-mines. With this purpose he mounted his horse and rode unsuspectingly through the gap towards the river, when he was fired upon by a small party of Indians and a white man and very severely wounded. Yet he managed to cling to his seat in the saddle, and reached Huntingdon in a fainting condition. After receiving such treatment as the place afforded it was determined to send him to Middletown, where proper attention might be given him. He was accordingly placed in a canoe to be conveyed down the river, but did not proceed far before life became extinct. The same day that Loudenslager was assassinated the Indians visited the cabin of the Eaton family, and finding the husband away, took captive his wife and two children, plundered the house, and set it on fire. Before it was entirely destroyed Mr. Eaton reached his home, and saw enough to lead him to believe that it was the work of the savages. Quickly mounting his horse he sped to Standing Stone to alarm the garrison, and there learned from the lips of the wounded man that his suspicions were only too true. A scouting party set in pursuit of the savages, but failed to find their trail, and although the search was continued for several days no trace of the Indians could be found. Mr. Eaton became a heart-broken man, and persisted in the search of his loved ones, being satisfied that they had been murdered only when their blanched bones were found years afterwards by some hunters in the mountains of Warrior's Mark township. The Eaton house was on the hillside by the spring below the present Eagle Mills. Whether rightfully or not, Jacob Hare, of Hare's Valley, was accused of being the white man who was with the Indians when they fired upon Loudenslager, and the feelings the people entertained towards Hare for his affiliations with the enemies of the patriot cause came near costing him his life. At this time Peter Vandevender was living on the Juniata, on a fine tract of meadow lands, in the locality which became known later as Vandevender's Bridge. He was of Holland descent, moving from New Jersey to Montgomery County, Pa., from there to Virginia, and thence to the above place some time before the Revolution, being attracted thither by the beauty and fertility of the lands along the Juniata. He brought with him a negro slave, and had an Irish servant working for his passage-money. He carried on a distillery, and, owing to the prominent location of his place, his house was somewhat of the nature of an inn, where every one enjoyed the old gentleman's freely-dispensed hospitality. Although not a soldier in the cause for independence, he was an ardent patriot, and thoroughly detested the Toryism of his neighbors, and especially the pronounced sentiments of Jacob Hare. On the day following the events above related Vandevender was attracted to the door of his house by the rattle of a drum in the possession of some of Capt. Blair's Rangers, who were coming up the road on their march in pursuit of the Tory John Weston. Upon their approach Vandevender demanded the cause of the noise, and being told that they were hunting John Weston and his Tory adherents, exclaimed, "Hunting Dories, eh? Well, Capt. Blair, you chust go and hunt Jake Hare. He is the vilest Dory in all Bennsylvania. He told Weston he would fight mit him when he came down here with his Inchians." This little speech and the whiskey Vandevender was dealing out freely induced the Rangers to hunt up Jacob Hare at once for the purpose of castigating him. When they reached his little valley they found him at work in his barn. A rope was fastened around his neck and the other end thrown across a beam in the building, but before he was seriously injured the soldiers listened to the en-

treaty of Capt. Blair and spared the life of Hare, under promise that he would leave the country.

Peter Vandevender was a great hunter, and many stories of his skill and narrow escapes used to be related. He died in Brady. Of his family he had sons named Isaac, Abraham, Jacob, and John. His daughters married,—Sarah, George Armitage; Catharine, Samuel Shaver, of Hill Valley; Rebecca, Samuel Hampson, of Brady; Elizabeth, a man named Echelberger, who moved to Alabama, he and his wife going thither on horseback; Dorcas, Alexander Jacobs, of Hollidaysburg; Martha, Peter Swoope, of Huntingdon, a hatter by trade, and for many years a justice of the peace. Dorcas received for her patrimony the negro slave, but not liking his disposition, traded him off for a horse and saddle. The sons Abraham and John Vandevender lived and died in Brady, Jacob migrated to Indiana, and Isaac married Mary Enyeart, and lived in McConnellstown until his death, in 1844, at the age of sixty-four years. He served as captain in the war of 1812, and held the office of justice many years. He was the father of John Vandevender, of Walker; Peter, who was assassinated near Barree Forge in 1763; and of a third son named William. His daughters married Thomas Lucas, James Patton, Charles Geissinger, John Householder, Thomas G. Strickler, John Dean, and Henry Barrick.

Caleb Armitage, a German, after his emigration to America lived at Germantown, but before the close of the Revolution the family settled near the mouth of Mill Creek, and he became owner of the Pridmore Mills. For a time he was an officer in the struggle for independence, but left the service at the time indicated. He had sons named John, who was born in 1767 at Philadelphia, and lived at Petersburg, but was drowned in the Juniata near Huntingdon. He was the father of sons named Benjamin and Valerias, who removed to the West. Benjamin, the second son, after living many years in Henderson, died at Huntingdon. Caleb, the third son, married Jane Simpson, of Brady, and settled in that township. His daughters married Joseph Galbraith, Robert Wallace, Samuel Hemphill, William Rung, John Houck, and Sarah remained single. His sons were Caleb and Alexander, the latter yet living in Huntingdon. George Armitage, the fourth son, was in the war of 1812, where he contracted a disease which caused him to be lame for life. He was married to Sarah Vandevender, and lived in Henderson. Of his family, John, elected sheriff in 1844, died at Huntingdon; Margaret married John Cresswell, Jr., an attorney at Hollidaysburg. Another son of Caleb Armitage died while a youth. His daughters were Nancy, who married a Mr. Alexander and moved to Western Pennsylvania; Sally, who became the wife of Alexander Powers, and lived in the Kishacoquillas Valley; Jane became the wife of John McConnell, proprietor of the Black Bear Hotel at Huntingdon. He was the father of Dr. James McConnell, of Sandusky, Ohio, and of daughters, who became the wives of David McMurtrie, Augustus Banks, William Williams, and Seth T. Hurd. Margaret became the second wife of John Miller, Esq., of Huntingdon, the father of Dr. George A. Miller, who lost his life in the Mexican war. His daughters by this marriage became the wives of Albert J. Gower, of Staunton, Va.; George Welch, of Bellefonte; William Welch, of the same place; and Judge George Taylor, of Huntingdon. The descendants of the Armitage family became very numerous, and live in all parts of the country.

Alexander Simpson, an Irishman, came to Brady some time after the Revolution, living many years near the mouth of Mill Creek, but later made his home on the ridge in the western part of Brady, where he died about sixty years ago. His son Robert married Katie Houck, and moved to McKeesport, Pa.; James married Anna Goodman, and lived on the homestead until his death in 1862, aged seventy-eight years. He was the father of Samuel G. Simpson, living in Brady; Capt. William H., of Illinois; David P., of Mill Creek; John, of Henderson; James, of Illinois; Dr. George W., of Mill Creek; Alfred, deceased; and Andrew P., of Brady. His daughters married A. V. Westbrook, of Philadelphia, and E. A. Shaver, of Illinois.

Foster, another son of Alexander Simpson, lived in Henderson until his death about forty years ago. His daughters married John Westbrook (of Huntingdon), Caleb Armitage (of Henderson), and William Copeland (of Wisconsin).

The Rev. Samuel Lane was one of the pioneers of Brady, settling on Mill Creek some time about 1790; but his residence at Three Springs was many years earlier. The Lane family came from England, and from the parental home in Virginia some of the members found their way to Maryland and later to Pennsylvania. The life of Samuel Lane was mainly given to the ministry of the Baptist Church, and, as its missionary, he rode through many parts of Huntingdon County when it was almost an unbroken forest and he had to blaze his own paths to the homes of the poor settlers, who heard him gladly as he preached in their cabins or in the open air. He attained the advanced age of ninety-five years, dying about 1812 on his farm on Mill Creek, which is now owned by Amos Smucker. He was thrice married, and reared twenty-one children, all of whom became heads of families and had numerous children of their own. Of his sons, Joshua moved to Ohio, Jacob lived in Springfield township, Caleb in Maryland; George lived in Brady, and had sons named Michael, Washington, and John, the latter living in Mifflin; Abner was an early teacher, and later a merchant at Williamsburg and at Freeport, Pa.; John moved to Ohio. Of the daughters, Delia married Matthew Hall (of Henderson); Sarah, Capt. Levi (of Lewistown), yet living at Milesburg, Pa., at the age of eighty-six years; Ellen,

Paul Orlady, of Brady, who was for many years a blacksmith at Roxbury, where the widow now resides at the age of eighty-four years. James Lane was the oldest of the second family of children. He purchased the old homestead, to which he moved in 1827. He was by trade a miller, and engaged in that business in Brady, erecting several mills. He was twice married, his first wife being Martha Steel, his second Eleanor Postlethwaite, of Henderson, and thirteen of his children attained mature years. He had sons,—Samuel M., who was a merchant in Butler County and in Allegheny City, but is now a citizen of Philadelphia; William S., an attorney at Philadelphia; James R., a minister of the Dunkard Church, living in Hill Valley; Frank H., a merchant at Huntingdon, and candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket in 1876; Abner P., George W., and John (who removed to the West). The daughters married,—Mary, the Rev. G. W. Hamilton, of Mifflin County, and for her second husband Robert Brown, who moved to Illinois; Eliza became the wife of Isaac Woolverton, of Juniata County; Eleanor, of John McCarthy, of Brady, who moved to Mifflin County; Martha Jane, of John Allison, of Henderson, who moved to Illinois; Hannah Isabella, of William Porter, of Henderson, who moved to the same State; and Sarah, who married John E. Smucker, of Brady, and lives in Huntingdon.

On Mill Creek, above the Lanes, lived the Hall family, of which Adam was a son, dying some time about 1809. His daughters married Samuel M. Lane and William Buchanan. The farm was afterwards occupied by John Hampson, who died on the place, and his wife at Huntingdon at the age of ninety years. They had a large family, among the sons being Evans and John, the latter living in Union township opposite Mill Creek. He was the father of James K. Hampson, for many years the keeper of the public-house at the village of Mill Creek. In the same neighborhood lived John and Israel Smiley, the latter afterwards settling on Murray's Run. George Snack lived near the Lane school-house many years, but becoming reduced in circumstances, was taken to the almshouse, from which he wandered a few years ago and perished, being more than ninety years of age.

James Miller, a tailor by trade, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence, lived in the western part of Brady. His sons, Thomas and Joseph, yet reside in the county, and James became a government official, losing his life while on service among the Indians. In the same neighborhood lived Matthew Glasgow, on the farm which was afterwards occupied by Jesse Yocum, the father of Marshall and Lewis Yocum, of Mapleton. Several of the Glasgow daughters married,—Mary Jane, Matthew Postlethwaite, of Henderson, who removed to Illinois; and Eleanor, John McDonald, of Mill Creek.

On a place which had been improved by Adam Hall, on Saddler's Creek, lived William Woolverton, and after his death there his wife removed to Missouri. He was a miller by trade, yet carried on a large farm. Nearly all his sons became millers. John H. removed to Indiana. He was the father of William Woolverton, of Philadelphia, noted in railway circles. Charles removed to the West; Isaac resides in Juniata County; Washington, Franklin, and William removed to the West.

Lewis Metz, a native of Lancaster County, settled first in Huntingdon and afterwards in Logan township, in the early history of the county, from which place he moved to Ohio. He had two sons, John and Lewis. The latter was a tailor, and died while working at his trade at Johnstown. John was a physician, and settled in Brady on the farm now occupied by Samuel K. Metz, in the upper part of the township, but died on the old Jackson farm, in Logan, in 1874, aged eighty-nine years. He was the father of John K. Metz, the proprietor of the "Eagle Mills," of Brady; of Henry K. Metz, living on the old Jackson farm in Logan; of Samuel K. Metz, living on the homestead in Brady; of Jonathan K. Metz, living in the same neighborhood; of Jacob K. Metz, who became a physician, and after practicing in Standing Stone Valley and Brady, moved to Allenville, Mifflin Co., where he yet resides. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College. His father, Dr. John Metz, was a physician in the county more than sixty years, having a ride which not only embraced all the township of Brady, but extended across the mountains on either side of the valley. He was a highly-esteemed and successful practitioner. His daughters married,—Maria, Jacob Shaffner, of Brady; Elizabeth, John Baum, of Dauphin; Frances, George P. Wakefield, of Brady, but at present living in Logan township. The latter is a son of Eli Wakefield, who occupied a place in the valley which had been improved by Christian Detwiler. Other sons were Caleb, Robert, and Bennett, yet living in Brady.

In this part of the valley Christian Yoder, a Mennonite, was a pioneer settler. He was a corpulent man, weighing more than two hundred and eighty pounds, and from this circumstance was commonly called "Big Christian." He had a son named Christian, who lived in Mifflin County, near the Brady line, moving from there to Ohio. Jacob, another son, lived many years on the Eli Wakefield place, also removing to Ohio, where he was killed by a horse running away. Daniel lived above Roxbury, and was the only son that died in the township. He was the father of John, Christian, Daniel, and Benjamin Yoder. Of the daughters, several married David Hostetter and Jacob Zook, of Mifflin County.

The settlement of Christian Detweiler, of Quaker parentage, was much earlier. He located near the Sulphur Springs, on the present J. Bennet Wakefield farm, where he died more than sixty years ago. His son Jacob settled on the Joel Kaufman farm, where he reared sons named David, Jonathan, Jacob, and

Benjamin, the former yet living in the township. Christian, the second son, lived near the Mifflin County line, where some of his family yet reside.

John Brown, of Scotch-Irish descent, came from Berks County, Pa., after the Revolution, and settled near the head of the valley. His family at that time consisted of his wife and one child, and the journey was made on horseback, over very rough roads, causing the mother at one time to drop her child, fortunately without injuring the boy. This son was named William, who lived on the homestead until his death in 1850, aged sixty-four years. He was the father of sons named John, died in Brady in 1862; James and Samuel, also deceased; Cyrus, living on a farm adjoining the homestead; and William, living near Hollidaysburg. The daughters of John Brown, Sr., were never married, and the last of his children died in January, 1880, aged eighty-nine years. The Livingston family came about the same time as John Brown, and although it owned lands in Brady, the settlement was made in other parts of the county. The Browns were related with them, the Hustons, Robbs, and other pioneer families of Huntingdon.

Jesse Yocum came from Chester County and settled in Henderson about 1812, keeping a public-house at the old Fee stand below Ardenheim Station. This house was destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1813, Yocum became a citizen of Brady, settling in the valley, where he also kept a public-house. He died in that locality a few years ago, more than ninety years of age. Several of his sons yet reside in that neighborhood, where the Oatenkirk, Shoup, and Ross families were also among the early settlers. John Ross, a son of Joseph Ross, is now a citizen of that part of the township.

Some time about 1800, Michael Speck settled on Jack's Mountain, several miles from Mill Creek. Here he planted a peach orchard, containing a large number of trees, some of which are yet in bearing condition. He had a son named Martin, who moved to Juniata township, where he reared a large family, among them being a son Abraham, now a well-known citizen of Brady. The daughters of Michael Speck married,—Margaret, Joseph Robinson; Mary, George Lane; and Eve, Michael Hawn. The latter was a son of John Hawn, who settled near Mill Creek village in 1793, occupying a farm on which was a small barn and a log cabin, erected by an earlier settler. He died Sept. 9, 1805, and most of the family removed to Walker township in 1814, and later to Juniata. Michael Hawn lived in Brady. He was the father of George Hawn, and has brothers living in the township at present. A pioneer neighbor of theirs was Abraham Kurtz, who lived where is now the village of Mill Creek. Christian Stover lived farther up Mill Creek, at one time owning the Pridmore Mills, and after him came Matthew Wilson, who carried on the mills a number of years, and reared sons named John, Benjamin, Matthew, and William Wilson. A daughter became the wife of Leonard G. Kessler, who now lives at Philipsburg, Centre Co. Above Jack's Narrows lived Peter Igo, one of the earliest of Brady's citizens, dying in that locality, as did also his son Daniel.

Among the citizens of a later period may be classed William Lightner, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born in Berks County in 1796, and was but sixteen years of age when he enlisted. He came to Brady in 1820, and has since resided there, both he and his wife being among the oldest inhabitants. The Goodman family came from the same county about the same period, and some of its members became actively identified with the milling interests of the township. Jacob Goodman died in the Kishacoquillas Valley. He was the father of John Goodman, of Roxbury, and of Dr. Edward Goodman, of Altoona.

As early as 1780, James Kelley settled on the Stackhouse farm in Brady, coming from Maryland. He died on that farm, but his sons and their families removed to the West. Stephen Kelley, a half-brother of James, settled on Pike Run, in Henderson township. The names of other pioneers appear in the assessment of Huntingdon township in 1788 and 1802, and of Henderson in 1820.

Mordecai Gosnell commenced an improvement on the tract of land that included the mouth of Mill Creek in the spring of 1766, and was residing there when the official survey was made on the 20th of June of that year. This family name is often incorrectly pronounced *Goslin*. The stream now known as Mill Creek was designated by the early residents as Goslin Run. The branch that issues from Kishacoquillas Valley was often called Beaver Creek. It was so known as early as 1774. After Joseph Pridmore had built his grist-mill, which stood near the site of the furnace, the main stream was known as Pridmore's Mill Creek, and when Caleb Armitage became proprietor the name was changed to Armitage's Mill Creek.

John Haun, of Juniata township, mentioned above, in a conversation with the writer Aug. 7, 1871, detailed his early experiences in Brady. From his statement the following facts are noted: The Haun[1] family, consisting of the father John, Juliana, his wife, Jacob, a son born Oct. 22, 1789, and John (the narrator), second son, born Aug. 3, 1791, moved in a wagon from Codorus township, York Co., in 1793, and settled on the Mill Creek farm owned by John Wartz. The dwelling-house was within Pridmore's fort; the stumps of the stockades were yet visible, and some of the block-houses remained; one of them was used to shelter the "shaving-horse." This fort included the ground on which Norris' hotel now stands.

Wartz lived in the house that stood below the lower

[1] The Juniata family spell the name *Haun*, while those in Brady write it *Hawn*.

end of the village. He knew Joseph Eaton, the surveyor, who was a tall man; his wife's name was Bathsheba, and his step-mother (wife of David Eaton) was called "Betty," whence the name of "Betty Eaton's Spring," applied to the stream that issues from Rocky Ridge near where the family lived. He was under the impression her maiden name was Razor. David Eaton was the first man buried at Mill Creek.

John Cadwallader, of Huntingdon, who then owned "Sugar Grove," had a saw-mill erected on Mill Creek between the turnpike and the river. A man named Smith was the millwright, and was assisted by Benjamin Armitage. The mill was leased and run by Andrew Chambers.

The cotemporaneous settlers of the township were Caleb Armitage, James Kelley, who lived on Flush Run, Peter Vandevander, Jacob Hare, on the Plowman farm, who afterwards moved to Ohio, James Hampson, and Charles Kelley and Samuel Lane, up the creek; John and James Williamson, John Dorland, Stephen Kelley, Capt. John Fee, at the "Burnt House;" Jesse Adams and William Grady lived in Henderson.

In 1847 the property-owners and citizens of the newly-formed township of Brady were as follows, the figures opposite their names indicating the number of acres of land each one owned:

	Acres.
Allison, Robert K. (tan-yard)	37
Allison, John (tenant)	.....
Allen, Robert (tenant)	.....
Brown, William	75
Buchanan, William (tavern)	67
Boggs, James (tenant)	.....
Bard, James (tenant)	.....
Burns, James (tenant)	.....
Bailey, Israel (tenant)	.....
Barton, John (tenant)	.....
Byler, Joseph	60
Buchanan, Washington	.....
Coblantz, Henry	22
Carroll, John (tenant)	.....
Calombine, Anthony	.....
Cramer, John	.....
Calombine, Abraham	.....
Cornelius, Samuel D	.....
Cottrell, J. F	8
Campbell, John A	233
Campbell, William	.....
Daniels, William (tenant)	.....
Detweiler, David (tenant)	.....
Diller, Adam	.....
Detweiler, Jacob	130
Drake, James, Estate	10
Dachenbach, Wm. (tenant)	.....
Ely, Bartlett (smith-shop)	11
Eshelman, David	68
Entriken, James, Jr	25
Ely, John	67
Ely, Michael	.....
Fleming, James (saw-mill)	110
Fleming, Martin	113
Foster, David (tenant)	.....
Fife, Samuel	8
Fife, James	14
Garrett, Samuel (shop)	2
Gilliland, James (tenant)	.....
Gill, Matthew (tenant)	.....
Goodfellow, William	.....
Giles, John	.....
Hooley, Peter	215
Huey, William	30
Haller, Frederick	.....
Hampson, Samuel	.....
Hall, William	.....
Harris, James	.....
Hawn, Michael, Sr	40
Hartzler, Benjamin (tenant)	.....
Hampson, James (saw-mill)	300
Harris, Elias	18
Haller, Philip, Sr. (tenant)	.....
Hare, William	184
Irwin, James (on Igo place)	133
Irwin, James & Co., lessees of lands belonging to Wilson, Milliken, Duncan, Lightner, and Warfel (furnace, grist-mill, and saw-mill)	.....
Johnston, Henry	.....
King, Jacob	317
King, Samuel	86
King, Solomon	67
King, John W. (tenant)	.....
Kelley, James	50
Lane, James, Sr. (grist-, saw-, plaster-, and fulling-mills)	134
Lane, James R. (tenant)	.....
Lautz, Henry (tenant)	.....
Lowry, Patrick	140
Laird, George W	.....
Landenslager, Daniel, Estate	.....
Metz, John K., Esq	100
McCarthy, John, Sr	80
McCarthy, Charles	56
Metz, Samuel K	135
Miller, Christian (saw-mill)	367
Milliken, David (grist-, saw-, and fulling-mill)	300
Matson, Robert A	.....
McCoy, Francis A	.....
Musser, Jacob	280
Metz, Jonathan K	61
McCarthy, John P. (teacher)	.....
McCracken, James (tenant)	.....
McDonald, James (chopping-mill, distillery, saw-mill)	107
Mateer, Henry (at Roxbury)	1¼
Milliken & Kessler	314
Morgan, Thomas (tenant)	.....
Moore, Alex. D. (tenant)	.....
Miller, Jacob	34
Metz, John, Dr. (physician)	.....
Myers, Henry M. (tenant)	.....
Newman, John	2½
Orlady, Paul	88
Platt, Benjamin	2½
Plowman, Absalom	200
Palmer, George A. (tenant)	.....
Parshall, Caleb	100
Piper, John	.....
Ross, Richard	2½
Ross, John, Jr	.....
Robinson, Joseph (tenant)	.....
Ross, John, Sr. (tenant)	.....
Ross, Joseph (tenant)	.....
Ross, Christian (tenant)	.....
Ross, James	90
Ritter, David	.....
Ritter, John	.....
Ross, Thomas	.....
Reed, Thomas	100
Rickert, Nathaniel R	.....
Rung, William	.....
Shadle, Hiram (tenant)	.....
Shadle, Abraham	108
Stevens, George W	.....
Snack, William	.....
Simpson, James	415
Snyder, Frederick	.....
Shingler, Joseph	.....
Shaup, Henry	.....
Sanders, Jacob	6
Steffey, Jonathan	3
Smiley, John	426
Sharp, Solomon	109
Taylor, James E	.....
Tate, John S	.....
Tell, Thomas (tenant)	.....
Vandevender, Abraham	212
Waddle, John (tenant)	.....
Warfel, George (tenant)	.....
Woolverton, Isaac (tenant)	.....
Whitman, Isaac	10
Watson, John (clerk)	.....
Wolfkill, Peter	.....
Walters, Anthony	.....
Wise, Andrew (tavern)	200
Weston, John S. (tenant)	.....
Weaver, William (shop)	14
Wolfkill, John	195
Wakefield, Eli	120
Wiley, John F	160
Warfel, Henry	.....
Yocum, Jesse, Sr	55
Yocum, Jesse, Jr	.....
Yoder, Benjamin	147
Yoder, Simeon	61
Yoder, Daniel, Estate	170
Yoder, Christian	80
Yoder, Levi (tenant)	.....
Zook, David	108

Single Freemen.

Boggs, Alexander (clerk).	McDonald, John.
Cupples, William.	Metz, Henry K.
Cramer, Cyrus.	Metz, Jacob K.
Fife, John.	Mealy, Michael (clerk).
Getz, Martin.	Miller, William V.
Hawn, Michael, Jr.	Miller, Thomas B.
Hawn, Daniel.	Miller, Joseph.
Hedding, James.	Miller, Joseph H.
Haller, Francis.	McCahan, Thomas.
Haller, Philip.	Newman, William.
Haller, John.	Naylor, John.
Humphrey, William H.	Naylor, Mercer.
Huey, John.	Parshal, Glasgow.
Huey, James.	Shudle, Samuel.
Kessler, Peter F. (clerk).	Snively, George W.
King, Joseph.	Sharp, Jacob.
Loudenslager, Peter.	Warfel, James.
McCarthy, William.	Wherry, John L.
McCarthy, Charles.	Yocum, John A.
Metz, Jacob.	Zook, John.

In 1880 the population of Brady, including Mill Creek village, was nine hundred and nine.

Civil Organization.—Brady became a separate civil body in compliance with the following report:

"To the Honorable A. S. Wilson, Esq., *president, and his associates, judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace at August Term*, 1844:

"We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by the order of the court to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners therein set forth, having met and after being duly sworn or affirmed faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of our several appointments, do report that in pursuance of said order we went upon the ground in said township of Henderson, and having a county map before us, taking into consideration the great extent of the said township, and how inconvenient it is for citizens of said township to meet at any one place to hold their annual election, and to do other business of the township, and likewise the arduous task it must be for an assessor to travel all over the present township of Henderson to assess it as should be done, or for the collector of the county, State, and other taxes necessary to be collected, it would seem to us a hard task for any one man to perform. These, together with the inconveniences attending upon such a large township, induces us to be of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, and that the said township should be divided, and so far as our power extends we have carried it into effect; that is, we have made a division of said township, and for said division we began on the bank of the Juniata, at a beech-tree a short distance southwest of James Stevens' tavern; thence along the hill north fifteen degrees east, in all seventeen hundred and fifty perches to a post on the line of West township, a short distance south of John Postlethwaite's house, the division line as actually run being marked on the draft, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

"Witness our hands 13th May, 1844.

"William Reed,
"James Murphy,
"*Commissioners.*"

"And now, to wit, 25th April, 1846, the Court confirm the report of the commissioners, and order that the new township be called Brady, in honor of Gen. Hugh Brady, of the United States Army."

The following have held civil offices in the township:

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1847, Abraham Shadle, John Weston; 1848, James Lane, James McCracken; 1849, John Wolfkill, Jacob Musser; 1850, Francis McCoy, James Gilbert; 1851, Dixon Hall, Solomon Sharp; 1852, George Hawn, Paul Orlady; 1853, George Hawn, Christian Yoder; 1854, Christian Miller, Jacob Shaffner; 1855, J. B. Bradley, T. A. McCoy; 1856, George Hawn, John Newman; 1857, Daniel Gray, Aaron Smucker; 1858, Philip Haller, John Newman; 1859, David Detweiler, Philip Haller; 1860, Elijah Wakefield, Jacob Hight; 1861, John S. Weston, Jacob Hight; 1862, George Hawn, Isaac Oatenkirk; 1863, Jonathan K. Metz, John McDonald; 1864, John Newman, John McDonald; 1865, Christian Detweiler, Francis Haller; 1866, Jacob Shaffner, William M. Thompson; 1867, M. Daughenbach, Dixon Hall; 1868, James G. Carothers, H. K. Metz; 1869, James G. Carothers, Joel Kaufman; 1870–71, William Creigh, S. B. Grove; 1872, L. Decker, J. Oatenkirk; 1873, John Talis, J. K. Metz; 1874, John McDonald, W. A. Miller; 1875–76, Jacob Hight, Joseph Rupert; 1877, George Hawn, S. K. Metz; 1878–79, John Ross, James G. Carothers; 1880, Abram Speck, Joel Kaufman; 1881, George Hawn, John C. Himes.

AUDITORS.

1847, William Brown, William Buchanan, J. R. McCartney; 1848, John Watson; 1849, James McDonald; 1850, Henry L. McCarthy; 1851, Leonard G. Kessler; 1852, James Templeton; 1853, John P. McCarthy; 1854, Peter Kessler; 1855, W. C. McCauley; 1856, James K. Hampson; 1857, Jacob Musser; 1858, John C. Watson; 1859, Joseph McCracken; 1860, John A. Campbell, J. K. Metz, George Eby, Jacob Shaffner; 1861, George Eby; 1862, Joseph D. Stackhouse; 1863, John A. Campbell; 1864, George Eby; 1865, Edward A Green, Jonathan K. Metz; 1866, Jonathan K. Metz; 1867, M. L. Shaffner; 1868, B. R. Foust; 1869, Isaac Oatenkirk; 1870–71, Benjamin R. Foust; 1872, J. D. Goodman; 1873, C. D. Brown; 1874, B. R. Foust; 1875, Jacob Goodman; 1876, John Huey; 1877, J. B. Wakefield; 1878, B. R. Foust, H. Z. Metcalf; 1879, James Huey; 1880, Thomas Gettis; 1881, J. G. Allison.

General Industries.—The water-power of Mill Creek was utilized before the war of the Revolution to operate a small grist-mill for Joseph Pridmore. It stood near where is now Mill Creek Furnace, and was probably not kept up more than a few years. Christian Stover next made some improvements, whereby the water-power on the same stream below was made to operate grist- and saw-mills, which were listed as his property as early as the organization of the county. The house he occupied stood near what is yet called Stover's Spring, above Mill Creek school-house. Matthew Wilson was a later owner of the property, and from him it passed into the hands of the furnace company about 1838. The present mill has been repaired several times, but remains in essentials as built by Wilson eighty years ago. It is now owned and operated by the Green family.

A mile above, Adam Hall had grist- and saw-mills about 1804, and about eight years later began to build a stone grist-mill, but before it was completed died, and the mill was finished by William Woolverton. After being operated by him and others for several score years it was allowed to go to decay, and nothing now remains there but the ruins of the stone walls. For a number of years other small interests were there carried on.

Less than a mile from this point, up Saddler's Creek, were a carding-machine and fulling-mill, owned by John Piper and operated by James Porter when James Lane purchased the property in 1843. The latter put in machinery for grinding corn, built a plaster-mill, and several years later a very good grist-mill, the millwright work on the latter being done by Samuel Goodman and his sons. When it first was set in operation it had no superior in the county and enjoyed a large patronage. In 1865 the property passed into the hands of George Eby, who repaired the mill and added another run of stones, making four in all, capacitating it to grind two hundred bushels per day. Since 1869 the mills have been owned and operated by John K. Metz, and are designated as the "Eagle Mills." The building is a frame, three stories high, and located so as to afford easy access to its patrons.

On the same stream James and John McDonald had a saw-mill and distillery, which later became the property of Jacob Goodman. The latter has long since been discontinued, but the former is yet operated to a limited extent. Above that point, on the same stream of water, small lumber-mills were formerly carried on. McDonald subsequently distilled liquor in the southern part of the township below Jackstown for G. W. Thompson and others. In other localities a number of small distilleries were carried on sixty years ago.

On Mill Creek the Lane family had a pioneer saw-mill, and there Amos Smucker has at present mills for the manufacture of lumber, which are operated by water- and steam-power. Above that point the Hampson family had a saw-mill, and yet farther above is a mill owned by Levi Decker, while in Henderson, on the same stream, John G. Miles had a small water-power saw-mill, whose usefulness has passed away.

Above the furnace mill, Kessler & Brother put up a mill in 1850 for the purpose of grinding the leaves of the sumach-bush and triturating it to a fine powder. It was successfully operated until 1868, since which time the mill has been idle, although the machinery remains in the building. The leaves crushed were gathered in the surrounding country in the months of June, July, and August, and after being shade-cured were purchased at the rate of one dollar per hundredweight. The ground material was sold chiefly in Philadelphia, and used for the purpose of coloring morocco leather.

Mill Creek Furnace was built in 1838, above the old Wilson Mills, by Dr. Jonathan H. Dorsey and Gen. S. Miles Green, proprietors of the Barree Forge. It contained one stack with a thirty-two-foot base, had two tuyeres, and was supplied with steam and water blast, the former being seldom used. The site was selected on account of the water privileges, on the line of the canal, and the abundance of wood, which could be used for charcoaling. The ore was chiefly brought from Franklin township by canal and later by railroad, although a quantity of the fossil ores found in Brady were combined with them, pro-

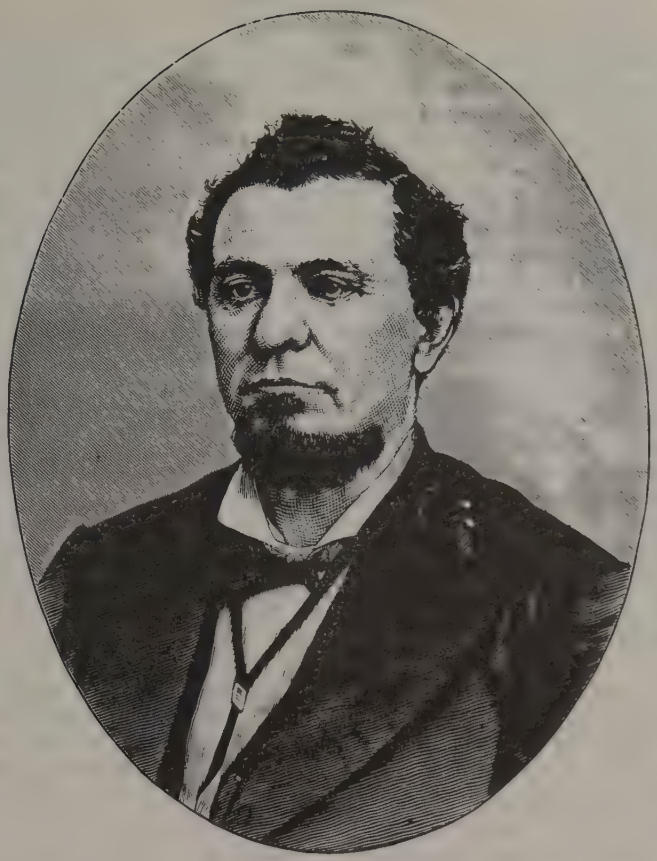
ducing a metal which had a most excellent reputation among manufacturers, and which was used to a large extent to produce imitation Russia sheet iron. John Patton was the first manager, and was succeeded by James Wilson. After the failure of the firm in 1842 the furnace became the property of Gen. James Irwin and Joseph Green, of Centre County, and John McCahan, of Huntingdon, who had Alexander Campbell as manager. In the course of a year McCahan retired, and his place in the firm was taken for two years by Kessler & Co., Leonard G. Kessler being the manager at Mill Creek and Peter F. Kessler at the ore mines near Spruce Creek; John C. Watson serving as clerk, but afterwards becoming the manager. This firm carried on operations until 1857, when the remaining stock was placed in the hands of trustees and the business closed up in March, 1858. E. A. Green & Co. again put the furnace in blast in 1863, but after six years' operation blew out, and the furnace has since been idle. When fully operated about one hundred and twenty men were employed, and the location of the furnace in Brady caused more than forty houses to be built to accommodate the employés, and made the site of the furnaces the scene of great activity. The metal was nearly all taken to Barree Forge, where it was wrought into blooms, which were shipped to all parts of the country, adding greatly to the excellent reputation of Juniata iron. The furnace property in Brady embraces about three thousand acres of land (on which are found two veins of fossil ore, having an average thickness of eighteen inches, and of a quality yielding thirty-three per cent. of metal), a number of houses, and several mills.

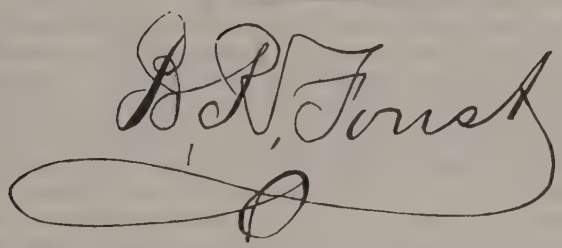
Since the furnace has ceased to operate the principal industry of the township has been the quarrying and crushing of sandstone for the manufacture of glass. The enterprise was begun in 1854 by Ulrey, King & Co., who shipped the crude stone to Pittsburgh, where, after being reduced, the sand was found to be of a superior quality. Experiments were then made by Mr. King, of Pittsburgh, and Elliott Robley and D. H. Foster, of Brady, with a view to crush the stone at the quarry. A machine was finally devised to be operated by steam-power, which was successfully set in operation in 1857. Since that time other improvements have been made which enable the production of large quantities of sand annually, the principal processes being stamping and grinding. By the former method the stone is reduced to a sandy condition, screened, and shipped in a dry state. When the chaser-mill is used the sand is shipped wet, the process requiring the use of water in grinding. The mill in use by A. P. Burnham at his quarry since 1879 consisted of a large pan of iron, in which revolve two rollers, weighing more than a ton each, thoroughly crushing the rock, which is shoveled into the pan of the size of nuggets. Water is constantly added, and the crushed matter is run upon a revolving sieve, which throws off the coarser particles, while the clean sand is taken up by the water on the inside, thoroughly washed, and thence passed into a receptacle ready for shipment. Mr. Burnham employs from fifteen to twenty men. Two other quarries in Brady were successfully worked in 1881, that of the "Juniata Sand Company," half a mile below Mill Creek, which employs fifteen men under the management of Thomas Logan; and B. R. Foust's, at the old Elliott Robley quarry, which has been under the present management since 1875, and which employs twenty men. A fourth quarry was opened by John McCombe a few years ago, which employed eight men, but which has not been in operation for some time past. The aggregate shipments amount to about two hundred car-loads of sand per month. Near Standing Stone Mountain, where the above quarries are, is a large deposit of fire-clay, which is controlled by A. P. Burnham, on a lease from the owners of the land. Practical tests have demonstrated it to be absolutely fire-proof, its equal not being found in this country. It has not been successfully used for pottery purposes. A limited quantity of clay is being shipped each week.

Hamlets and Villages.—The hamlet of Roxbury is in the upper part of the Kishacoquillas Valley, about five miles from Mill Creek. It consists simply of a few houses along the public highway, and was never regularly laid out, having its beginning from the sale of a few lots to mechanics from the lands of Paul Orlady and others. The post-office here maintained bears the name of Airy Dale, and was established with Robert K. Allison as postmaster. Subsequently the duties of the office were discharged by George D. Metz, John Goodman, and William J. Wagner, the latter being the present postmaster. The mail service is from Mill Creek several times per week.

About 1850, Samuel Secrist opened a store at Roxbury, and was a merchant there about ten years, when he removed to Allenville. The next in trade in that neighborhood was George D. Metz, who has merchandised a number of years, and is yet in trade. More recently Jonathan K. Metz opened a store which he is yet carrying on. Bartlett Ely has for many years had a blacksmith-shop, and William and Robert Gregory are the carpenters. Robert K. Allison began a tannery at Roxbury about forty years ago, which after his death was continued some time by his son, J. G. Allison, but for the past few years has been idle. It had but a small capacity, but produced good work.

Mill Creek is a village of two hundred and eighty-eight inhabitants, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek and on both sides of that stream. The original plot of the village embraced ten lots, sixty-six by one hundred and fifty-four feet, on the north side of the turnpike leading from Huntingdon to Lewistown. It was laid out Oct. 12, 1848, by James





Hon. Benjamin R. Foust, second son of Anthony Foust, was born in Shirley township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Dec. 20, 1830. His father was a farmer. Benjamin lived with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he began an apprenticeship with George Foust, a relative, who was a cabinet-maker at Pleasant Hall, Franklin Co., Pa. After finishing his trade he went to Fredericksburg, Va., where he spent a year in making patent grain fans.

He came to Shirleysburg and spent the three following summers at the Juniata Academy, teaching school during the winters intervening. In the spring of 1856 he associated himself with James G. and Col. John A. Doyle in the mercantile business at Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., and continued with them for ten years; then went to Mill Creek and engaged in the same business. In May, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia, the youngest daughter of Peter Etnier. Their only child is a son, I. Newton, born August, 1857.

During the year 1864 Mr. Foust was financial agent of Shirley township while recruiting to fill the quota for volunteers for the Union army. While thus engaged he disbursed eleven thousand five hundred dollars in bounties. The incidental expenses attending the securing of thirty-six substitutes were only one hundred and seventy dollars, while many other townships spent thousands of dollars in the performance of the same or less work.

Mr. Foust's son, I. Newton, attended the academy of Bell Fount and Port Royal. He married Miss Charlotte, daughter of James Willson, Esq. They have two children, I. Newton and Harry, aged three and one year. I. Newton, Sr., is now his father's partner. The firm is B. R. Foust & Son. They are proprietors of the Mill Creek Glass Sand Works, Juniata Steam Flouring-Mills, and dealers in general merchandise, grain, coal, and lumber.

In 1878 Mr. Foust was elected as a Greenback-Democrat to serve his county in the Legislature. Has served as school director almost continuously for twenty-five years. He has been active in local politics. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Simpson, for David Zook & Co., on part of a larger tract of land surveyed June 14, 1786, in pursuance of a warrant granted to Joseph Pridmore March 11, 1786. Additional lots were sold adjoining these and on the other side of the turnpike, but no other plan appears to have been recorded. The location of the village on the canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad made it favorable for a business point, and the place has an active trade from the townships of Henderson, Union, and the Kishacoquillas Valley. Mill Creek Station is about five miles below Huntingdon, and the depot building is spacious and well arranged, while all the surroundings are neatly kept since the spring of 1880. A. M. Menold has been the agent, and this position had been filled for more than ten years previously by A. P. Burnham. Telegraphic and telephonic privileges are supplied.

The village of Mill Creek at present has a large school building, Methodist and Baptist Churches, three stores, a hotel, and a number of mechanic shops.

One of the first stores in this locality was kept at Wilson's Mills, by David Snively, as early as 1828; and soon after Milliken & Thompson sold goods in part of the "Old Red House," moving from there to the centre of the present village of Mill Creek, occupying a building which they had erected for business purposes on the lot where now is the store of Foust & Son. They occupied the room before the canal was finished, and had at once a good trade. Subsequently the McGees sold goods, and in 1840, J. & J. Milliken. In 1845 the merchants were Millikens & Kessler, and later Leonard G. Kessler alone. Subsequently the firm became Kessler & Brother. In 1856, George Eby was Kessler & Brother's successor, and nine years later was succeeded by Adam Hershberger. In 1866 the merchants were Etnier & Foust, who were followed in 1874 by B. R. Foust, the senior member of B. R. Foust & Son, who have been extensively engaged in trade at that stand since July, 1877. In the upper part of the village small stores were kept as early as 1865 by John Thomas and others, and the building is now occupied by a co-operative store opened in January, 1881, of which J. G. Allison is the manager, the store being in charge of D. Etnier. Near by is a store which has been carried on the past four years by A. P. Burnham, in which is kept Mill Creek post-office, of which Mr. Burnham has been postmaster since May, 1880. His predecessors in the order named have been Jane E. Mehaffy, S. A. Hughes, Perry O. Etchinson, Isaac Woolverton, John G. Stewart, George Eby, Lloyd Meredith, Leonard G. Kessler, and William G. Wagoner. The office has daily mails from points east and west, in addition to an extra daily mail from Huntingdon, and is the distributing office for the Cassville region and the Kishacoquillas Valley.

Stores have been kept at West Mill Creek, in addition to the one named as having been in the "Red House," by Washington Buchanan and Jesse Diffenbach. At the furnace small stores have usually been kept by the proprietors of the works, and at Jack's Narrows, near the old tavern stand. Washington Buchanan was in trade a short time. The tavern was long kept by Andrew Wise, and enjoyed the distinction of being a local stopping-point in canal and turnpike times, where packet and stage-horses were changed. The predecessors of Wise were John Houck and Thomas Wallace. The house was of stone, and nothing but its walls remain to indicate the site.

Near Mill Creek public-houses have been kept by Samuel Hampson, Edward and Richard Plowman, James Stevens, William Buchanan, Samuel G. Simpson, and James Kerr, the house at West Mill Creek being destroyed by fire while owned by the latter. In the village proper, among the keepers of the public-houses have been James McDonald, the Widow Hampson, Adam Hall, James K. Hampson, James Thompson, Valentine Crouse, Robert Kyle, John G. Stewart, Thomas McGarvey, and Harry Z. Metcalf until 1879. The hotel is pleasantly located, and is a spacious brick building.

Among the mechanic shops at Mill Creek were the smithy of Frank Haller, opened in 1851, and continued by him until his death in 1880. After 1865 another smith-shop was opened by Adam Warfel, which has been occupied for a number of years past by Isaac Gorsuch, being the only shop on the east side. On the west side the Simpsons put up a shop, in which Aquilla Long carried on that trade until his death, when Charles Fultz became the blacksmith, and yet continues. Near by Samuel Goodman has a wagon-maker's shop. Others who have been mechanics at Mill Creek have been William Hall, Philip Haller, James Stell, Don Civils, Martin Haller, Robert Fritz, George Berkstresser, Joseph Cornelius, and Peter Smith. The latter was the only gunsmith that ever opened a shop to carry on that trade at Mill Creek.

The first physician at Mill Creek was a Dr. Chestnutwood, who came about 1846 and remained a few years. He was accounted a good physician. His successor was Dr. J. M. Haggerty, whose stay here was also limited to a few years, removing thence to the West.

The third practitioner was Dr. G. W. Thompson, who removed from this place to Mount Union. His successor was a young man named Dr. J. A. Kerr, who died at Mill Creek in 1868. Dr. I. J. Meals located here about 1869, and at the time of his death, in June, 1874, had a good practice, being regarded a successful physician. He was a native of Adams County, Pa., and but thirty-three years of age at the time of his death.

Dr. Samuel L. McCarthy is a native of Brady. He was born in 1844, and is a son of John R. McCarthy, for many years a teacher at Roxbury. He was educated in the common schools, and graduated at the

Jefferson Medical College in 1870, beginning the practice of medicine at Mill Creek the same year, and continuing to the present.

Dr. George W. Simpson, a contemporary physician at Mill Creek, is also a native of Brady, and born in 1844. He received his education in the common schools and at Kishacoquillas Seminary, read medicine with Dr. S. L. McCarthy, graduated from Jefferson in 1876, and has since been a practitioner at Mill Creek.

Educational and Religious.—The pioneer schoolhouse at Mill Creek stood near the spot where are now the churches. It was a small log building, if anything, ruder than the cabins of the patrons of the school. It was, nevertheless, kept comfortable from the cold of winter, as there was an unlimited supply of wood close at hand. The school was attended by the Kelley, Wilson, Igo, Woolverton, Robinson, Armitage, and Lambert children, and among the teachers were men named Starr, Enyeart, and McCullough. The school at Roxbury, since the free school system has prevailed, has always ranked as superior to the ordinary country school, and is noted for the number of teachers and professional men it produced. Among the teachers were Jacob Kryder, Henry McCarthy, and John R. McCarthy, the latter two teaching many years. A well-known teacher of a recent period is John Goodman. Among those who were pupils of the Roxbury school who have become teachers were Samuel, Jacob, Rebecca, and Edward Goodman, the latter being at present a physician at Altoona; John, Nancy, Rebecca, Martha Jane, Cyrus S., and William Brown; John McCarthy; James, Scott, William, Samuel, Virgil, Willard, and Miles McCarthy; Henry McCarthy, physician at Petersburg; Samuel McCarthy, physician at Mill Creek; Alvin R. McCarthy, physician at Mount Union; James Hinua, Jennie Weston; E. R. Wagner, minister of Lutheran Church; James H. Wagner, Jennie L. Wagner, Annie C. Wagner, John D. Wagner, M. L. Shaffner, and M. R. Shaffner.

The officers of the school board of Brady in 1846 were Dr. John Metz, president; John A. Campbell, secretary; and L. G. Kessler, treasurer. The directors for subsequent years were as follows:

1847, Solomon Sharp, William Hare, William Brown, Isaac Woolverton, Eli Harris, James Miller; 1848, Jacob Musser, James Miller; 1849, Isaac Woolverton, William Brown; 1850, Daniel Detweiler, John Watson; 1851, Jacob Musser, Christian Miller; 1852, John K. Metz, Samuel Sharer; 1853, John A. Campbell, John Watson, Henry McCarthy; 1854, Jacob Musser, Jesse Yocum, John Montgomery; 1855, J. A. Campbell, John Vandevender; 1856, Adam Warfel, Charles McCarthy; 1857, John Rupert, Christian Ross; 1858, Dutton Madden, F. A. McCoy, Chris. Detweiler, Thomas Morrison; 1859, Adam Warfel, John A. Campbell, Jacob Musser; 1860, James K. Hampson, Chris. Detweiler, Jacob Sharp, Thomas Morrison; 1861, H. J. McCarthy, Thomas Morrison, Henry Cramer; 1862, George Hawn, Jacob Hight, John Weston, Elliot Robley; 1863, Christian Yoder, G. W. Thompson; 1864, Jacob Musser, E. A. Green, Caleb Wakefield; 1865, George Eby, Samuel Grove; 1866, Jacob Goodman, Jacob Sharp; 1867, John W. Miller, Joseph N. Hamilton; 1868, George Eby, D. H. Foster; 1869, Caleb Wakefield, Isaac Gorsuch, J. M. Stonebreaker; 1870-71, George Eby, D. Etnier; 1872, Felix Smucker, James Huey; Amos Smucker, William M. Thompson, F. Gates; 1874, George Eby, Abraham Wagner; 1875, James Huey, Thomas J. Gates; 1876, Amos Smucker, A. P. Burnham; 1877, Isaac Oatenkirk, H. Z. Metcalf; 1878, George Eby, H. H. Molier, D. Etnier, Frank Wolfkill, George Hawn; 1879, Cyrus S. Brown, David Detweiler; 1880, Henry Withers, Samuel G. Simpson; 1881, George Eby, John K. Metz.

At this period the officers were Henry Withers, president; George Eby, secretary; and S. A. Hughes, treasurer.

In 1846 three months' school per year were maintained, in which were employed three male teachers at twenty dollars per month and two female teachers at ten dollars per month. The number of male pupils was seventy-five; of female, thirty; and thirty pupils were reported as studying German. The total cost for instruction was one hundred and eighty dollars, or thirty-nine cents per pupil for each month of school. No report of the value of school buildings appears. The township has made commendable progress in matters pertaining to its schools, having in 1881 five school buildings, in which six schools were taught. These houses have an average value of one thousand dollars, and were erected as follows: The Concord building, on the Eli Wakefield place, in 1859, of brick, twenty-four by thirty feet; the Roxbury house, of the same material and size, built in 1863; the Mill Creek edifice, of brick, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet, and two stories high, built in 1870, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Lane house, a frame, twenty-two by twenty-eight feet, built in 1878; the Centre building, erected of wood in 1880, the size of the house being twenty-four by thirty feet. All the buildings are supplied with seats of the Rankin pattern, and have good wall boards and other requisites.

The schools were maintained five months per year, and were in charge of five male and one female teachers, whose average salary was $24.75 per month. The male pupils numbered one hnndred and thirty; the females, one hundred and twenty-two; and the average attendance was one hundred and thirty-five. The total amount levied for all purposes was $1126.86.

Mill Creek Baptist Church.—As early as 1790 the Rev. Samuel Lane preached in this locality, which was probably regarded as an out-station of the Baptist Church in Trough Creek Valley, of which he was the pastor. At that time the Rev. Lane was living on his farm on Mill Creek, and the services were held at his house and in groves, one of his favorite preaching-places being beneath two fine oak-trees which stood not far from the site of the present meeting-house. When the country had become more settled, about 1800, he urged upon his neighbors, regardless of church distinction, the importance of having a house of worship in their midst, and by united effort a log meeting-house was built on Mill Creek, two miles from its mouth. In this house shortly after was formed the Mill Creek Baptist Church as a separate and distinct body. The constituent members were James Hampson, Nathan Gor-

such, Ann Hall, Mary Hampson, Temperance Brown, Lydia Plowman, Samuel Lane, James Davis, Daniel Brown, Rachel Kelley, and Rachel Davis. In 1806 were added Peter Cornelius, Rachel Morgan, Elizabeth Corbin, Eleanor Dean, and Mary Kelley; in 1807, William Dean, Mary Lane, William Carson, Hannah Carson, Arthur Smith, and Jonathan Dean; and later there were added George Smith, Jane Smith, Thomas Kelley, Mary Kelley, Rebecca Lambert, Margaret Briggs, Tillotson Fuller, Esther Kelley, Elizabeth Cornelius, Sarah Sollers, Ann Sollers, Prudence Sollers, Thomas Thomas, Sarah Cravin, Ann Doyle, Thomas Sollers, Robert Thompson, William Thompson, Amelia Thompson, and Mary Evans, all belonging before 1825. For the next few years the church languished, and was reduced by removals to a small membership. But in 1832 the Rev. George Higgins held a series of revival meetings which resulted in thirty accessions to the church membership, and once more the society became flourishing.

The records of the church indicate that in 1809 Jonathan Dean was chosen treasurer, and in April of that year Samuel Lane and James Hampson, two of the trustees, are instructed "to employ Robert Carter to get the rest of the collar beams and couple the rafters of the meeting-house," which was enlarged or newly built at that time. In September, 1827, Matthew Glasgow and John Shaw were appointed a committee to procure a drum for the stove.

In 1835 a new meeting-house was built by a committee composed of John H. Woolverton, W. M. McGee, and James Lane, treasurer. Thomas McGee did the plastering on this building, which in a repaired condition yet remains, being at present used as a house of worship by the Lutherans. In 1838, E. C. Hampson, Asahel H. Brown, and Matthew Hall were appointed trustees.

In 1850 the brethren Wray and Yoder were appointed to request the Lutheran congregation to repair the house for the use of it, and on the 29th of March, 1853, "it was voted that the Legislature be petitioned to appoint Samuel Grove, Samuel Sloan, and John C. Watson trustees, with power to sell the old meeting-house at a fair price," the demand for a place of worship at Mill Creek village, which now began to assume importance, warranting such action; but it was not until 1857 that the present brick house of worship was erected. The year after the house was occupied the church had a membership of sixty-two, of which number seventeen had but recently been baptized. John C. Watson was the clerk of the church, filling a position which was first occupied by Jonathan Dean, and later by Nathan Gorsuch. James Wilson, Thomas Irwin, and Lloyd Meredith were official members. The Sabbath-school had twelve teachers and forty-six scholars. Ten years later the membership of the church was only thirty-two, while the Sabbath-school had but thirty-eight scholars. James Wilson was the clerk, and had as successors in that office J. K. Hare, J. H. Boring, W. T. Boring, and the present (1881) Charles Fultz. The other official members were Trustees W. D. Calabine and M. T. Boring, and Deacons David Hare and M. T. Boring. In 1880 the total number of baptisms reported was two hundred and thirty-one, and the actual membership at that time as thirty-six. In the summer of that year the meeting-house was thoroughly repaired, and in the fall the Rev. W. P. Hile became the pastor, serving the church one-fourth of his time in connection with other churches.

Mill Creek Church was admitted into the Baltimore Association in 1817, helped from the Juniata Association in 1821, and was admitted into the Centre Association in 1834, which connection has since been maintained.

The pastors of the church from its organization to the present have been as follows:

The Rev. Samuel Lane, for a number of years, probably until his death, about 1812, was the first to supply the church with preaching. He was zealous in well-doing, rarely accepting pay for preaching, and delighted in Christian fireside conversations, which endeared him to many homes where his visits were always made welcome. He performed hundreds of marriage ceremonies in the new country which constituted his parish, and usually bestowed half his fee upon the bride. After his decease there does not appear to have been a regular preacher until some time about 1820, when the Rev. J. Davis, who had served in the Revolution, was reported as the pastor. Then came Rev. Jesse Ash, 1825–32; Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, 1836–37; Rev. W. M. Jones, 1840–42; Rev. W. T. Bunker, 1843–45; Rev. A. A. Anderson, 1849–51; Rev. J. B. Williams, 1854–55; Rev. J. L. Holmes, 1859–61; Rev. A. H. Sembower, 1862; Rev. T. C. Gestford, 1863–64; Rev. J. W. Plannett, 1865–67; Rev. S. K. Boyer, 1869; Rev. J. D. Thomas, 1871–74; Rev. George Chappell, 1875–76; Rev. R. C. Black, 1877–80; Rev. W. P. Hile, since the fall of 1880.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mill Creek.—In 1840 the Methodist class at Mill Creek was under the leadership of Jacob Isenberg, and among its members were Leonard G. Kessler and wife, Mrs. Spielman, Mrs. Buchanan, William Pryor and wife, John Ritter, and a few others, numbering about twelve in all. These enjoyed preaching at stated periods, belonging to a widely-extended circuit. The services were usually held in the school-house, but with the increase of membership measures were taken to build an appropriate house of worship. But this purpose could not be accomplished until 1852, when the church edifice which is yet used at Mill Creek was erected. It is a plain brick house, capacitated to seat three hundred persons, and has lately been placed in good repair. The builders of the church were Jesse Meredith and Matthew Gill, the brick being furnished by Leonard G. Kessler.

George Hawn and Philip Haller were among the workmen. The graveyard on the same lot is somewhat neglected. The trustees of the church in 1881 were S. A. Anderson, S. A. Hughes, Anderson Cozzens, Samuel Prough, and B. R. Foust.

Until 1875 Mill Creek was served in connection with Mount Union and Mapleton as a circuit, but at the date given was connected with West Huntingdon in forming a new charge. The ministers since that period have been: 1875, Rev. J. S. McMurray; 1876–77, Rev. J. R. Eckert; 1878–79, Rev. Fred. Rogerson; 1880, Rev. William H. Dill; 1881, Rev. C. V. Hartzell.

The church has about sixty members, forming a class, led by Anderson Cozzens. A Sabbath-school has been maintained the past fifteen years, having at present a membership of one hundred, and S. B. Hughes for superintendent.

The Mill Creek Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Some of the earliest settlers of the township were adherents of the Lutheran Church, having their membership at other points. Later a small congregation was formed in Brady, which had among its members John Piper and wife, John Wolfkill and wife, Michael Hawn and wife, Joseph Camp and wife, and, later, Franklin and Margaret Wolfkill, George Hawn, and Amos Smucker. The ministerial service for many years was in connection with Belleville, and of late with Lick Ridge and McAlevy's Fort, the present minister being the Rev. S. Croft, whose pastorate began July 1, 1881. The congregation in 1881 had some seventy members, and the following church council: Abraham Speck and Amos Smucker, elders; Frank Wolfkiil and J. G. Corbin, deacons. The services are held in the old Mill Creek Baptist Church, to which the congregation obtained a right by lease in 1858. It has since been repaired and made more inviting. The cemetery in connection is the oldest in the township, and one of the first persons interred there was Adam Hall. His remains were carried to the yard by an ox-team driven by Jacob Hawn.

The Sunday-school, which was formerly held in this house, has been transferred to the Lane Schoolhouse, and has Isaac Bagshaw for superintendent.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CARBON TOWNSHIP.

CARBON, so named because of its abundant coal deposit, was erected into a township April 23, 1858. The territory which it includes was taken from the township of Tod, which bounds it on the north. Clay township lies east from it. Fulton and Bedford Counties form its southwestern boundary, and Hopewell township bounds it on the northwest.

Topography.—The surface of the township is mountainous. In the eastern part three ranges of heights pursue a nearly parallel course northeasterly and southwesterly. They are known as Sideling Hill, Wray's Hill, and Rocky Ridge. The northern part of the township is occupied by Broad Top Mountain, and is almost a wilderness.

Streams.—Sideling Hill Creek runs southwesterly between Wray's Hill and Sideling Hill. Trough Creek crosses the township in a northeasterly direction, along Wray's Hill and the eastern base of Rocky Ridge. Cook's Run rises on Broad Top Mountain, and runs southwesterly, to unite near Dudley with a small stream from the south and form Shoup's Run, which pursues a tortuous course through the southwestern part of the township, and debouches into Raystown Branch in Hopewell township. Miller's Run, Sugar Camp Run, and another stream in the western part of the township unite with Shoup's Run in its course.

Highways.—The most important highways in the township are one that passes from New Grenada, in Fulton County, to Robertsdale and to Broad Top City, and down the valley of Shoup's Run to Saxton, in Bedford County; another from Wells' tannery, in Fulton County, that passes northeasterly through Broad Top City and into Tod township; and two roads that lead southerly from Dudley and Coalmont respectively.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad enters the township at its southwestern corner, and follows the valley of Shoup's Run to a point two miles above Dudley. The East Broad Top Railroad follows the valley of Trough Creek from the northeastern boundary of the township to Robertsdale. The coal-mines in the township are opened along the valleys of Shoup's Run and Trough Creek, where the railroads afford transportation for their products. The other portions of the township are very sparsely settled. There are two saw-mills remaining in the township, one on Sideling Hill Creek, and the other on Shoup's Run. Both are, like most of the saw-mills in this region, passing to decay.

The township has three boroughs, those of Coalmont, Broad Top City, and Dudley, and several villages, the largest of which are Robertsdale and Barnet. Its four post-offices are Coalmont, Dudley, Broad Top City, and Robertsdale.

Pioneers.—Anthony Cook, the founder of the Cook family in the southern part of Huntingdon County, first settled at what is now Broad Top City. The year of his coming cannot be learned with certainty, but he was one of the earliest settlers. He took up large tracts of land there, which afterwards became the property of his children. His wife was Sarah Elder; his sons were Isaac, Jesse, William, and John; and his daughters were Sarah (Mrs. Hudson) and Nancy (Mrs. J. W. Edwards). Of the sons, Jesse and William went West, Isaac and John lived and died on Broad Top.

Isaac Cook's children were Isaac, who married

W. H. Sweet

Rachel McClain; Margaret (Mrs. Benson), Nancy (Mrs. James McClain), and Sarah (Mrs. John Maston).

The children of Isaac (2) reside in Tod township. They are Samuel Washington, James Allison, William McClain, O. E., and Solomon.

Of the descendants of John, only Mrs. Edward Horton and Mrs. Charles Horton remain in Huntingdon County.

Among the other pioneers of Carbon were Walter Clark, Philip Barnet and his sons Christian and Philip, Henry Miller, James Crawford, Henry Houpt, Henry Horton, Isaac Miles, William Houck, John White, and —— Alloway. Most of these came from Maryland at a very early day, and but few of their descendants remain in the township. They were farmers, and when mining land rose in price they sold their farms and removed elsewhere.

Tradition says that a few came here during the Revolution, and that some of these were Tory refugees, who had been guilty of mixing ground glass with the flour that was purchased for the American army at Valley Forge. This was then supposed by them to be far enough away from the "borders of civilization" to insure them safety from the vengeance of those whom they had sought to destroy.

There were in the township of Carbon about twenty farms, and the owners and occupants of these lived comfortably in the midst of surroundings that would now be considered hardly tolerable. They raised and manufactured nearly all the necessaries of life, and were able to indulge in many of what were then regarded as luxuries. Their superfluous produce was drawn to market on wagons or sleighs, often as far as Chambersburg or Hagerstown, and the articles of merchandise which they required were few. The so-called refinements of modern times had not multiplied their wants beyond their ability to supply them, and what would now be regarded as privations were not then felt as such. They followed the "noiseless tenor of their way," lived on the results of their honest toil, were contented and happy.

Coal-Mines.—*The Old Barnet Mine*, at the village of Barnet, was opened in 1856 by Orbison, Dorris, Burroughs & Co., and was worked by them and their lessees during about twenty years, when operations ceased. In the spring of 1882 work was recommenced by the present lessees, P. Madigan & Sons. At first the Barnet vein was worked, but afterward a tunnel was driven to the Cook vein, which is the one now operated. This vein has a thickness here of two and one-half feet, and the heading extends three hundred yards. The capacity of the mine is forty tons daily. The lessees are the superintendents.

The Fisher Mine, on the railroad about one mile below Broad Top City, was opened previous to the building of the railroad. It was worked by Fisher & Miller from 1870 till 1880, when work was suspended in it during a year. In January, 1881, the present lessees, Reed Brothers, came in possession. It is a drift, opening a quarter of a mile from the railroad, to which a tramway leads. The heading extends into the Barnet vein, which is here two and one-half to four feet in thickness, four hundred and fifty yards. Thirty hands are employed, and the daily output is sixty tons. W. Scott Reed is the superintendent.

The same firm is opening a mine on the Benedict property, about one-fourth of a mile below the borough of Dudley. The Barnet vein, which here has a thickness of four feet, has been reached through a tunnel of four hundred yards, and preparations for shipping coal are in progress. The daily capacity of this mine will be three hundred tons. This work is under W. Scott Reed's superintendence.

The Clift Mine, about one-half mile above Prospect Mine, was opened in 1858 by the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, and was operated by that company during three years. It was then abandoned, and was not again worked till March, 1882, when it was leased by W. H. Sweet & Co., by whom it is now operated. Like all mines in this part of Carbon it is a drift, and the heading extends about one-fourth of a mile. Eighteen hands are employed at this mine, and the daily output is fifty tons. The drift opens within a few yards of the railroad. What is known as the Barnet vein is worked. Operations are superintended by Mr. Sweet in person.

The following is a brief biography of Mr. Sweet, senior member of the firm of W. H. Sweet & Co.:

William H. Sweet was born in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., Oct. 10, 1847. His father, John Sweet, was an Englishman by birth and a miner by occupation, having worked for several years in the bituminous coal-fields of England previous to his coming to America and engaging in the bituminous coal-fields of Fayette County, where the subject of this sketch was born. Like a large majority of miners, Mr. Sweet's earnings were barely sufficient for the support of his large family, and William, at the tender age of seven years, was compelled to go into the mines to assist in the laborious task better fitted for stronger arms. Here young Sweet learned the first lessons of coal-mining, which in after-years has been of great benefit to him in the prosecution of his business as a miner and coal operator. To add to his already heavy burden, at the age of nine years his father died, leaving him as the main support of his widowed mother and her family.

As his boyhood arms waxed stronger and stronger his mind began to develop, and his young ambition to become a man among men has been freely realized. For the last twenty years he has been a resident of Dudley and vicinity, in Huntingdon County, and in 1878 he commenced mining and operating in coal on his own account.

He is also engaged in the mercantile business in connection with his mines. In the early part of 1880 he associated with himself in the mining and mer-

cantile business Mr. George W. R. Swoope, of Huntingdon, under the firm-name of W. H. Sweet & Co., who are still doing business at Dudley, on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

In October, 1881, work was commenced by Mr. Sweet on "Defiance Tunnel," on Six-Mile Run, just over the line in Bradford County, which resulted Jan. 18, 1883, in striking one of the richest veins of coal known in the Broad Top coal-fields.

To Mr. Sweet, more than any other, is due the tribute of success in the vicinity of Dudley. From the wilderness of wood and brush he has caused to be presented cleared fields, dotted here and there with more than twenty homes of happiness and comfort. His progressive spirit extends to all the section of country around his mines, and in the furtherance of education he has given unstinted aid, and that without ostentation or vanity, knowing full well its value. He is truly a self-made man, and all that such an one should reap in the harvest of universal regard will doubtless be his.

July 4, 1870, Mr. Sweet married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Mr. Jonathan Barnet, one of the pioneers of Huntingdon County. Their children are Jesse Alvin, born March 22, 1871; Elsie Jane, Nov. 2, 1872; Mary Ellen, March 30, 1874; James Herbert, Aug. 25, 1876; Cloyd Edgar, March 7, 1879.

The Ocean Mine, about one-half mile east from Dudley, was opened in 1879, by W. H. Sweet & Co., in the Barnet vein. It is a drift, the opening of which is near the railroad, so that cars are loaded as the coal is taken from the mine. The heading extends two thousand feet. The average thickness of the vein here is thirty-two inches. Fifty-eight hands are employed, and the daily capacity is one hundred and twenty-five tons.

Prospect Mine, on the railroad, one mile above Coalmont, was opened in 1857 by the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, and was first operated by R. B. Wigton as lessee. The first superintendent was John Whitney. It was subsequently operated by the railroad company, but in 1863, Robert Hare Powel purchased the mine, and operated it for a short time, then abandoned it. In 1881 he recommenced operations here, and the mine has been steadily worked since that time.

This, like the other mines in Carbon township, is a drift, and is in the lower seam, which has a thickness of from three to four feet. A heading into this seam has been driven nearly half a mile, and the coal is brought out in cars drawn by mules. Twenty-five hands are employed in this mine, and the daily output is forty tons. The superintendent is John Palmer.

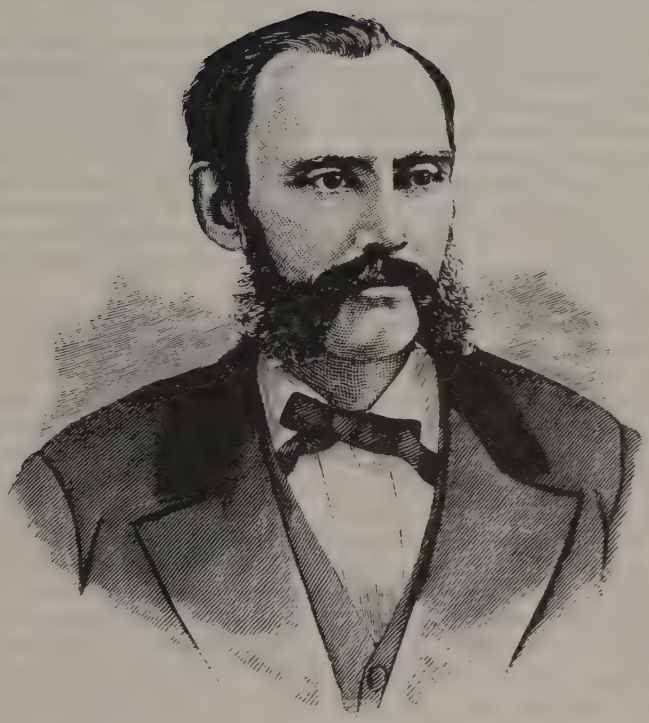
Another drift was opened by Mr. Powel near the first, but forty or fifty feet higher, and located in the upper or Barnet vein. This vein has a thickness here of four to six feet, and this is considered the best coal property in the region. This drift extends about half a mile. It is not at present worked, but is intended, in connection with the Prospect drift, to furnish coke for the extensive furnace of Mr. Powel, at Saxton. The coal will be conveyed in cars from the mouth of the drift over a tramway and down an inclined plane to the railroad, where it will be "dumped" in railroad cars or taken over a side track to the coke-ovens.

Coke-Ovens.—Near the mouth of this drift Mr. Powel has erected a set of coke-ovens. This set consists of one hundred and five ovens, each of which is eighteen feet in length by six feet in height and eighteen inches wide. They are of the Belgian pattern, built of fire-brick from Mr. Powel's brick-yard in Clearfield County. The length of the set is three hundred and forty feet. Each oven is charged with coal from above, through two apertures in the arched roof, from cars which pass over a track from the platform a short distance from the mouth of the drift.

On one side of the set of ovens is a platform to receive the coke that is pushed from the ovens, and alongside of this runs a branch railroad track at such a grade below the platform that the coke can be conveniently loaded into cars. On the other side of the set, or rather at the other ends of the ovens, is a track eighteen feet in width on which runs a "pusher," or machine for forcing the coke from the ovens. This pusher is worked by an engine of thirty horse-power, which moves along the track from oven to oven and forces out the contents of each in about one minute. This, if done by a man, would require four hours. The capacity of these ovens is one hundred tons of coke per day. Forty-eight hours are required for converting each charge of coal to coke, and alternate ovens are charged and emptied each day, so that when in full operation the ovens are not allowed to cool, but are at once charged on being emptied.

At these ovens twenty-five men are employed, though many more would be required but for the convenient location and excellent arrangement of the ovens and the improved labor-saving machinery used. Charles Bradley is the superintendent of these ovens.

Cook Vein Colliery.—In 1859, George Mears came to what is now Broad Top City and opened a mine then known as the Broad Top Colliery. This was abandoned six years since. He opened several other mines, one of which, Carbon Colliery, is still worked. He died in 1879, and was succeeded in the business by his sons, J. F., George A., C. A. H., and Harvey J. F. Mears, who operate under the firm-name of Mears Brothers. This firm in 1880 reopened the Cook Vein Colliery within the limits of Broad Top City borough. This colliery was first opened in 1860 by Blair & Port, and was abandoned when the heading reached a roll in the vein. It is a drift, as its name indicates, in the Cook vein, which here has a thickness of five feet of coal, besides the intervening stratum of slate. The heading extends six hundred yards in this vein. Sixty men are employed, and the daily output is one hundred and seventy-five tons. Harvey J. F. Mears is superintendent.



J. F. Mears.

Carbon Colliery, also within the borough of Broad Top City, was opened in 1872, by the elder Mears, and it is still operated by his sons. The mouth of the drift is seven hundred yards from the railroad, which is reached by a tramway and a self-acting plane. This mine is nearly worked out, and will soon be abandoned.

Mears Brothers are opening a new mine one thousand yards west from the opening of the Carbon Colliery. A tunnel has been driven twenty-five yards, and the mine will soon be in operation. The Cook vein will be worked. H. J. F. Mears is the superintendent of this work. The following is a brief sketch of J. F. Mears, of the firm of Mears Brothers, coal operators.

Dr. George Mears, the father of the subject of this sketch, was at one time engaged in the coal business in Luzerne district, and about the year 1857 he went to Broad Top, where he was identified with the coal operations of that region, in connection with the mercantile business, for many years, and up to the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1879. He was a man of great integrity, genial disposition, mild and pleasant address, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Jacob Fisher Mears, the eldest of six sons, was born April 29, 1844; his educational advantages were limited. At the age of fifteen years he began doing various kinds of work about the coal-mines of Broad Top. When he was eighteen years of age he took charge of the books, and superintended the work about the mines. After his father's death he became sole proprietor of the Carbon and Cook Vein Collieries, also the mercantile business. In 1881 he gave his brothers an interest in the business.

On April 25, 1869, Mr. Mears married Miss Malissa A., daughter of Paul Ammerman, Esq., of Broad Top City. They have four children, daughters,—Maud F., Ada M., Clara D., and Bertha Virginia. Mr. Mears is a gentleman possessed of rare business qualities, strict integrity, and great force of character; is social and generous, and commands the respect of every one.

The firm of Mears Brothers continues to do an extensive business in mining and shipping coal, and in general merchandise.

Mooredale Mine.—This was first opened one mile above Dudley, by Paul Ammerman, and worked by him till 1862, when a dip below the water-level was reached, and the mine was abandoned. In 1876, Reakert, Brother & Co. leased the mine, and drove a tunnel through the strata about one hundred yards, till the vein (the Fulton, here called the Cook) was reached again. In 1877 they commenced the shipment of coal, and the mine has been steadily worked since that time. The heading extends fourteen hundred yards, and the seam has an average thickness of four feet. It is divided by a stratum of rock from ten to eighteen inches in thickness, making the aggregate thickness between five and six feet. The mouth of the drift is fifty yards from the railroad. Twenty hands are employed, and the daily production is sixty tons. David E. Conrad is the superintendent.

Robertsdale Collieries.—These collieries, which are owned and operated by the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, are at Robertsdale, on Trough Creek, in the eastern part of the township of Carbon. They consist of three drifts and a shaft. The first drift was opened about fifty years since, and was operated only to a limited extent.

In 1873 the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, which had purchased a large tract of land here, commenced operations in this and two other drifts. The East Broad Top Railroad was at the same time completed to this place, affording an outlet for the coal mined. These mines have been worked since that time without a suspension. Two hundred and fifty hands are employed in these mines, and the average monthly output of coal is twelve thousand tons. The company contemplate sinking another shaft, and otherwise increasing the facilities for mining coal here to the amount of twenty-five thousand tons per month. James Finley is the superintendent, and Henry R. Shearer the company's clerk here.

Villages.—ROBERTSDALE is a village that exists only by reason of the existence of the mines. The houses of which it consists are all owned by the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, and occupied by their employés. These houses are seventy in number, and are capable of accommodating one hundred and forty families. The population of the village is seven hundred. There is one store here, kept for the accommodation of the miners, and only such shops as their wants necessitate. There are here four church organizations, though there is no church edifice.[1] These churches are of the Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Church of God denominations. None of these have resident pastors. Of the miners residing here a majority are Welsh, though English, Scotch, Irish, French, and Americans are among them.

MINERSVILLE is located near the Prospect and Clift Mines. It consists of about twenty houses erected by Mr. Powel for the miners and other employés at the mines. Here, also, Mr. Powel has a store, and a shop for the repair of mining-cars and tools.

POWELTON lies farther up the mountain, above the opening of these mines, and at the edge of a plateau, where Mr. Powel has a large farm. The town was built and is owned by Mr. Powel, after whom it is named. It consists wholly of miners' houses, of which there are between thirty and forty. A school-house has been erected there by Mr. Powel for the miners' children. The following brief sketch of Mr. Powel's life is herewith given:

[1] A Presbyterian Church has been since erected and dedicated.

The man to whom Powelton owes its name and development is Robert Hare Powel, son of John Hare and Julia de Veaux Powel, who was born on the 16th of October, 1826, at his father's residence, Powelton, West Philadelphia. During his early life he was often taken to Europe by his parents, and was principally educated in France and England. In 1848 he left his home and drove from Philadelphia to Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon Co., to examine and direct the estate owned by his father. Upon this property he resided from 1848 to 1855, and in the interim was married to Amy Smedley Bradley, daughter of John Bradley, of Chester County. During his sojourn on the above property, Mr. Powel devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and especially in rearing improved stock, with which he had great success. He displayed them at various State exhibitions and received many premiums for their superiority, as shown by the records of the State Agricultural Society. The sheep and cattle were sent abroad in various directions, and it is thought much of the improvement now discernible in the breed of animals in Central Pennsylvania has resulted from his exertions. While occupied as a farmer he acted as a farmer, and was willing to assume the hardships of his position; often he, with his assistants, drove his own cattle and sheep to the Philadelphia market, and when he had completed the duties of his errand went to his home, corner of Nineteenth and Walnut Streets, and was always affectionately received by a kind father, who has long since passed away. In 1854 or thereabouts the Broad Top Railroad was projected. He then conceived the idea of entering into coal operations. With a view to this end he exchanged a portion of his land in Trough Creek Valley (which had then been given him by his father) for the coal estate of Henry Miller, on Shoup's Run. The balance of his farm property he disposed of to Messrs. Isaac Cook and John Griffith. With the funds realized from these sales he entered into the coal business.

Much exertion was required in the introduction of this new fuel, none of it having previously reached tide-water. Carrying out his old motto, "that no one should be ashamed of an honorable occupation," he bought a horse and phaeton, and with the aid of two or three peach-baskets, drove from city to city, determined to impress upon the manufacturers the utility of his product. At last he accomplished his end by inducing C. L. Bailey & Brother, of Harrisburg, to buy one car-load, and persuading at the same time C. E. Pennock & Co. and Brooks & Brother to send their cars to his works to obtain samples of this fuel.

For several years he carried on successfully the sale of Broad Top coal. In 1861 the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad was completed, and Mr. Powel became conscious that it was important for him, occupying as he then did the position of the largest semi-bituminous coal shipper in the State, to secure mineral lands along that road. This he did by the purchase of several hundred acres at a point which was subsequently named "Powelton." About 1870 he secured the control of a large body of land in Clearfield County. This he highly improved, and introduced the first underground engine in that region. This estate is now operated under the firm-name of Robert Hare Powel & Co., which, beside himself, is composed of his brother-in-law, John C. Bradley, and his son, Robert Hare Powel, Jr. Shortly before the purchase in Clearfield County, Mr. Powel bought a property on the Youghiogheny River, the coal from which passes over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is shipped from Baltimore. It may be stated in this connection that the traffic of Robert Hare Powel & Co. during the past year has reached almost eight hundred thousand tons, and would have exceeded that amount had it not been for the threatened strike during the early portion of the year.

Shortly after the introduction of Clearfield coal, Mr. Powel discovered that the demand for his Broad Top out-put gradually diminished; then he saw the necessity of guarding his interests in that region, and to do so purchased at various times a large extent of ore territory on and adjacent to Tussey's Mountain, Huntingdon and Bedford Counties. Seeing clearly the future value of this estate, in connection with his Broad Top lands, he invested, year after year, much of his earnings in securing the necessary quantity of mineral to justify the erection of a blast furnace.

In 1879, entertaining the idea that he had acquired all that was essential for the success of this enterprise, he commenced its construction and the development of the iron ores.

On the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birthday, Powelton Furnace (which was built with the most approved appliances) was put into blast amid the congratulations of several hundred people who had voluntarily assembled to witness the sight. Since that time this furnace has been remarkably successful, and is now producing from sixty-five to seventy tons of coke metal per day, of a quality unsurpassed by any produced in this country. This furnace is now managed by E. J. Bird, an English gentleman of great distinction, who was years ago commissioned by Queen Victoria and the Spanish government to erect furnaces within their respective realms.

De Veaux Powel, the second son of Mr. Powel, controls the executive department of this establishment, and displays an ability which warrants its future success, when his father shall no longer be here to guide his head or hand.

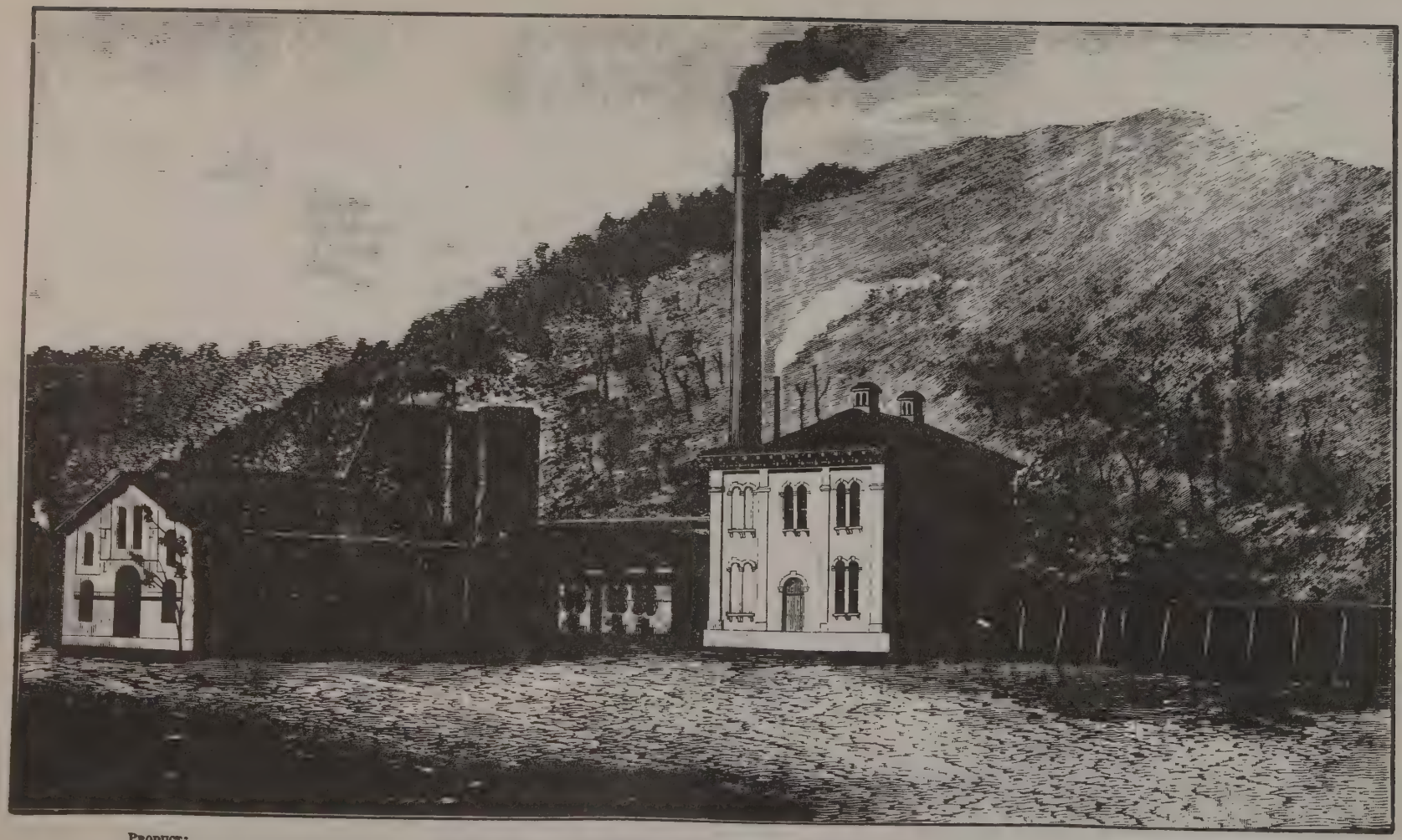
Mr. Powel, since the age of twenty years, has devoted himself to the development of industrial enterprises.

The furnace plant and its connections, it is stated, will give employment to about eight hundred men. When this is taken into consideration, with the hundreds who are engaged in the development of his coal interests, an adequate conception may be formed of his efforts in the development of minerals and in the sustenance of the poorer class. It is asserted by one who has been in the employ of Mr. Powel for many years that he has contributed to the support annually of five thousand people for the past twenty-five years. This assertion was made before the furnace plant was constructed, which must necessarily largely augment the number. Mr. Powel has been admirably successful in the management of his men, who manifest great respect for him. For many years not one strike has originated at his collieries, but the men connected therewith have on almost every occasion, during such difficulty continued to work for him until compelled by outside pressure to abandon their posts.

Mr. Powell has five children. His eldest bears the name of his mother, Julia de Veaux, and is married to S. W. M. Peters, the son of Richard Peters, grandson of Judge Peters, of Philadelphia; his eldest son has his own name; his second daughter is named after his sister and wife, Amy Ida Powell; De Veaux Powel is the next in age, and is the namesake of his great-grandfather, Gen. De Veaux, who came to this country, settled in South Carolina, and ultimately moved to the banks of the Hudson River, where he built for himself an elegant mansion.

Mr. Powel's youngest son is now about eighteen years of age, and is at present studying chemistry and mining engineering, in order to fit himself for his future position in the coal business. This young man has the name of Henry Baring, which was given him to perpetuate the name and memory of his uncle, as well as of the late Lord Ashburton, who married a relative of the family.

Mr. Powel possesses great force of character, and is loved by his friends and respected by his enemies, as well as being a living example of the fact that a perfectly successful business can be conducted on strictly honorable principles.



PRODUCT:

Highest Grades of Foundry, Machine,
Stove, Forge, and Chill Iron.

POWELTON FURNACE, SAXTON, BEDFORD CO., PA.

The Property of ROBERT HARE POWEL, of Philadelphia.

E. J. BIRD, Furnace Manager.

GENERAL OFFICES:

424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

CRAWFORD, which took its name from the old settler who owned the land there, is on the opposite side of Shoup's Run from Minersville, and farther down the stream. It consists of some fifteen houses, a portion of which are the original log buildings, and many of these are passing rapidly to decay.

BARNET, so named after the former owner of the land here, is a mining village, which commenced at the time operations were begun in the old Barnet mine, near Dudley. During the prosperous times between 1860 and 1870 this village grew till it came to contain about forty houses. Of these many were vacant during the financial depression between 1870 and 1880. In addition to the dwelling-houses now here there is one store.

COOKSTON, a hamlet of fifteen miners' houses, is a mile above Dudley. It was named from Jesse Cook, an owner of coal land here.

The population of the township in 1860 was 1511; in 1870 (including Broad Top City), 1883; and in 1880, exclusive of the boroughs, 1393.

Besides the borough schools the township has nine public schools, which were kept during five months in 1881. The number of pupils instructed in these schools during that year was four hundred and sixteen.

Cemeteries.—There are cemeteries in Carbon at Coalmont, Barnet, Dudley, and Broad Top City. None of these are incorporated; they are simply cemeteries by dedication.

Civil List.

CONSTABLES.

1858, William Wimer; 1859, James Dunn; 1860, William E. Heeter; 1861, Alexander Barber; 1862–65, Michael McCabe; 1866–67, James B. Burns; 1868, John Long; 1869, Patrick Dunnigan; 1870–71, Henry Brode; 1872, S. B. Donaldson; 1873–75, Edward Dalton; 1876, J. Cattle; 1877, Thomas Mulvihill; 1878, William Dodson; 1879–80, Thomas Mulvihill; 1881, John Bolinger.

SUPERVISORS.

1858, Samuel Stinson, Jesse Cook; 1859, Samuel Brooks, Charles Duffy; 1860, John Hamilton, Samuel Stinson; 1861, Charles Duffy, John Hamilton; 1862, Samuel Brooks, John Dhrein; 1863, Samuel Brooks, J. Gormans; 1864, W. T. Pearson, J. Fagan; 1865, Joseph Diggins, Michael McCabe; 1866, Martin Mira, Daniel J. Logan; 1867, Samuel Stinson, Martin Mira; 1868, Martin Mira, Samuel Stinson; 1869, Patrick Dunnigan, Quintin Campbell; 1870, William Carrigan, Samuel Stinson; 1871, —— ——; 1872, M. Cody, S. Stinson; 1873, Michael Cody, Luke Hilgrove; 1874, John Canty, Patrick Sweeny; 1875, Patrick Sweeny, Michael Cody; 1876, John Cypers, A. Black; 1877, J. O. McLain, Andrew Moffit; 1878, Christian Dwren, Benjamin O'Neil; 1879, Jeremiah Sullivan, Christian Dunn; 1880, Jesse Sullivan, Patrick Sweeny; 1881, Michael O'Brien, George W. Richardson.

Boroughs in Carbon.—BOROUGH OF COALMONT.—In 1842 no house stood within the present limits of the borough of Coalmont. A camp-meeting ground at that time occupied a portion of the borough. The land was owned by John Berkstresser and David E. Brode. The house was built in the summer of 1843 by Mr. Brode. It was a log house, and it now constitutes a part of the residence of Andrew H. Hickes, near Shoup's Run. No other house was built till 1854, when another log dwelling was erected by John J. Hamilton, and two frame houses by John and Thomas White. Work on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, which was then commenced, brought hither many workmen and settlers, who came to labor on the railroad and in the mines which then were opened. Between 1854 and 1858 most of the houses in the village were erected. The time of greatest prosperity here was from 1862 to 1865. At that time a New York company was constructing a branch railroad and opening new mines here, and these operations made business very brisk. The village then had three hotels and three mercantile establishments, all of which did a thriving business.

The hotels were built and kept, one by Ezekiel White, one by Thomas Fagan, and one, the largest of the three, was built by William P. Schell, and first kept by Frank Reamer. The stores were first kept by Evans Brothers & Co., Ezekiel White, and Berkstresser & Moore. Samuel G. Miller was the first blacksmith who carried on a shop here, and Ezekiel White was the pioneer shoemaker. A saw-mill was erected in 1856 by John Hamilton. The machinery of this mill was a few years later removed to a locality in Fulton County. The people who came here were miners or those engaged in business that was subservient to the mining interest, and the borough was prosperous in proportion to the activity and extent of mining operations here. From 1864 to 1874 the place maintained its status without much change. The population during that period was about four hundred. The financial crash that followed was disastrous in its effects on this borough, and in 1876–77 nearly one-half of the houses were without inhabitants. Although the borough has to some extent recovered from this depression, it has not reached its former prosperous condition. No hotel is now kept here, and only one store and a grocery. The population in 1880 was one hundred and seventy-one.

Incorporation.—On the 10th of August, 1864, a petition was presented to the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying for the incorporation of the village of Coalmont as a borough, in accordance with the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. The petition set forth, among other statements, that the number of inhabitants within the limits of the proposed borough was three hundred and twenty-one. It was signed by Levi Evans and twenty-six other freeholders of the village.

On the 15th of the same month a remonstrance against such incorporation was filed, signed by J. Brooks and eight other citizens and freeholders of the village. It set forth that a borough government would necessitate increased burdens of taxation, which the inhabitants were illy able to sustain.

The grand jury reported favorably on this petition, and on the 22d of November, 1864, the court by a decree constituted the village of Coalmont a borough, and a separate election and school district.

The boundaries were described as follows:

"Beginning at a post on the northeast corner of the proposed borough, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad; thence south seventy-three degrees west eighty-six perches to a post at the head of the curve; thence west forty perches to a post at Red Rock; thence north sixty-seven degrees west fifteen perches to a post; thence north twenty-six degrees west sixty-four perches to a white-oak; thence south sixty degrees west thirty-three perches to a poplar; thence south twenty-three degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight perches to stones; thence south forty-five degrees east thirty-five perches to stones; thence north eighty-three degrees east eighteen perches to a pin-oak; thence north twenty-six degrees east sixty perches to a red-oak; thence north sixty degrees east eighty-two perches to a white-oak; thence north thirty degrees west twenty-four perches to the place of beginning.

Civil List.—The burgesses have been as follows:

1865, J. S. Berkstresser; 1866, —— ——; 1867, Jacob Haffly; 1868, Paul Woner; 1869–70, Samuel Brooks; 1861, —— ——; 1872, S. Brooks; 1873, G. Reisterer; 1874, J. A. Hickes; 1875, Thomas Thompson; 1876, L. Hughes; 1877, G. Reisterer; 1878, John A. Hickes; 1879, G. Reisterer; 1880–81, Silas Hess.

COUNCIL.

1865, John H. Benford, Thomas Richards, John Roland, L. G. Dom, Jacob Haffline; 1866, —— ——; 1867, Richard Owen, Thomas Richards, John H. Benford, L. Hughes, Owen Fagan; 1868, G. A. Heaton, Richard Owens, John Richard, John Cypher, David Elsrode; 1869, Henry S. Isenberg, A. Estep, Andrew Hicks, C. F. Bradly, Richard Owen; 1870, —— ——; 1871, —— ——; 1872, J. J. Wighaman, Thomas Thompson, G. A. Heaton, H. S. Isenberg; 1872, J. A. Hickes, G. W. Stuller, James Collins; 1873, J. A. Hickes, G. A. Heaton, G. W. Stuller, Thomas Thompson, Richard Owens; 1874, G. A. Heaton, George Wighaman, J. W. Lytle, L. Hughes, Thomas Wilson; 1875, J. G. Reister, George Wighaman, R. Owens, J. N. Barnett; 1876, George B. Kelly, J. G. Reister, G. W. Taylor, John Hamilton, W. H. Barnet; 1877, Silas Hess, A. Hickes, J. G. Reister, L. Hughes, George Wighaman; 1878, Samuel Brooks, Silas Hess, J. W. Barnet, Abraham Brode, Thomas Wilson; 1879, Samuel Brooks, J. G. Reister, J. W. Barnet, W. S. Hamilton, Amos Hess; 1880, J. F. Reed, W. Keith, J. G. Reister, W. S. Hamilton, Amos Hess, J. W. Lytle; 1881, J. F. Reice, James Thompson, J. Hess, J. G. Reister, Samuel Hess.

CONSTABLES.

1865, James Edwards; 1866–67, John H. Herbert; 1868, G. Wighaman, H. S. Isenberg (high); 1869, George Wighaman; 1870–71, George Meghan; 1872–73, G. Wighaman; 1874, J. J. Wighaman; 1875, George Wighaman, F. P. Hamilton (high); 1876, Thomas Wilson, G. W. Taylor (high); 1877, James Thompson; 1878, L. W. Flanagan; 1879, Henry C. Estep; 1880, George Struble; 1881, Henry Brode, F. P. Hamilton (high).

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1865, Charles T. Bradley, Dr. C. W. Moore, Thomas Hill, Levi Evans, A. Estep, Thomas Thompson; 1866, John Roller, David Elsrode; 1867, John H. Benford, Richard Owen; 1868, Arthur Estep, Charles H. Reed, G. Reisterer; 1869, J. H. Benford, David Elsrode, George A. Heaton; 1870, —— ——; 1871, —— ——; 1872, George Hamilton, R. Reister, F. Flegal; 1873, Richard Owens, Paul Wonn, Samuel Brooks, C. A. Heaton; 1874, Samuel Sutherland, J. M. Barrett; 1875, J. M. Shanefelter, Richard Owens, Andrew Hickes; 1876, A. H. Hickes, R. H. Crum, H. C. Estep, J. F. Reed; 1877, J. W. Barnett, L. F. Flanagan, T. Wilson; 1878, J. A. Hickes, James Thompson; 1879, G. Reister, J. F. Reed, Silas Hess, George Struble, W. S. Hamilton; 1880, J. F. Hamilton, George Gillespie; 1881, James Thompson, H. Brode.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—By reason of the death and removal of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Coalmont who were active in early times, the history of that denomination here prior to 1860 cannot be learned.

At that time a society existed here, and regular services were held. The denomination was prosperous till the time of the panic, about 1874, when, by reason of the removal of many of the active members, and the financial embarrassments of that period, it declined, and during several years no services were held here.

In the autumn of 1881 the society was reorganized, with ten members, and worship has been regularly attended since that time. The Methodists never erected a house of worship here. Formerly schoolhouses were used for that purpose, but Odd-Fellows' Hall has been the place of meeting in more recent years.

The clergymen in charge of the circuit of which this society is a part are Revs. Piper and Lloyd.

Church of God in Coalmont.—A society of this denomination, sometimes called from their founder Winebrennarians, has existed in Liberty township, Bedford Co., during many years. In August, 1879, a society was organized in the borough of Coalmont, the constituent members of which were Daniel Abbot, elder; John A. Hickes, deacon; Samuel Graffius, W. S. Hamilton, George Donaldson, Mrs. Samuel Donaldson, Mrs. Samuel Graffius, Mrs. Johan A. Hickes, Mrs. Amos Davison, Miss Emma Creppinger, and Miss Belle Kriger.

The society has from its organization worshiped in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The pastors have been Revs. S. B. Howard, Simon Flegal, and the present incumbent of the position, D. C. Jackson.

The public school in Coalmont was kept five months in 1881, and was attended by forty-nine scholars.

Coalmont Lodge, No. 561, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted March 6, 1860, with the following charter members: Addison Moore, N. G.; Paul Wonn, V. G.; Levi Evans, S.; Jacob S. Berkstresser, Asst. S.; James Dunn, T.; William Graham, Andrew Patrick, Ezekiel White, Gervas Reisterer, John L. Williams, Michael McCabe, John Hamilton, Nathan White, Samuel G. Miller, Silas White, Edmund A. Jockler, John A. Osborn, Charles A. McCalip, Henry Nicodemus, and Joseph S. Reed.

The lodge first met in what was known as the Hamilton building, near Shoup's Run. In 1862 a brick building called Odd-Fellows' Hall was erected on Schell Street. This building has a basement of stone and two stories of brick. In the upper story is the lodge-room, and the floor above the basement is used for church and Sunday-school purposes.

The present officers are John Sweet, N. G.; John Morgan, V. G.; John A. Hickes, T.; John S. Haffly, S.; and E. E. Poorman, Asst. S.

BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.—In 1859 what is now Dudley borough commenced as a village. At that time the land on which it stands belonged to L. T. Wattson, Orbison, Dorris & Co., and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company. The completion of the railroad to this point gave to mining an impetus which resulted in the springing up of a village here. It was named Dudley, after a place of that name in England. It reached its greatest

growth about 1864, after which time it slightly diminished in population till 1882, when an increase commenced.

Incorporation.—In the summer of 1876 William Brown and thirty-nine other freeholders of the village petitioned the court for a borough charter. The application was approved by the grand jury, and on the 13th of November in that year the court decreed that the town be incorporated as a borough, and constituted a separate election and school district. The boundaries were fixed as follows:

"Beginning at a spruce-pine near the old Barnet coal opening; thence up Shoup's Run south eight degrees east twenty-four perches to a large rock on the bank of Shoup's Run; thence south sixty degrees east one hundred and thirty-two perches to a stone-heap; thence south eighty-nine degrees east seventy-four perches to a stone-heap near the House Colliery opening; thence due south twenty perches to a chestnut-tree marked for a corner; thence south seventy-two degrees west forty perches to a pine-stump, now a stone-heap; thence south eighty degrees west two hundred and ninety-four perches to a post near the corner of Jonathan Schultz; thence by lands of the Broad Top Coal and Iron Company north ten degrees west one hundred and eight perches to a stone-heap at the corner of the inclosed lot of William Brown, Esq.; thence north sixty-one degrees east one hundred and sixty-six perches to a stone-heap; and thence south fifty-nine degrees east thirty-one perches to a spruce-pine, the place of beginning."

The area thus included is 173.35 acres.

The burgesses have been William Brown, 1876; John Palmer, 1878; William Stinson, 1879; Michael Gorman, 1880; Ephraim Mears, 1881; and William Brown, 1882.

The borough contains thirty-five dwellings, and has two hotels, three stores, two millinery establishments, a tin-shop, two blacksmith-shops, and a railroad depot. It is the passenger terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. Its population in 1880 was two hundred and three. Its public school was sustained during six months in the year 1881, and the whole number of pupils was forty-five.

Churches in Dudley.—Up to 1855 no church organization existed in the vicinity of Dudley. In that year John Palmer came here and first opened a Sunday-school in a school-house at Crawford. From this house religious services were excluded by the school directors, and afterwards services were held in the railroad depot at Dudley. The efforts thus put forth bore fruit, and in 1866 Mr. Palmer and John Whitehead resolved to inaugurate measures for the erection of a church. To aid in this undertaking the coal operators in this vicinity contributed coal, which the Huntingdon and Broad Top and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies carried to Philadelphia free of charge. Of these operators Wood & Bacon contributed one hundred tons; Dr. George Mears, twenty tons; Reakert & Brothers, twenty tons; Newton Sheets & Co., twenty tons; Orbison, Dorris & Burroughs, twenty tons, and others whose names are not recalled, till the amount reached two hundred and fifty tons. In addition to these donations, L. T. Watson contributed the site for the church and three lots, which sold for one hundred dollars; R. B. Wigton, fifty dollars; and R. H. Powel, one hundred dollars in cash. Thus the church was built, and was dedicated as a non-sectarian house of worship. As such it has since been used by different denominations with unbroken harmony. The Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal denominations, both of which have church organizations here, have principally occupied it.

The Union Sunday-school, which was organized by Mr. Palmer twenty-seven years since in an orchard, is continued in this church, and its organization has never been suspended. Of this school Mr. Palmer was the superintendent during twenty-three years. The present superintendent is William H. Sweet.

Catholic Church.—The first Catholic services in the vicinity of Dudley were held in 1855 by Rev. Father Hayden, from Stonerstown. Mass was first celebrated in a log house on Dudley Hill. Father Hayden was succeeded by Rev. P. M. Doyle, who became a resident pastor here in 1856. He erected a small church building in Barnet. Rev. Peter Hughes succeeded him in 1857. He enlarged the church, and continued his ministrations during a year and a half. Father Doyle returned in the autumn of 1868, and remained till the autumn of 1861, when Father Hughes returned, and remained till 1867. During a portion of this time Rev. Francis O'Shea was his assistant. After them came Rev. William A. Nolan in the spring of 1867. His pastorate continued till the summer of 1870, when he was succeeded by Rev. P. B. O'Halloran, who remained two months, and was followed by Rev. P. G. Herman, who remained till the end of 1870. The next pastor was Rev. William A. Nolan again. He continued this time till December, 1871. During this period the church building was destroyed by fire. Worship was then held in the Barnet school-house till another church edifice was erected on the site of the one burned. This building cost eight thousand dollars. Rev. Richard Brown succeeded Father Nolan early in 1876. During this period the financial depression set in, and its influence was distinctly felt by the church. Rev. James B. Tahaney succeeded Father Browne, and remained from February till August, 1876. In this interval the church was a second time burned, and with it the parochial residence. Rev. J. F. Gallagher came next, and continued till February, 1879, when Rev. John J. Bullion came, and remained till 1880, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. F. Tobin.

Measures have been taken for the erection of a new church, which will probably be completed during the present year (1882).

A Welsh Baptist Church formerly existed in Dudley, but it has become extinct.

BURGESSES.

1877, William Brown; 1878, John Rolmer; 1879, M. B. Brenneman; 1880, Michael Gorman; 1881, Ephraim Mears.

COUNCIL.

1877, J. Shultz, John Palmer, J. S. Hoffity, James Reagan, Patrick McGowen; 1878, William Stinson, John Morgan, Patrick McGowan,

Garner Edwards, James Reagon, E. F. Gould; 1879, D. F. Horton, E. F. Gould, G. G. Gould, John Sweet, M. Corroll; 1880, F. Stinson, William Leary, E. F. Gould, P. Harrington, I. Leary, James Hooper; 1881, E. F. Gould, J. S. Hoffley, John Lewis, John Morgan, William Maher, William Leary.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1877, J. Fogerty, P. Harlington, Matthew Powell, Luke Hillgrove, John Palmer, J. S. Haffly; 1878, James Reagan, M. B. Brenneman, E. F. Gould; 1879, John Morgan, Michael Gorman; 1880, E. F. Gould, William Mahn, D. F. Horton; 1881, W. H. Sweet, A. J. Wright.

CONSTABLES.

1877, William Harr, Samuel Stinson; 1878, Samuel Wise; 1879–81, P. Harrington.

BOROUGH OF BROAD TOP CITY.—In 1854 the Broad Top Improvement Company purchased the farm of Miles Cook, and on it laid out a part of the village of Broad Top City. Jesse Cook, whose land joined this on the north, also laid out a portion of the village at the same time. At this time the company erected a saw-mill and commenced the erection of a hotel, which was completed in 1855. From this time the growth of the village kept even pace with the development of the coal interest, and it reached its height about the year 1861. During eight years from that time it neither increased nor diminished in size, but after 1869 business became less active here as the coal interest declined. The population, however, never diminished to any great extent. In 1868 the village was incorporated as a borough by a decree of the court, which prescribed its boundaries thus: "Beginning at a red-oak, thence south eleven degrees west one hundred and sixty perches to stones; thence south fifty-nine degrees west one hundred and fourteen perches to stones; thence north fifteen degrees west three hundred perches to a sugar-tree; thence north fifty-five degrees east one hundred and sixteen perches to a locust-tree; thence south fifty degrees east two hundred and forty-four perches to the place of beginning."

The chief burgesses have been Paul Ammerman, 1869; E. J. Jones, 1873; Amon Houck, 1875; Ephraim Mears, 1876; Jacob Mountain, 1877; William S. Pearson, 1878; Amon Houck, 1879; George A. Mears, 1880; S. H. Houck, 1881; and W. J. Ammerman, 1882.

The borough contains fifty-eight dwellings and four hundred inhabitants. It has two hotels, one of which has been much patronized as a summer resort, the mountain scenery and healthful surroundings of the place attracting hither many who desire to escape from the dust and heat of crowded cities. There are also two stores, a millinery store and a confectionery establishment, a blacksmith's shop, a gunsmith's shop, a wagon-shop, a cabinet-shop, two churches, and a public school, in which sessions were held during six months of 1881, and seventy pupils were instructed.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church no definite information could be obtained by reason of inaccessibility of the records.

First Baptist Church of Broad Top City.—The first preaching by a Baptist clergyman in Broad Top City was on the 28th of October, 1861, when Rev. William H. Purdy visited the place and preached in the school-house. At that time Paul Ammerman and his wife were the only Baptists here. Mr. Purdy afterwards labored here successfully, and on the 22d of March, 1862, a church was organized under the above title. Of this society Isaac Trout was chosen deacon; Paul Ammerman, treasurer; W. J. Ammerman, clerk; and George Evans, sexton. In addition to these, Mrs. Paul Ammerman and David Persing were constituent members.

The society worshiped in the school-house till the completion of their present church edifice, which was dedicated Nov. 10, 1863. It is a wooden structure, with a seating capacity of three hundred, and the cost was fifteen hundred dollars.

The pastors have been Revs. William B. Purdy, till 1864; then T. C. Gessford, till 1866; J. D. Thomas, till 1869; J. W. Evans, till 1875; and the present pastor, D. J. R. Strayer.

Broad Top City Lodge, No. 579, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized Dec. 25, 1865, with the following charter members: S. G. Miller, N. G.; Henry Cook, V. G.; J. B. Gussinger, Sec.; J. W. Ammerman, Asst. Sec.; John Mitchel, Treas.; W. J. Ammerman, Ephraim Mears, Charles K. Orton, Samuel Pheasant, R. Trout, E. White, William Alloway, James L. Miller, L. E. Edwards, O. W. Taylor, W. S. Myers, J. Mountain, Thomas Lobb, Thomas M. Lewis, and Zopher P. Horton.

At first the lodge held its meetings in the hotel, but after six months removed to a building which it had purchased, and where its meetings are still held. The lodge not only has no debt but has a fund of two thousand three hundred dollars invested. The present membership is fifty-one. The officers are William Preece, N. G.; A. J. Blair, V. G.; W. J. Ammerman, Sec.; S. A. Blair, Asst. Sec.; and A. Houck, Treas.

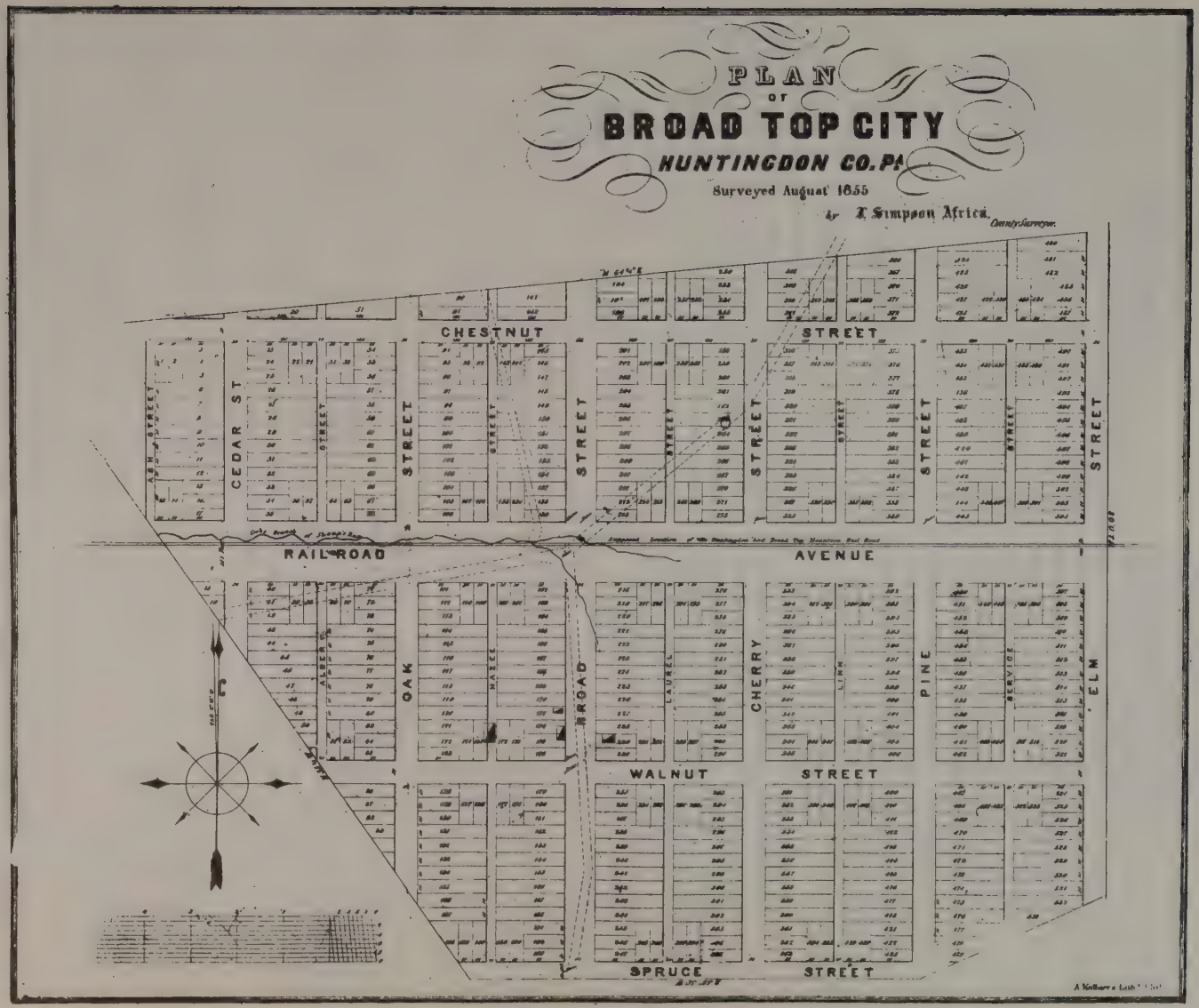
The Noble Grands have been S. G. Miller, H. Cook, John Mitchell, W. J. Ammerman, J. N. Sheets, J. Mountain, J. F. Mears, J. W. Ammerman, C. R. Horton, W. T. Pierson, F. Cook, J. D. Lewis, E. Mears, W. B. Carrigan, W. Evans, F. Prosser, James Williams, T. M. Lewis, J. Brown, E. Brown, G. N. Wilkins, D. C. Megahan, B. F. Garret, J. F. Griffith, M. J. McGee, A. Schult, J. G. Hughes, A. Houck, and J. A. Crewitt.

BURGESSES.

1868–70, P. Ammerman; 1881, I. H. Houck.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

1868, J. W. Ammerman, Henry Cook, J. F. Mears, Joseph Peck, Thomas Cook, Amon Houck, W. J. Pierson, Samuel Wilkins, Casper Reecy; 1869, E. J. Jones, Sr., Amon Houck, C. K. Horton, W. T. Pearson, Casper Reecy; 1870, T. Cook, J. F. Mears, J. Mountain, C. K. Horton, J. G. Mills; 1881, Thomas Heath, W. J. Ammerman, J. F. Beers, Joshua Edwards, C. Reecy, Thomas Wagoner.


PLAN
OF
BROAD TOP CITY
HUNTINGDON CO. PA.
Surveyed August 1855
by T. Simpson Africa, County Surveyor.
CHESTNUT STREET
RAIL-ROAD
AVENUE
ASH STREET
CEDAR ST
ALDER ST
OAK
MAPLE
BROAD
LAUREL
CHERRY
LINN
PINE
SERVICE
ELM
WALNUT STREET
SPRUCE STREET

CONSTABLES.

1868, Henry Cook; 1869, C. K. Horton, O. W. Taylor (high); 1870–71, S. H. Houck; 1872, —— ——; 1873–74, W. B. Carrigan; 1875, J. D. Lewis; 1876, J. Hoffman; 1877, W. S. Chilcoat; 1878, W. J. Ammerman; 1879, Jacob Mills; 1880, D. K. Fleck; 1881, James Williams.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1868, Michael Leader, Edward Pool, James Edwards, Evan J. Jones, I. N. Sheets, Jacob Mountain; 1869, Joshua Edwards, J. W. Ammerman, E. J. Jones, Sr., J. M. Sheele, S. G. Miller, Thomas Cook; 1870, Thomas Cook, P. Ammerman; 1871, —— ——; 1872, —— ——; 1873, O. W. Taylor; 1874, P. Ammerman, A. Ceath, H. Cook; 1875, B. F. Gehrett, G. A. Mears, S. G. Miller, J. Mountain, S. H. Houck; 1876, J. Hoffman, T. M. Lewis, S. H. Houck; 1877, W. T. Pierson, Jacob Mountain; 1878, C. Horton, S. H. Houck, G. A. Mears; 1879, John D. Lewis, John Lebhart; 1880, Felix Tool, J. F. Mears; 1881, J. Mountain, Joseph Brown.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was named in honor of Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and was erected Jan. 21, 1843. Its territory was taken from the township of Union, which had been taken from Hopewell in 1791. Penn and Union lie north of it, Shirley and Cromwell form its eastern boundary, and Clay and Tod bound it on the south and southwest.

In its physical features Cass is similar to the township of Union. Jack's Mountain is on its eastern boundary, and extending in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, parallel with this, are Clear Ridge and Sideling Hill. Between Jack's Mountain and Clear Ridge lies Hare's Valley, through which, from its central point in the township, runs Hare's Valley Creek towards the north and Three Springs Creek in a southwesterly direction. A highway runs through the township in this valley, and along this farms are scattered, though by reason of the narrowness of the valley agricultural operations are not extensive.

Between Clear Ridge and Sideling Hill is Smith's Valley, which, like Hare's Valley, is traversed by a highway, and in it runs Smith's Valley Creek to the northeast from a point south of the middle of the valley in the township. From near the same point an affluent of Three Springs Creek runs southerly, then turns to the east through Clear Ridge Gap into Hare's Valley.

West from Sideling Hill lies Trough Creek Valley, which is much wider than the others, and embraces the principal agricultural region of the township. Little Trough Creek runs southerly through this valley, and two highways pass through the township in a northerly and southerly direction, while others ramify through the valley in different directions. The "Barrens" occupy a large area in the western part of the township.

The borough of Cassville lies a short distance west from the geographical centre of the township, and a post-office called Hare's Valley is near its southern boundary. Agriculture is the sole industry of the township, and for the pursuit of this the valleys were long since denuded of the heavy forest growths by which they were covered. Much of the valuable timber has been taken from the mountain-sides, but from the forests that remain are now taken large quantities of oak railroad ties, and of bark, which the abundant oak timber supplies, for tanning purposes.

No railroad touches this township. The available avenues of egress for travelers and produce lead to Mill Creek and Mapleton on the north, and Saltillo on the south.

Pioneers.—The date of the first settlement in Cass township cannot now be obtained. William Shirley settled on the tract since divided into two farms, and owned respectively by Martin Stever and Mrs. Sarah A. Heaton, in July, 1774. From him the name of the elevation at the foot of which Cassville is located, "Shirley's Knob," was derived. Shirley was married in 1773. After the murder of the Breckenridges by the Indians in Woodcock Valley he moved his family to a place of greater safety, and afterwards settled on the eastern side of the Raystown Branch, in Penn township, on a farm now owned by Isaac Norris.

Peter Thompson settled on Little Trough Creek in November, 1773, and was yet residing thereon in December, 1794. Richard Dowling improved an adjoining tract, between Thompson's and Shirley's, in the fall of 1774. Both had surveys made in 1784. Dowling took out a warrant March 22, 1785, on which a survey of three hundred and forty acres and seventy-five perches was made, and patented to him April 30, 1789. The tract was called "Blunders." About, or possibly before, this time he removed to a farm on Raystown Branch, in the lower corner of Penn township, where his son William died a few years ago, and where his daughter Polly yet resides. Thompson obtained a warrant for his tract Dec. 22, 1794. The survey, containing three hundred and sixteen acres and one hundred and fifty-eight perches, called "Shady Grove," was patented to him July 2, 1795. Thompson also moved to the Raystown Branch region, where some of his descendants yet reside.

Philip Curfman settled on the farm now owned by Nathan G. Horton about 1788. He had an oil-mill on or near the site of the saw-mill, and made oil from the flaxseed raised in the valley. Flax was once a staple production of the valley, and every farmer raised a patch of it. From it was made thread for sewing and for the loom. It was woven into cloth for wearing apparel, sheets, bags, wagon covers, and many other purposes. The cheapness of Irish linen and muslin long since rendered flax culture unremunerative. Jacob Dean commenced an improvement on the Abraham Shore farm in 1784, and Jonathan on the adjoining farm to the southwest in 1791.

Moses Greenland moved from Baltimore County, Md., to Trough Creek Valley before the close of the last century, and purchased the Peter Thompson farm

and some adjoining land, which he subsequently divided into three farms, and divided one to each of his sons, Nathan, Caleb, and Joshua. He had two daughters. Nancy married Amos Loughery, who had served as a captain in the Maryland forces in the Revolutionary war, and Sarah married Lawrence Swope. Nathan's children were Sarah, who married Andrew Shaw, resided for many years in Fulton County; Keziah, who married Nicholas Shenefelt, died in Clarion, Pa.; Moses, who resides at the old homestead; Nathan, died about three years ago near the head of Trough Creek Valley, in Union township; Benjamin, resides in Wells township, Fulton Co.; Joshua, resided many years in Cassville, now lives in the borough of Huntingdon, elected commissioner in 1847, and sheriff in 1853; Mary, married Abraham Myerly, and died in Cass township; Caleb, now resides in Clay township; Missouri, married Reuben Chilcott, and now lives in Jefferson County, Iowa; and Ezra, who lives in Union township. Caleb (the elder) had several sons and daughters. The latter married, respectively, Joshua Edwards, William Brown, and Jordan Wright. One of the sons married a daughter of Abraham Shore, and is now deceased, leaving a son, Clayton, residing in Cass township. Joshua (the elder) raised a large family, who, after his death, all removed to the Western States.

The Lovell Family.—Zebulon Lovell resided about the middle of the last century in Baltimore County, Md. His children, as far as the family records now extant show, were Jonathan, who married —— Stevens, Oct. 8, 1770; Rebecca, who married John Lane, Nov. 4, 1771; Ruth, who married Richard Chilcott, May 29, 1774 (see Union township); and Zachariah, born July 29, 1765. Zebulon's wife's name was Mary, and she died May 2, 1770.

Zachariah Lovell married Ruth, daughter of William Kelly, and moved to Trough Creek Valley about the year 1794, and purchased from Samuel Shannon the tract of land on Little Trough Creek, nearly two miles west of Cassville, where he afterwards lived and died. This tract had formerly belonged to Thomas Coal, and was improved as early as 1775. Here his only son Amon was born Dec. 19, 1803. Ruth, his mother, died Dec. 15, 1850, aged eighty-two years and twenty days.

Amon Lovell married Wealthy, daughter of Elijah and Delia Corbin Houck, March 11, 1834, and died Nov. 24, 1850. Their children were Emeline, b. Jan. 12, 1835, m. —— Heaton; Lavinia, b. July 24, 1836, m. —— ——; Albert G., b. April 3, 1839, practices medicine in Maryland; K. Allen, b. July 20, 1841, resides in the borough of Huntingdon (see Chapter XVII., Bench and Bar); Mary A., b. April 19, 1843, m. Dr. R. Myers, and resides in Huntingdon; Henry C., b. Aug. 8, 1845, died young; Jesse B., b. July 21, 1847, resides in the West; and Amon J., who died young.

The Smith Family.—George Smith, a tailor by trade, after residing some time on the Weston Run, Baltimore County, Md., moved to Trough Creek Valley in 1803. The only resident of the village of Chilcoatstown (now Cassville) at that date was William Lovell, who kept a public-house. The settlers in the valley were Philip Kurfman, Henry Elias, who lived where his son Henry lived and died, Zachariah Lovell, Joshua and Daniel Gosnell, Michael Myerly, Moses Greenland and his sons Nathan, Caleb, and Joshua, John Taylor, grandfather of Isaac, Michael Bumgardner, William Estep, John Wright, Richard Chilcott, George Stever, Jacob Dean, Elijah Corbin, who lived in Plank Cabin Valley, Michael Houck, Samuel and John McClain, John Loughery and James Loughery lived in Smith's Valley. John's son Amos had served as a captain in the Revolutionary war and settled here afterward.[1]

George Smith's children were, Eliel, who served a term as county commissioner, moved to Iowa and died there; William died in Union township a few years ago, Daniel moved to Ohio many years ago, Levi died in Union township. Two of his sons are physicians, another, Samuel P., is one of the county commissioners, George resides in Cass township, Jesse lives in Tod township, Andrew is a physician and resides near Colvin, Isaac moved to Iowa, Sarah married John Chilcote, and Elizabeth married Samuel Miller, who now resides at Mount Union. George Smith, the elder, died Dec. 20, 1839.

Philip Curfman, who was mentioned above, appears to have purchased the Nathan G. Horton farm in 1788, and soon thereafter settled upon it. His children were Jacob, who received from his father the farm now owned by David Hamilton; Philip owned and lived where his son Joseph now resides; Conrad owned and lived where his son Jesse now lives; Daniel owned the farm now the property of Mrs. Sarah A. Heaton; John settled on the farm now occupied by his son Adam; Peter became, on the death of the father, the proprietor of the old homestead; Elizabeth, the only daughter, married John R. Gosnell.

The Stever Family.—George Stever, of German extraction, moved from Bucks County to Trough Creek Valley some time prior to the year 1800, and purchased a part of the tract that had been improved many years before by William Shirley, as well as other lands, sufficient to make several good farms. Beside conducting extensive farming operations he carried on blacksmithing, and from his shop several young men graduated.

His children were Philip, who purchased from the father the farm where his son Lewis lived and died; Adam moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, and died there; Joseph, who settled in Hare's Valley, and died there; John resided upon his part of his father's estate, and died there, serving one term as county commissioner; David died on his farm lying between

[1] Recollections of William Smith, taken down in October, 1873.

his brother John's and the borough of Cassville; Sarah married John Myerly; Elizabeth married Solomon Fink; Catharine died unmarried; Mary is now living in Cassville.

A part of the Stever land had been owned by Ignatius Notts, and was called in the patent "Nottingham." The title papers show that it had been improved in the year 1776.

The Greene Family.—Thomas Greene, the ancestor of the family of that name in Hare's Valley and other parts of the southern end of the county, was born in Maryland about the year 1740. He and four brothers migrated to Huntingdon County. The brothers, Isaac, George, Elisha, and Clement, settled on the waters of Standing Stone Creek, some time between the years 1780 and 1785. George and Elisha brought some slaves with them. One, known as "Black Tom," lived in Huntingdon many years after he became free, and died there at an advanced age. George built a grist-mill on the creek, on or near the site of Cornpropst's mills. Thomas settled in the southern end of Hare's Valley, and on the 5th of May, 1796, obtained a warrant for two hundred and fifty-four acres, in the application for which it is stated that the improvement had been commenced in 1776. On this tract he built a grist-mill, about 1785, on the Mountain Branch of Three Springs Creek. A part of the original wall is under the present mill. On the 26th of February, 1785, he took out a warrant for three hundred acres "in the valley called Clear Ridge Valley, between Clear Ridge and Rocky Ridge, on the north side of Corbin's improvement, to the line agreed on by William Corbin[1] and William Read, near the head of the Mountain Branch." This land, now situated in Cass township, was improved about the year 1774. Read, above mentioned, resided upon the ground prior to the issue of the warrant to Thomas Greene, and it is supposed he was the improver.

Thomas Greene (1) married a sister of John Wright. Their children were Elisha and John, who married daughters of Hercules Camp; George, married a Miss Skinner, of Path Valley; Thomas (2), married a Miss Campbell; Abraham, married a Miss Rutter; Isaac and Caleb I., unmarried; and a daughter. George and Thomas settled on the Cass township tract, which was divided between them. George's children were Lemuel, died in Cassville; George Morris, died at the mill at Saltillo; Elisha, died in Springfield township; Archibald, died in Iowa; Matilda, married Daniel Curfman; Susan, died unmarried; —— ——, married John Walls. Thomas (2) had sons, Thomas C. and Andrew, and two daughters, Rebecca, who married Jacob Gehrett, and Harriet, who married James Hanawalt. Thomas C. married a Miss Baker, and now resides upon a part of the land above described. His son, Samuel B., is now engaged in teaching school and surveying.

[1] Ancestor of the Corbins of Raystown Branch.

Besides the pioneers named, others are recalled by very old present inhabitants, of Matthias Saylor, John Chilcote, George Stever, Cornelius Poston, Zachariah Lovett, and Daniel Gosnal. In Smith's Valley, beginning near the line of Clay township and going north, there were Jacob Barnett, Andrew Park, John Chaney, John Park, Jr., Philemon Reynolds, Michael Bauman, Hugh Johnson, and John Park, Sr. Reynolds was a colored man and a slave, who purchased his freedom, and afterwards bought from his former master six hundred acres of land opposite Cassville for one hundred dollars. Mr. James L. Glasgow now owns and resides on a part of this land.

In Hare's Valley John Shields, James Campbell, Jacob Crotsley, Henry Freed, William Wright are remembered as very early residents. Probably not many of those named were original settlers in the township, but many were the children of pioneers, and nearly all left children, who have in their turn multiplied till their families are numerously represented here.

Some of these pioneers came here from Maryland, over Indian trails that were not passable except on foot or with single animals. They brought their scanty effects on their backs, or on the backs of horses and cows, and drove the few sheep and swine that, if spared by the wolves and bears, were to be the beginnings of their future flocks. They camped in the forest at night, and patiently toiled over the rugged paths by day, sustained by their hopes of future happiness and independence in the homes which they were seeking.

It is not necessary to enter into a detail of the experiences of these pioneers, for almost every one has heard and read of them. They were not the effeminate children of luxury, whose pampered appetites required to be tempted with delicacies; but active, energetic men and women, who were ready to encounter and able to surmount the difficulties which lay before them in the wilderness where they sought their homes. They built their cabins, cleared their lands, and with the labor of their own hands provided for their few and simple wants. Their neighbors were few and distant, and there were among them none of the rivalries and the jealousies which crept in as the country became more thickly settled. Each rejoiced with his neighbor in his prosperity, or sympathized with him in his adversity. Their visits, though few and far between, were cordial and sincere interchanges of heartfelt civilities. They were anticipated with pleasure and remembered without regret. The children of these pioneers grew up with robust health and stalwart frames, free from the vices with which the dwellers in cities and town are contaminated. The log church and school-house soon made their appearance, and in these they were taught the precepts of morality, and as much of science as circumstances would allow. In the midst of the environments which they had made for themselves, they

were contented and happy, and rather to be envied than pitied by their less energetic cousins, who had preferred lives of ease within the shade of their ancestral mansions to the toils and dangers which these people had encountered and overcome.

In the midst of pioneer surroundings these people lived and died and were succeeded by their children, for the country did not then, as do now regions in these days of rapid transit, put on the appearance of age in a decade. Gradually the forest disappeared, fields widened, houses multiplied, old cabins went to decay and were replaced by more pretentious residences, till the present varied and beautiful landscape presents itself in place of the unbroken forest through which at long intervals more than a century since came the pioneer couples, whose remains repose in the land which they came to reclaim.

The township had a population in 1850 of 714; in 1860, 1030; 1870, 818; and 1880, 720.

Civil List.

CONSTABLES.

1843-45, Caleb Swoope; 1846, Elijah Kurfman; 1847, Lemuel Green; 1848, Lemuel Green; 1849, Andrew Crotzley; 1850, Michael Bowman; 1851-52, Nicholas Miller; 1853, Joseph Stever; 1854, Michael Bowman; 1855-57, Samuel Pheasant; 1858-59, A. J. Henderson; 1860, Samuel Pheasant; 1861, William Forcie; 1862, Samuel Pheasant; 1863, Samuel McClain; 1864, Nicholas Miller; 1865, Isaac Bowman; 1866, George W. Chilcote; 1867, John G. White; 1868, George Chilcote; 1869, G. B. Wilson; 1870-71, Samuel McClain; 1872, G. M. Parks; 1873, James E. Glasgow; 1874-75, W. Forshey; 1876, George W. Chilcoat; 1877, J. A. Parks; 1878, J. D. Crotzley; 1879, William Forshey; 1880, A. W. Pheasant; 1881, J. Dell.

SUPERVISORS.

1843, Daniel Turner, Robert Speer; 1844, Robert Speer, Daniel Turner; 1841, John Stever, Joseph Stever; 1846, John Stever, Joseph Stever; 1847, Matthias Saylor, John Bowman; 1848, M. Saylor, John Bowman; 1849, M. Taylor, Joseph Stever; 1850, John Stever, William Park; 1851, Caleb Greenland, James Johnston; 1852, James Johnston, David Stever; 1853, David Stever, Benjamin Fink; 1854, Jacob H. Dell, J. Hoover; 1855, Peter Kurfman, —— ——; 1856, John Curfman, George Quarry; 1857, George Seinth, George M. Green; 1858, J. Stever, J. Posten; 1859, Andrew Park, George Roland; 1860, John R. Gosnell, Michael Dell; 1861, Philip Pheasant, Abraham Taylor; 1862, Abraham Myerly, Philip Pheasant; 1863, Henry Shaffer, William Forshey; 1864, Henry Shaffer, Benjamin Kyler; 1865, James Rosten, Abraham Pheasant; 1866, Jacob Park, Samuel Pheasant; 1867, Ephriam Bowman, John Rosten; 1868, John Rosten, George Quarry; 1869, Lewis Stever, Abraham Pheasant; 1870, A. Crotzley, P. Gossnell; 1871, —— ——; 1872, —— ——; 1873, Isaac Bowman, John Spangler; 1874, Michael Stever, Joseph Harbaugh; 1875, Wilson Evesel, Joseph Harbaugh; 1876, J. C. Shaffer, John M. Querry; 1877, Walter Stever, William Forshey; 1878, —— ——; 1879, John R. Gossnel, J. A. McClain; 1880, W. W. Crotzley, George Bate; 1881, W. W. Crotzley, George Baith.

OVERSEERS.

1843, David Stever, Jacob Crotzley; 1844, Jacob Crotzley, David Stever; 1845, David Stever, James Park; 1846, Peter Kurfman, Matthias Miller; 1847, Daniel Curfman, Cochram Fleming; 1848, John Stever, Joseph Kuffman; 1849, John R. Gossnell, Jacob Barrett; 1860, John Bowman, M. Taylor; 1851, Joshua Greenland, George Quarry; 1852, A. W. Clarkson, E. B. Hissong; 1853, Joshua Gosnell, A. L. Smith; 1854, Matthias Saylor; 1855, J. Stever, John Spangler; 1856, John Saylor, John Wilson.

Huntingdon Baptist Church.—This church was organized about the commencement of the present century, when the population was very sparse, hence the name that was given to it by reason of its being the earliest Baptist Church in the region. Among the early members may be named William Lovell, Jacob and Jonathan Dean. The place of worship was during many years the house of Jacob Dean, three miles northwest from Cassville. In 1825 the present house of worship was erected, on land donated by Mr. Dean, near his house. It is a log structure, thirty by thirty-two feet. At first it was furnished with slab benches, but these have been replaced with slips, and the outside has been "pebble-dashed."

The pastors of this church have been, as nearly as can be recollected, Revs. Samuel Lane, James Davis, Moses Starr, Richard Proudfoot, Nathan Everett, Zopher D. Pasco, George L. Elgin, Joseph Furr, and the present incumbent, Joseph Corell.

Bauman's Methodist Episcopal Chapel.—As early as 1854 a class existed in Smith's Valley, on the road between Mapleton and Saltillo, two miles from Cassville. Of this class, Philip Curfman, Abraham Taylor, and D. P. Pheasant were leaders. Their place of worship was a school-house during some years, but finally the present chapel was erected. It is a wooden building, thirty by forty feet, with a seating capacity for two hundred and fifty.

While this charge was a part of the Cassville circuit, the same clergymen served this and the Cassville charge. Since its change from that circuit it has had Revs. E. Shoemaker, G. W. Bowse, G. W. Dunlap, J. W. Orwine, J. W. Bell, and the present pastor, L. S. Crone.

United Brethren Church.—In 1858-59, a society of United Brethren in Christ was formed in the northern part of Cass township, and for some years it worshiped in Harmony Grove school-house, near Calvin. In 1868 a house of worship was erected, three-fourths of a mile south from that village, with a seating capacity of three hundred.

Among the many clergymen who have officiated here the names are recollected of Revs. Baker, Spangler, Shirk, Potter, Clem, Jones, McClay, Mattern, Messer, and the present pastor, Rev. Gale.

Cornelius Methodist Episcopal Chapel.—This is located in Hare's Valley, a mile and a half from the south line of Cass township. It was named in honor of Rev. George W. Cornelius, who was active in promoting its erection. It was built for the accommodation of Methodists in that vicinity, who had long worshiped in a school-house there. A prosperous society has been maintained here, and has been served by the same clergymen that have been in charge at Cassville and at Bauman's Chapel.

Cemeteries.—There is in Cassville a cemetery, another near Bauman's Chapel, and one in Hare's Valley. None of these are incorporated.

Education.—Nathan Greenland,[1] who resided on

[1] Father of ex-Sheriff Joshua Greenland.

Little Trough Creek, two miles northwest of Cassville, taught school in the winter for many years, beginning as early perhaps as 1810. The term was usually three months.

One of the early school-houses stood on the southwest side of the road leading from Cassville *via* Solomon Myerly's, on land lately owned by Col. John Stever, deceased. A man named Berger taught school there. Another stood on land now owned by J. Calvin Shaffer, east of the public road, in a place then well known as the school-house woods. Hugh Johnston, who lived in Smith's Valley, taught here. The house was afterwards moved to the eastern end of the Long Bridge, on land of Michael Myerly, where the large house built by the Glasgows now stands. After the removal, one of the first teachers was John G. Corbin,[1] who, after a service in the war of 1812, migrated from Baltimore County, Md., to this valley. To this school-house all the pupils from the upper end of the valley came until another school was opened in a house that stood on land of William Chilcott on the opposite side of the creek from his residence. Cass township has six schools, in which two hundred and seventeen children were taught during five months of 1881.

On the Jesse Curfman farm a school-house was erected before the introduction of the common-school system. Jacob Dever taught here. He resided near Cook's Station, and made a business of dressing deerskins.

A school was taught by Jonathan Dean in a house on the farm now occupied by Clayton Greenland. Dean was a surveyor, and among his pupils were many of the residents of the valley now passed away. Eliel Smith and William Edwards taught at the Long Bridge, and also at the Stever school-house.

On the farm recently occupied by Daniel Turner, now owned by Ralph Smith, John McDonald, from the north of Ireland, settled at an early day. He had sons named James, Alexander, and others. James remained on the farm and died there. The father, after the death of James, sold the place to Col. John Park and Andrew Johnston (who sold to Daniel Turner), and went to Ohio to his other sons.

The McDonalds and Hugh Johnston were the only Presbyterians in that neighborhood.

BOROUGH OF CASSVILLE.—Previous to 1797 Salisbury, also known as Chilcotestown, was laid out by Benjamin and Roberson Chilcote. The plan of the lots was recorded February 22d of that year. Lots were sold at twenty dollars (seven pounds ten shillings) each. When the village was laid out three buildings stood on its site, only two of which remain, and one of these is used as a stable.

A tavern was kept here by William Lovell, the first in the village, previous to 1815. The second hotel was kept by Robert Speer, who was also the first merchant here, and contributed largely by his energy in business towards building up the village.

An addition to the village was laid out in 1830, by Andrew Shaw and Robert Baird, who sold lots at from forty to fifty dollars each. Several lots were purchased, and a number of buildings were erected at about that time. Within the next decade John S. Gehrett, James Henderson, and Dr. Jesse Wright became residents. Hon. David Clarkson, who served during ten years as associate judge in the county, came to Cassville in 1840.

Incorporation.—Measures for the incorporation of the borough were inaugurated in 1849, and the present name was selected by a committee consisting of Robert Speer, D. Stever, and D. Clarkson. It was incorporated under that name by an act of the Legislature March 3, 1853. In the act the boundaries were described as follows: "Commencing at a post corner of land of Nicholas Miller, thence north fifty-eight degrees west thirty-six and five-tenths perches to stone in the run; thence south fifty-two degrees west eight and five-tenths perches to a cherry; thence south seventeen and one-half degrees west seventy-six and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence north seventy-two degrees west ten and five-tenths perches to a post; thence south thirty-one degrees west twenty-six and five-tenths perches to corner of church lot; thence north eighty degrees west forty-eight perches to a post; thence north fifty degrees west twenty-two perches to stones; thence south seven degrees west sixty-six perches to post; thence south twenty-six degrees east seventy-one perches to stump; thence south sixty-five degrees east seventy-two perches to white-oak stump; thence north eighteen degrees east one hundred and twenty-six perches to stones; thence north five degrees west thirty-four perches to a pine stump; thence north twenty-five degrees east sixty-seven perches to the post at the place of beginning." The charter conferred the usual corporate privileges, and constituted the borough a separate school district.

No special industry has ever been established here, and there has been nothing except the pleasantness and healthfulness of its location, its excellent surroundings, and the existence here of a flourishing literary institution to cause its growth. Of this the historian Lytle gives the following account: "Cassville Seminary had its origin in the fall of 1851. The Rev. Zane Bland, in a conversation with George W. Speer and Hon. David Clarkson, suggested the place as admirably adapted for the location of a seminary. The enterprise was taken hold of by those gentlemen, stock subscribed, an association formed, and officers elected. On the 26th of May, 1852, the board of trustees entered into an article of agreement with Robert Madden for the erection of the building, who at once entered on the work and completed it the next fall or winter. While this was being done the first session of the school was held in

[1] Father of Ferdinand Corbin.

the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Ralph Pierce, principal, and his wife, an adopted daughter of Bishop Peck, preceptress. In 1854 and 1855 another building, for the accommodation of boarders, was erected by Robert Madden. The school was under the supervision of the Methodist Church, and continued in operation until the beginning of the late war. It gained considerable popularity and patronage, having at various times as high as one hundred and twenty-five students.

"This property was purchased in September, 1865, by Professor A. L. Guss for a soldiers' orphans' school. It included four acres of land, and was bought for two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The erection of additional buildings and other improvements cost five thousand dollars more. The farm cost three thousand dollars, and lots and adjoining grounds one thousand dollars.

"The school was opened Nov. 6, 1865. During the time it was in operation four hundred and eighty-four pupils were admitted and discharged.

"The school closed April 10, 1874, after having been open nearly eight and one-half years. The testimony of the outside world and the records of the department show that it had 'been well managed.'" One of the most prominent and influential preceptresses of the Cassville Seminary was Mrs. Kate W. Clarkson.

Mrs. Kate Walsh Clarkson, wife of Hon. David Clarkson, of Cass township, Huntingdon Co., has for some time occupied a place of some prominence in not only Huntingdon County, but in Central Pennsylvania as well, as a worker in the cause of foreign missions, and in that field has come into familiar and applauded notice in many places. She is a native of Rochester, N. Y., where she was born April 13, 1832, and comes of Irish ancestry, her father (John D. Walsh) and mother (Anna McNamara) having both come to America from the Green Isle. John D. Walsh was a school-teacher in Ireland, and soon after reaching this country took charge of a school in Maiden Lane, New York City, which he conducted many years. His health failing he gave up his school and retired to a rural home near the city of Rochester. He was a stanch Democrat, and took an active part in local political campaigns. He was long the postmaster at O'Connellsville (his home), and at the time of his death, in 1847, was collector of the port of Genesee. He left eight children, of whom six survive. They are John D. Walsh, of Rochester (financial agent for the estate of the late Isaac Butts), Michael McN. Walsh (a prominent lawyer of New York City), Mrs. Daniel E. Converse (of Wayne County, N. Y.), Mrs. David Clarkson, Mrs. George Robinson (of Schenectady, N. Y.), and Mrs. Turner (of Rochester, N. Y.). Mrs. Clarkson was educated at the Rochester High School and the Charlotteville Seminary in Schoharie County, N. Y., from which last-named place she was called to be the preceptress of the Cassville Seminary in Huntingdon County, Pa. She continued to occupy that post with signal ability until July, 1856, when she retired to private life, having previously (April 21, 1856) been married to David Clarkson, Esq.

As has already been recited, Mrs. Clarkson has devoted much of her time and energy to work on behalf of foreign missions. She has for eight years been a working member of the Cassville Auxiliary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society (representing the counties of Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, and Huntingdon, and portions of Fulton and Franklin), has been its president for the past six years, and during the same period district secretary of the society. To this field of labor she has devoted herself with conspicuous zeal and enthusiasm. She has upon frequent occasions delivered lectures and addresses in various portions of the State upon the subject of foreign missions, and in winning much help for the cause has won for herself a name that is widely known and honored. She is, moreover, deeply concerned in church work, has been president of the Sunday-School Auxiliary, and for a long time has been an industrious and earnest laborer on behalf of temperance reform.

The borough has now one public school, in which fifty-nine pupils were instructed in 1881. The school was kept during five months of that year.

The population of the borough was, in 1860, 265; in 1870, 416; and in 1880, 188.

Of the early physicians in Cassville the names are preserved of Drs. Robert Baird and William Westover, both of whom were practitioners previous to 1830. After them have been Drs. H. L. Brown, James Bunn, James Haggerty, William A. Hinchman, Isaac Guss, and A. J. Hamilton, who is at present a practitioner here.

The borough has now one hotel, two stores, one tannery, two potteries, a tin-shop, two cabinet-shops, three carriage-shops, one smithery, two shoe-shops, and one pump manufactory.

The names of the burgesses of Cassville during the first three years of its existence as a borough do not appear in the record. The following have since held that office:

BURGESSES.

1857, John S. Gehrett; 1858, G. W. Bouse; 1859, Joshua Greenland; 1861, John Moyer; 1862, E. B. Hissong; 1864, Robert Beers; 1865, Lemuel Green; 1866, E. B. Hissong; 1867, E. B. Wilson; 1868, George M. Green; 1869, A. L. Guss; 1870, Dr. I. Guss; 1872, A. W. Brown; 1873, Rev. J. Frazier; 1874, William A. Hinchman; 1875, H. M. Corbin; 1876, George M. Green; 1877, A. W. Chillcott; 1878, H. M. Corbin; 1879, A. J. Hamilton; 1880, George M. Green; 1881, H. M. Corbin; 1882, Thomas Dean.

SUPERVISORS.

1856, G. W. Speer; 1857, J. S. Gehrett; 1858, G. W. Bouse; 1859, Joshua Greenland; 1860, N. Corbin; 1861, John Moyer (C. B.), G. W. B. Sipes (Asst. B.); 1862, David Clarkson (C. B.), H. L. Brown (Asst.); 1863, E. B. Hissong, John Frank (Asst.); 1864, Robert Beers, Lemuel Green (Asst.); 1865, Lemuel Green, Joshua Greenland (Asst.); 1866, E. B. Hissong; 1867, Dr. Isaac Guss, George M. Green (Asst.); 1868, George M. Green; A. C. Greenland (Asst.); 1869, A. L. Guss; Robert

Beers; 1870, I. Guss; 1871, ——; 1872, A. W. Brown; 1873, J. Frazier, John Heaton (Asst.); 1874, W. A. Hinchman, David Stever (Asst.); 1875, R. S. Giffin, S. Prough (Asst.); 1876, George M. Green, H. M. Corbin (Asst.); 1877, A. W. Chilcott, Frank Buchanan (Asst.); 1878, H. M. Corbin, W. E. DeForest (Asst.); 1879, A. J. Hamilton; 1880, G. M. Green; 1881, H. M. Corbin; 1882, Thomas Dean.

TOWN COUNCIL.

1860, J. Creswell, M. W. Heaton, J. Noble, J. O'Donell, J. S. Gehrett; 1861, James Henderson, J. P. Heaton, John S. Gehrett, A. W. Evans, Jacob Cresswell; 1862, John S. Gehrett, David Stever, John Boring, John Moyer, A. W. Evans; 1863, John D. Boring, J. S. Gehrett, James Henderson, M. W. Heaton, D. Clarkson; 1864, Austin Green, Joshua Greenland, Thomas Dean, David Clarkson, A. W. Evans; 1865, R. Beers, E. B. Hissong, George M. Green, Jr., A. W. Evans, M. W. Heaton; 1866, John D. Boring, N. Miller, D. Stever, William Snyder, E. B. Wilson; 1867, A. W. Evans, James E. Glasgow, D. Clarkson, J. P. Heaton; 1868, John Noble, A. C. Greenland, James Henderson, E. B. Hissong, J. E. Glasgow, Thomas Dean; 1869, M. W. Heaton, D. H. Miller, Adam Gehrett, W. L. Gehrett, L. W. Heaton; 1870, D. Clarkson, A. H. Wiedman, A. T. Gehrett, A. Gran, A. C. Greenland; 1871, ——; 1872, E. B. Hissong, D. H. Miller, S. Prough, A. W. Evans, A. C. Greenland; 1873, D. H. Miller, A. W. Evans, Dr. I. Guss, W. F. Gehrett, J. M. Mason; 1874, John Noble, Silas Prough, N. W. Greenland, Arthur Weston, George Pardoner; 1875, F. Buchanan, D. H. Myers, D. Stever, A. G. Gehrett; 1876, A. C. Greenland, Thomas Dean, E. B. Hissong, N. W. Greenland, D. Clarkson; 1877, H. M. Corbin, Silas Prough, E. B. Hissong, R. S. Giffin, J. W. Heaton; 1878, Austin Green, David Stever, J. S. Gehrett, J. A. D. Noble, J. M. Wilson; 1879, Daniel Hoffman, Joseph Wilson, David Stever, Frank Buchanan, J. W. Heaton; 1880, Isaac Guss, Austin Green, A. C. Greenland, D. Clarkson, A. W. Brown; 1881, Austin Green, A. W. Brown, David Stever, G. W. Buchanan, Isaac Guss, D. Hoffman.

CONSTABLES.

1853, Nicholas Miller; 1854, A. P. Fields; 1855, M. W. Heaton, N. Miller; 1856, J. M. Height; 1857, —— ——; 1858, Isaac Smith; 1859, Isaac Ashton, John Frank; 1860, I. S. Devarre; 1861, Isaac Ashton, Austin Green (high); 1862–64, Isaac Ashton; 1865, Isaac Ashton, William Snyder (high); 1866–67, Isaac Ashton; 1868, Isaac Ashton, L. M. Green (high); 1869, L. M. Green (high), I. Ashton; 1870, Isaac Ashton, T. Dean; 1871, —— ——; 1872, T. Dean; 1873, T. Dean, F. Buchanan; 1874, Thomas Dean, E. B. Hissong (high); 1875, J. H. Rindlaub, James Black (high); 1876, J. Rindlaub, G. W. Buchanan (high); 1877, J. H. Rindlaub, James Black (high); 1878, L. E. Edwards, James Black (high); 1879, L. E. Edwards; 1880, A. J. Henderson, J. C. Wilson (high); 1881, A. J. Henderson, James Black (high).

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1855, N. Miller, Isaac Smith; 1856, —— ——; 1857, —— ——; 1859, L. Green, John S. Gehrett; 1861, D. Clarkson, J. Greenland; 1862, Jacob Creswell, J. P. Heaton; 1863, A. W. Evans, John S. Gehrett, E. B. Wilson; 1864, Joshua Greenland, D. Clarkson; 1865, E. B. Hissong, R. Beers; 1866, H. J. Brown, A. G. Greenland, James Henderson; 1867, David Stever, M. W. Heaton, John Noble; 1868, —— ——; 1869, A. C. Greenland, Isaac Guss; 1870, E. B. Hissong; 1871, —— —— 1872, John Noble, A. W. Brown; 1873, A. C. Greenland, W. L. Gehrett, James Henderson; 1874, E. B. Hissong, G. M. Green; 1875, John Noble, James Henderson; 1876, W. L. Gehrett, A. C. Greenland; 1877, R. S. Giffin, Silas Prough; 1878, John Noble, H. M. Corbin, E. B. Wilson; 1879, A. W. Brown, A. C. Greenland; 1880, Samuel Croft, William Snyder; 1881, E. B. Hissong, L. Stever, Silas Prough.

CASSVILLE TANNERY.—This was built in 1830 by Lemuel Green. At first it had only six vats. In 1852 six vats were added and another building was erected, and from time to time since additions have been made till now there are twenty-two vats. All ordinary varieties of leather are manufactured here. The present proprietor is Austin Green.

POTTERIES.—In 1842, Jacob Greenland established a pottery in Cassville. He was the pioneer in the pottery business here. The ordinary grades and varieties of stoneware are manufactured here from clay that is found within a short distance of the borough. This pottery has one kiln.

Mr. Greenland died in 1867, and the business has since been conducted by his son, N. W. Greenland.

In 1853, E. B. Hissong established in Cassville a stone pottery, which he still conducts. This pottery has one kiln, and employs two hands. All the ordinary varieties of stoneware are manufactured here.

Mount Hor Lodge, No. 736, I. O. O. F., was instituted Nov. 2, 1870, with the following charter members: Andrew W. Decker, N. G.; Jonathan Evans, V. G.; Martin J. Elias, S.; James A. Cook, Asst. S.; Adam H. Weidman, T.; and Daniel Locke, William H. Wright, M. B. Hysong, Thomas Mensenberger, and S. W. Gehrett.

During seven years the lodge met in rented rooms, but in 1878 it purchased a building at a cost of six hundred dollars, and in this the meetings have since been held. The lodge not only has no debt, but has a surplus in the treasury.

The following have served as Noble Grands in this lodge: Andrew W. Decker, Jonathan Evans, Martin J. Elias, W. W. French, H. D. Taylor, E. H. Heeter, Oliver Curfman, J. W. Brown, A. C. Greenland, Michael Stever, William McClain, N. W. Greenland, M. Luther Stever, J. B. F. Green, Isaac Guss, George M. Green, A. G. Brown, D. Hamilton, John R. Hamilton.

The present officers are Michael Stever, N. G.; William A. Hamilton, V. G.; M. Luther Stever, S.; D. Hamilton, Asst. S., and J. B. F. Green, T.

Cassville Evangelical Lutheran Church, of the General Synod.—This was organized in 1804, with the following constituent members: Philip Schneer, Michael Mierly, Ludwig Keller, John Bumgartner, David Bumgartner, Jacob Bumgartner, Sabina Schneer, Anna Maria Mittern, and Sarah Schneer.

The congregation worshiped during many years in the old log school-house at Cassville, but in 1826 the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations jointly erected a log church, which was the place of worship till the erection of the present church. The corner-stone of this was laid in 1856, and it was dedicated in 1857. It is a brick house, with two hundred and fifty sittings. The present membership is forty-eight, and the value of the church property is two thousand dollars.

The pastors of this church have been Revs. Fred. Haas, 1804–14; John D. Aurand (Reformed), 1804; Ludwig Rebenauer, 1818–19; J. Fred. Osterloh, 1819–20; William Schultz, 1823–26; Nicholas Sharetts, 1826–32; Daniel Moser, 1832 (doubtful); J. G. Ellinger, 1838–41; Benjamin Lanbach, 1847 (doubtful); J. N. Burkett, 1847–49; P. M. Rightmyer, 1849–53; Cyrus Rightmyer, 1853–55; R. H. Fletcher, 1855–57; W. B. Bechtel, 1857–59; J. R Bricker, 1859–60; J. Forthman, 1860–61; J. Ebert, 1861–62; J. E. Honeycult, 1865–66; J. Frazier, 1871–

74; S. Croft, 1875–80; and the present pastor, J. W. Lingle, from 1880.

Cassville Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1818 a Methodist society existed in Cassville (then commonly called Chilcotestown), and Rev. Tobias Riley was the preacher who served this little flock. Services were then held in the house of George Smith, a tailor, two of whose sons still reside in the valley. It is not possible now to recall the names of the other members of this class. They were probably not numerous.

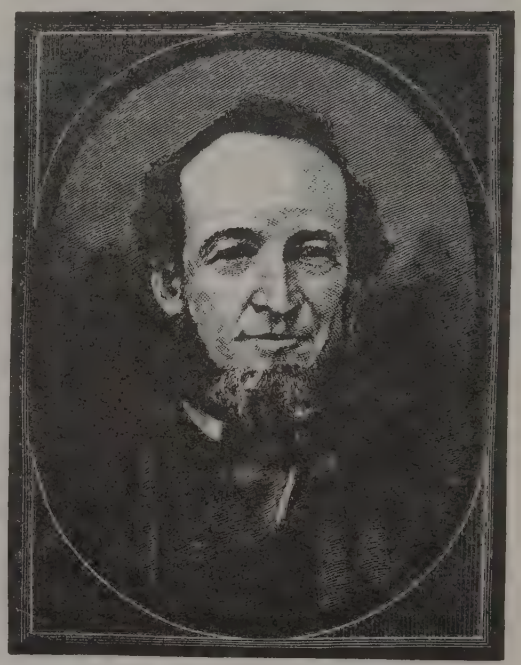
For many years they continued to worship in private houses and in the school-house, but in 1840 the present house of worship was erected. It is a framed building, and, except a rearrangement of the seats, it has had only ordinary repairs.

The following names of clergymen who officiated on this circuit in early times are gathered from tradition and from the recollections of old residents and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are given without reference to the order of their pastorates. Probably most of these ministered to this charge:

Revs. Joshua Gosnell, James Sansom, —— Haas, William Hank, Jacob Larkin, James Hudson, —— Sexsmith, —— Dorsey, Nathaniel Mills, Jacob Gruber, Peter McNally, John McNally, James Riley, Tobias Riley, —— Stevenson, Isaac Collins, Edward E. Allen, Jared H. Young, William Butler, Amos Smith, Robert Beers, Barton De Forest, Josiah Forest, Thomas Hildebrand, Thomas F. Dyerly, Richard Hinkle, Joseph Spangler, Zane Bland, —— McMullen, John Moorehead, John Hoover, David Trout.

Since 1855 the following have been in charge in the order named: Revs. George Berkstresser, G. W. Bouse, G. T. Gray, Hugh Lynn, James A. Coleman, J. F. Brown, J. D. Moore, Cambridge Graham, Thomas Greenly, R. E. Kelly, D. B. McCloskey, John Guss, J. W. Leckey, J. McKendless, S. A. Creveling, A. W. Decker, G. W. Dunlap, T. F. McClure, E. Shoemaker, and the present pastor, William Memminger.

One of the most prominent members of this church, and for many years recording secretary of the Cassville Circuit, is the Hon. David Clarkson. The first American progenitor of the Clarkson family was John Clarkson, an English gentleman of landed estates, who exchanged his home in England for one in America during the Revolutionary war, and settled in Philadelphia, in which town he rose to be a man of some prominence, and with the laying out of a portion of which he had much to do. His wife was a sister of Benjamin West, the great painter. They had two sons and one daughter, and ended their days in Philadelphia. Samuel Clarkson, one of the sons, was born in Philadelphia in 1787, and was early bred to the trade of carpentering. He married Susan, daughter of Michael Bowman, of Montgomery County, and in 1816 followed his father-in-law to Cass township, Huntingdon Co., where both located upon farms. Samuel pursued his trade until his death in 1830. His widow died Dec. 4, 1874, aged eighty-four. They had seven children, of whom they raised four. Those living are Hon. David Clarkson and Mrs. John Mierly, of Cass township. David Clarkson was born in West



D. Clarkson

Philadelphia Dec. 15, 1814. He was but two years of age when his father came to Huntingdon County. At the age of nineteen he was sent to William P. Dean, of Cass township, to learn the carpenter's trade, and with him remained nearly three years. He then went to Huntingdon and worked with William Hildebrand at cabinet-making and undertaking. Nov. 10, 1836, he married Eleanor, daughter of Caleb Corbin, of Cass township. He then began business on his own account in Cass township as carpenter, and in 1840 purchasing the property he now occupies in Cassville, removed his home and business to the village. From 1840 to 1854 he followed the business of cabinet-making and carpentering at Cassville, and in the latter year made undertaking his sole occupation. For a period of forty-three years, or from 1840 to the present, Judge Clarkson has been an undertaker, and in many Huntingdon County families has buried representatives of two generations, while in the aggregate he has buried as many, if not more persons than any man in the county. In 1842 he procured his first hearse, which, it is claimed, was the first hearse used in the county.

In 1840 he was elected school director, and for

eighteen years was secretary of the board. He is now secretary of the borough school board. In 1850 he was elected justice of the peace, and for three consecutive terms was re-elected. While serving in his fourth term was, in the fall of 1866, elected as one of the associate judges of Huntingdon County. In 1871 he was re-elected to that office, serving all told a period of ten years, and retiring from the bench to private life after honorable and esteemed public service. In 1878 he was again chosen justice of the peace, and is still in that office. He was director of the poor from 1858 to 1861. His wife died Sept. 2, 1854, aged thirty-five. Their children were J. Calvin (the well-known "Jason" of Huntingdon County journalism), Samantha A. (Mrs. W. E. Crane, of Altoona), Benjamin F. (a Methodist Episcopal minister, now of Baltimore), William Monroe (enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and killed in the battle of Fredericksburg), Sarah Bell (of Illinois), Susan Ida (Mrs. R. M. Lewis, of Altoona), and Mary Ellen (a school-teacher at Altoona). April 21, 1856, Judge Clarkson married for his second wife Miss Kate Walsh, a native of Rochester, N. Y., from whence she had come to Cassville to be the preceptress of the Cassville Seminary. Their children have been Emrette F., James A. C., Lorena B. (deceased), Cora L. (deceased), and Anna L. Judge Clarkson was one of the projectors and founders of the Cassville Seminary, and was trustee and treasurer until the property passed into the hands of Mr. Guss. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for thirty-six years or more has been recording steward of the Cassville Circuit.

Cassville Methodist Protestant Church.—This church was organized in 1833, a year after the organization of the Trough Creek (now Cassville) charge. Among its constituent members were Robert Speer, Henry Lovell, and others of sterling worth who have passed away. The pastors of this church since its organization have been,—

1833, Hugh Doyle, Jesse Wright, M.D.; 1834, Jesse Wright, M.D., J. W. Rutledge; 1835, James Crouse; 1837, J. W. Rutledge; 1838, Timothy Remick; 1839, A. S. Eversole; 1840, Daniel Collier; 1841, John S. Christine; 1842, Timothy Remick, R. S. Norris; 1843, William Fisher, Nicholas Lemon; 1844, R. S. Norris, T. K. Helmbolt; 1845, R. S. Norris, J. D. Brook; 1846, J. K. Helmbolt, W. D. Hamilton; 1847, J. M. Elderdise; 1849, R. T. Boyed; 1850, J. M. Dennis; 1861, J. Clay; 1852, Theopolis Burton; 1853, J. F. Whiteside; 1855, W. G. Holmes; 1857, T. C. Ewell; 1858, J. M. Elderdise; 1860, J. D. Ewell; 1861, J. Clay; 1862, G. W. Simpson; 1864, J. Clay; 1865, A. Hutton; 1867, J. M. Mason; 1873, D. H. Myers; 1876, J. R. Kahle; 1877, H. Sinerter; 1879, C. P. Jorden; 1879, W. H. Gladen; 1880, D. F. Williams; 1881, J. M. Mason.

Dr. Jesse Wright, son of John Wright, was born on the "Wright farm," in Union township, and married, July 10, 1810, Ruth, daughter of Richard Chilcott. After a residence of some years on the homestead farm he moved to Cassville, where he devoted his time to the practice of medicine up to the time of his death, which occurred May 19, 1852, in his sixty-third year. His wife died Nov. 28, 1879, in her ninety-first year. They had nine children. Three died in youth, and of the others, Betsey married Joshua Greenland and died in the borough of Huntingdon, July 23, 1880; Jemima married Rev. James Crouse. Both are now dead. Louisa married James Henderson, and died in Cassville; Selina married Rev. R. Scott Norris, and now lives in Baltimore; Mary married Rev. J. F. Whiteside, now deceased; Sarah Ann married George Heaton, now deceased. The two last-named daughters reside at Cassville.

Cassville Cemetery.—Inscriptions from tombstones taken Sept. 10, 1877:

Baumgartner, Jacob, died July 7, 1857, aged 79 years, 11 months, 3 days.
Curfman, Jacob, died April 11, 1860, aged 83 years, 5 months, 20 days.
Curfman, Elizabeth, born Nov. 23, 1778, died April 2, 1850. (She was daughter of Philip Snare, and wife of the above.)
Curfman, Conrad, died June 30, 1870, aged 86 years, 27 days.
Dell, Henry, died Feb. 17, 1860, aged 83 years, 8 months.
Fink, Elizabeth, died Feb. 14, 1863, aged 66 years, 2 months, 12 days.
Fread, Henry, died Nov. 3, 1867, aged 88 years, 23 days.
Fread, Mary M., died March 13, 1867, aged 85 years, 7 months, 7 days.
Gosnell, John R., died Nov. 21, 1861, aged 73 years.
Gibboney, Mary, died Oct. 14, 1864, aged 77 years, 3 months, 3 days.
Gehrett, John, died May 10, 1866, aged 85 years, 3 months, 8 days.
Green, Lemuel, died Oct. 28, 1862, aged 70 years, 5 months, 4 days.
Greenland, Jacob, died Feb. 12, 1867, aged 62 years, 5 months, 6 days.
Johnston, Hugh, died Dec. 11, 1857, aged 89 years.
Johnston, Sarah, died Feb. 8, 1853, aged 75 years.
Myerly, Michael, died July 2, 1857, aged 93 years, 6 months, 21 days.
Miller, Jacob, died July 19, 1867, aged 95 years, 1 month, 9 days.
Park, John, died Dec. 10, 1851, aged 78 years, 1 month, 5 days, father of Joseph.
Stever, George, died Oct. 9, 1827, aged 61 years, 24 days.
Stever, Catharine, died Jan. 16, 1844, aged 75 years, 11 months, 6 days.
Stever, Catharine, died Aug. 29, 1874, aged 69 years, 5 days.
Stever, John, died June 17, 1854, aged 50 years, 9 months, 20 days.
Stever, David, died Oct. 25, 1872, aged 64 years, 3 months, 21 days.
Stever, Lewis, died May 12, 1873, aged 54 years, 7 months, 25 days.
Stever, Philip, died Aug. 26, 1827, aged 34 years, 4 months.
Steel, John, died Jan. 8, 1869, aged 66 years.
Speer, Agnes, died Oct. 24, 1851, aged 49 years, 4 days.
Wright, Rev. Jesse, died May 19, 1852, aged 62 years, 6 months, 17 days.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Geographical, Descriptive, and Natural Features.—Clay is one of the south border townships of this county, formed from Springfield township, April 15, 1845, and named in honor of the late Henry Clay, of Kentucky. It is bounded on the northeast by Cass and Cromwell townships, on the southeast by Springfield, on the southwest by Fulton County, and on the northwest by Carbon and Tod townships. In form it is nearly an oblong square, lying northeast and southwest. Its entire length is two thousand five hundred perches, with an average width of fourteen hundred perches. The face of the township is quite uneven, there being but very little of what would be termed level land within its boundaries.

Sideling Hill Mountain runs along the entire length of the northwest line of the township, and Clear

Ridge runs from Hubbelsville school-house, in the south end of the township, in a northeasterly direction across the line into Cass township. Jack's Mountain terminates between Three Springs borough and Saltillo, while Cave Hill is immediately south of Three Springs, and a series of ridges or mountains form the southeast boundary along the Springfield line. Between these mountains and ridges are narrow valleys, through which are laid the several public highways of the township. The principal stream in the south part of the township is the Sideling Hill Creek, which flows through Sideling Hill Gap at New Grenada in a northeasterly direction to near W. Corbin's residence, where it turns to the southeast, passing into Fulton County. Its principal tributary in this township is the Shore Creek, rising near S. Rupert's, in the Sideling Hill Valley, flowing southerly into Sideling Hill Creek. Lick Branch and North Branch are the head-waters of Mountain Branch, flowing easterly through the north part of the township, and Three Springs Creek, rising in the central portion of the township, flows northeasterly and receives the Mountain Branch at Three Springs borough.

There are several mineral springs in the township, and through the central portion of the township are several outcrops and indications of hematite and fossil ores.

The East Broad Top Railroad runs across the northeast end of the township, following the valleys of Mountain and Lick Branches as they wind around the base of mountains and ridges, passing through Three Springs and Saltillo boroughs and Clear Ridge Gap, in the extreme north part of the township, and out through a tunnel under Sideling Hill Mountain near P. Hoffman's.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Beginnings.—Among the pioneers of what is now Clay township we find Col. George Ashman, who came here about 1779, and purchased the land called "The Three Springs Tract," containing over eighteen hundred acres, still known as the Three Springs farm. He built a house thereon, which became his future residence, and is still standing. He brought with him his "human chattels," as at that early day slavery had not been abolished in the Keystone State. The plantation was subsequently divided into eight or nine farms, but the original homestead is still in possession of his heirs, of whom Richard Ashman, of Three Springs borough, is principal.

Benjamin Long settled at the same time on what was then known as an "improvement right." His tract was located southwest from what is now Three Springs borough.

Henry Hubbell was also one of the pioneers of this territory, locating here as early as 1794, taking up a tract of land in the north part of the township, on which a portion of the borough of Saltillo is situated. He also brought with him his slaves, and it is but recently that the last of them died.

George Hudson "warranted" a tract of land instead of by improvement. Rev. Samuel Lane, a Baptist preacher, Thomas Green, Richard Bradley, Daniel Stain, Thomas Hooper, John Kyler, Miles Bunn, William Bunn, George Stain, William Hudson, Tobias Moore, John Hudson, and Daniel Heck were all here previous to 1800. Mr. David Heck, now a resident of Three Springs borough, and son of Daniel Heck, remembers all of these persons as being middle-aged and old men when he was a boy. He was born in this township, Sept. 14, 1802. His father came from Maryland.

The pioneer grist-mill of this township was built before 1785 by George Ashman, nearly half a mile up Mountain Branch from what is now Three Springs borough, and in 1827 was taken down and rebuilt where it now stands, a few rods west from the railroad depot, and now owned by Richard Ashman. Ashman also built a saw-mill above where the grist-mill now stands in 1825 or 1826, which went to decay, and a second saw-mill was built by George Ashman, Jr., and is now nearly abandoned. A saw-mill was built in 1825 or 1830 half a mile below the borough, on Mountain Branch, by William Hudson, which went to decay many years ago, and the present mill was built by George D. Hudson, present owner.

CONSTABLES.

1846–49, Jacob Gehrett; 1850, Jacob S. Myers; 1851, Samuel Moreland; 1852, Daniel Kurfman; 1853, Samuel Kough; 1854, Hezekiah Stuller; 1855, Abraham Wagoner; 1856, D. Heck; 1857–58, J. Park; 1859, David Swoope; 1860–61, George H. Stephens; 1862, George J. Wagoner; 1863, J. M. Marlin; 1864, James S. Chilcote; 1865, A. S. Stephens; 1866, George W. Corbin; 1867, Charles Corbin; 1868, Elias B. Swoope; 1869, E. S. Swoope; 1870–73, Charles Corbin; 1874–77, G. J. Wagoner; 1878–79, Daniel Swartz; 1880, George W. Corbin; 1881, Henry F. Bolinger.

SUPERVISORS.

1846, John W. Walt, George Long; 1847, David Heck, Robert McNeal; 1848, John Baker, John Banks; 1849, John Kyler, Charles Carson; 1850, George Kriger, Abraham Wagoner; 1851, Adam Heeter, Adam Black; 1852, Adam Heeter, John Rupert; 1853, John Rupert, John B. Logan; 1854, Adam Heeter, Joshua Shore; 1855, K. L. Greene, Abraham Wagoner; 1856, Abraham Wagoner, K. L. Greene; 1857, G. W. Cohel, A. Shore; 1858, M. Detwiler, S. Bowser; 1859, S. Bowser, Charles Rhineheart; 1860, Adam Heeter, A. Wagoner; 1861, A. Wagoner, William Keith; 1862, Samuel Grissinger, George D. Hudson; 1863, Samuel Kough, Samuel Grissinger; 1864, Samuel Kough, Samuel Shue; 1865, G. D. Hudson, D. F. Stevens; 1866, D. F. Stevens, G. D. Hudson; 1867, Samuel McVitty, David F. Stever; 1868, Robert Hampson, Jeremiah Nead; 1869, Eli E. Shore, Charles Corbin; 1870, Andy Wagoner, Eph. Kyler; 1872, Martin Grissinger, G. Nonemaker; 1873, Daniel Price, William McClain; 1874, A. Wagoner, William Thompson; 1875, John Drake, A. Wagoner; 1876, R. W. Hudson, P. Hoffman; 1877, G. J. Wagoner, Philip Rink; 1878, E. L. Roher, W. Shope; 1879, Alexander McNeal, William Bradley, A. Wagoner, W. C. Hudson; 1880, Ben. K. Miller, William Bradley, Fred. Nale, Abrm. Wagoner; 1881, Philip Spahn, Eph. Kyler, John B. Houck, Frederick Nale.

OVERSEERS.

1846, Moses Greenland, John Ashman; 1847, William Cunningham, Charles Carson; 1848, Elijah R. Green, A. McNeal; 1849, Samuel Moreland, R. Ashman; 1850, George Hudson, James Steves; 1851, —— ——; 1852, Henry Matthias, Christian Wagoner; 1853, —— ——; 1854, —— ——; 1855, George Hudson, David Stevens; 1856, E. Kyler, A. Wagoner.

Boroughs and Hamlets.—THREE SPRINGS BOROUGH.—The town was laid out April 5, 1843, and named Scottsville in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott, and a post-office of that name established. There being another office of the same name in this State and of a prior date caused many letters to be miscarried and finally lost, consequently a new name had to be adopted for this office, and the name of Three Springs was reported to the Post-office Department at Washington, and the name changed. The office, however, has never been kept much nearer the springs from which it was named than at present, and when the town became incorporated, Nov. 10, 1869, the inhabitants adopted the name of the post-office for that of their borough.

Pioneer Beginnings.—The pioneer merchant of this town was Richard Ashman, who commenced the mercantile business at this place May 7, 1847, in the old Ashman store, corner of Ashman and Freedom Streets. Mr. Ashman, together with Thomas E. Orbison, continued the business at this place for thirty-one years, Mr. Orbison for only a portion of the time. The old Ashman store is now occupied by William J. Hampson, who is also postmaster.

The second merchant at Three Springs was William White, who kept store in the old Hudson house, and was succeeded by Dennis O'Connor, and O'Connor by James E. Glasgow, in what is known as the Covert store. Glasgow's successors were John Long & Co., and then came Thomas H. Adams in 1862, who remained three years, and in 1865 the firm became Covert & Stevens, and then Covert & Heck, Covert & Rank, and N. E. Covert alone in 1882. A. S. Stevens was in business alone for a few years after the dissolution of the firm of Covert & Stevens, and is now (1882) in the hardware trade on Hudson Street, opposite the Bowser House.

The pioneer cabinet-maker at this place was John M. Wallace, who established the business here in 1844 and remained till 1850, when he was succeeded by D. G. Doyle from 1852 and 1855, when he gave place to P. H. Bence, who is the only cabinet-maker and dealer at Three Springs.

The pioneer hotel at this place was built in 1849–50 by George D. Hudson. It is the stone mansion standing at the southeast end of the town, and was kept as a hotel till 1876 or 1877, when the Bowser House, kept by Samuel Bowser, corner of Hudson and Freedom Streets, was built, and the Hudson House abandoned as a hotel.

The pioneer blacksmith at Three Springs was Isaac Gorsuch. His shop stood on the site now occupied by Covert's store, corner of Mill and Ashman Streets. His successors have been Swope & Still, DeVore, George Sinnett, and Anderson Hockenbury, the present blacksmith.

The pioneer school-house at this place was built in 1838 on the site now occupied by Union Hall. This hall was built in 1863 for a town hall and school-house combined. The lower room is now used for school purposes, and the upper room for what it was intended.

The first school, however, in this vicinity was taught in the old Hudson House kitchen, a short distance east of the borough. Some of the pioneer teachers were John Starr, Samuel Kittson, and Christian Moore.

The first resident physician of this town was Dr. Robert Baird, who came here in 1853, and remained two years. He was succeeded by his son, Barton F. Baird, who died in 1863. Robert Baird, M.D., died in 1880, aged eighty years. The successors of B. F. Baird at this place have been —— Myers, J. F. Thompson, —— Greene (who was killed), —— James, —— Madden, —— Stever, and Dr. Oellig, the present physician, who located here in the early spring of 1882.

The population of the borough in 1880 was two hundred and thirty-nine.

Civil Organization.—As has been stated, the borough of Three Springs was chartered Nov. 10, 1869. We herewith give a list of a portion of the borough officers from that time to the present, as gleaned from the borough records:

CHIEF BURGESSES.

William J. Hampson, 1869–70; P. H. Bence, 1872; N. K. Covert, 1873, B. T. Stevens, 1874, 1878; D. G. Doyle, 1875; Richard Ashman, 1876–77, 1879–82.

TOWN COUNCIL.

1869, George D. Hudson, Robert Hampson, H. H. Herter, W. L. Stevens, D. M. Heck; 1870, G. D. Hudson, Elijah G. Heck, Elias S. Swoope, J. S. De Vore, Robert Hampson; 1872, G. D. Hudson, E. G. Heck, E. S. Swoope, J. S. De Vore, D. M. Heck; 1873, D. M. Heck, D. B. Heck, D. G. Doyle, P. H. Bence, R. Hampson, E. A. Hudson; 1874, R. Hampson, assistant burgess; D. G. Doyle, J. B. Swoope, J. S. De Vore, A. S. Stevens, H. T. Stains; 1875, N. K. Covert, J. S. De Vore, A. S. Stevens, H. C. Waite, R. Hampson; 1876, D. G. Doyle, H. T. Stains, R. M. McNeal, J. F. Thompson, Samuel Bowser, Jacob B. Swoope; 1877, D. G. Doyle, W. J. Hampson, E. A. Hudson, R. M. McNeal, A. Hockenberry, John H. Long; 1878, David Mansberger, D. G. Doyle, H. C. Waite, A. Hockenberry, D. M. Heck, P. H. Bence; 1879, N. K. Covert, W. J. Hampson, A. S. Stevens, E. G. Heck, E. A. Hudson, A. Hockenberry; 1880, E. A. Hudson, B. T. Stevens, A. Hockenberry, Robert Hampson, H. C. Waite; 1881, W. J. Hampson, John McNeal, E. A. Hudson, R. Hampson, A. Hockenberry; 1882, R. Hampson, E. A. Hudson, Samuel Bowser, D. M. De Vore, George Heeter, H. C. Waite.

SECRETARY OF COUNCIL.

1870, Elijah G. Heck; 1872, B. T. Stevens; 1878, H. T. Stains; 1879, M. F. Hudson; 1873–77, 1879–82, P. H. Bence.

CONSTABLES.

1870, B. F. Stevens; 1871, —— ——; 1872, E. Swoope; 1873, C. S. Swoope; 1874, B. F. Stevens; 1875–76, H. F. Stains; 1877–78, D. G. Doyle; 1879–81, B. F. Stevens.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1870, P. H. Bence, J. B. Swoope; 1871, —— ——; 1872, B. Hampson, J. Norris; 1873, N. K. Covert, B. F. Stevens; 1874, H. F. Stains, E. A. Hudson; 1875, W. J. Hampson, P. H. Bence, D. M. Heck; 1876, B. T. Stevens, E. G. Heck; 1877, J. S. De Vore, N. K. Covert, R. Ashman; 1878, B. F. Stevens, A. Hockenbury; 1879, R. Ashman, E. G. Heck; 1880, N. K. Covert, J. S. De Vore; 1881, A. Hockenberry, E. A. Hudson.

Local Paper was established at this place by P. H. Bence, in 1877. It is a four-column quarto,

issued on the 15th of each month. The first number was issued in September, 1877.

Mineral Spring.—There is in the borough of Three Springs a very nice spring of water, the curative properties of which are said to be quite efficacious in some of the diseases to which the human flesh is heir.

This spring was accidentally discovered in 1820 by David Heck, when at work for Mr. Hudson. Being somewhat thirsty he started for the creek, and in passing the mound that was then around the spring, he saw water issuing from the top and drank of that instead of going to the creek, and found it strongly tinctured with minerals of some kind. The mound has been removed, an excavation made, and walled up on either side, and the clear, health-giving waters are running free for all who desire to test their healing virtues.

The East Broad Top Railroad was opened to this place in 1874, and the first train of cars ran to Three Springs on July 1st of that year.

The business of the borough in 1882 was conducted by A. Hockenberry, blacksmith; D. B. Heck, wheelwright; D. M. Heck, Darius G. Doyle, Joseph Stevens, contractors and carpenters; Barto & Rambaugh, steam saw-mill, built in 1880; Richard Ashman, grist-mill and lime-kiln; A. S. Stevens, tailor; Samuel Willetts, undertaker; R. Hampson and James Hill, shoemakers; W. J. Hampson and S. A. Covert, general merchants; Stevens Hardware Company; D. G. Doyle and D. G. Heck, confectioners; Mrs. P. Swoope and Nettie Stevens, millinery; J. C. Stever and J. B. Oellig, physicians; P. C. Bence, furniture-store. There are also at this place Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and United Brethren in Christ Churches, and hotel by Samuel Bowser. Railroad station of East Broad Top Railroad, with R. M. McNeal station agent.

Three Springs Lodge, No. 790, I. O. of O. F.—This lodge was instituted Feb. 20, 1882, at Three Springs borough, Pa., with the following-named charter members, viz.: James F. Thompson, N. K. Covert, J. S. De Vore, P. H. Bence, Robert Hampson, H. H. Heeter, W. J. Hampson, W. H. Marlin, Calvin Greene, Steele Barcus, Luden Greenland, William Keister, Hend Rutter, J. F. Ramsey, Abram Lamberson, William Swayers, Calvin Hooper, Rev. G. W. Bouse, W. W. Knowles, and Levi Anderson.

The first officers of the lodge were as follows: J. F. Thompson, N. G.; Joshua Brown, V. G.; W. G. Hampson, Sec.; P. H. Bence, Asst. Sec.; J. S. De Vore, Treas.; H. Rutter, R. S.; L. Greenland, L. S.; J. F. Ramsey, W.; C. Greene, C.; A. Lamberson, R. S. S.; H. H. Heeter, L. S. S.; W. W. Knowles, O. G.; W. H. Marlin, I. G.; R. Hampson, R. S. to V. G.; W. Keister, L. S. to V. G.; N. K. Covert, Rep. to G. L.

The regular meetings of this lodge are held in Three Springs borough, on Saturday evening of each week. Present membership, twenty-one.

The present officers of the lodge (June, 1882) are Philip Fisher, N. G.; E. A. Hudson, V. G.; N. K. Covert, Sec.; L. Anderson, Asst. Sec.; M. Chilcote, Treas.; E. A. Hudson, Rep. to G. L.

Three Springs Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—The first chapel, built of hewn logs, was erected in 1790, and stood in the graveyard above the town, on part of a large tract of land which had been warranted by Benjamin Long, the warrant bearing date Nov. 9, 1784.

The pulpit of the church was very likely supplied by the preachers who traveled the Huntingdon Circuit at that time, as this was undoubtedly a part or included in the Huntingdon work.

We find in the history of the church, "In 1788 Samuel Breeze and Daniel Combs were appointed to Huntingdon Circuit, with Nelson Reed as elder."

I have learned that the following preachers traveled and preached in these parts: Dating back to 1797, we have the names of Seeley, Bunn, and John Philips as preachers, and J. Everett as presiding elder. In 1802 the preachers were Isaac Robins and Joseph Stone, with W. Lee as presiding elder. Some time between 1803 and 1814 this appointment appears to have been given to Lewistown Circuit. Jacob Gruber and James Reily are said to have preached here as early as 1818 and 1820. In 1824, John A. Gere traveled Aughwick Circuit and preached at this place. In 1828, Josiah Forrest was on Bedford Circuit and preached here occasionally.

Benjamin Long, the owner of the land upon which the old church stood, conveyed it to William Hudson by deed dated Sept. 9, 1806, and Hudson, by deed dated July 24, 1822, for and in consideration of fifty cents paid by each, conveyed the same to Thomas Long, Micajah Chilcoate, Thomas Hooper, Joshua Hooper, and Benjamin Chilcoate, trustees, and their successors, in trust, for the use of the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church forever. In the deed of conveyance the trustees were empowered and required to do certain repairs and make improvements to the seating arrangement of the house.

After the title to the land had been perfected, the trustees then proceeded to repair the building as required by the deed.

There is nothing on record to show that there was a regular organized class prior to 1822, or until Micajah Chilcoate was made leader. The leaders since Chilcoate have been William Cornelius, who was succeeded in 1842 by John Hampson, an Irishman, who came from Ireland with his family and settled in this place in 1836. Hampson was class-leader until his death, which occurred Dec. 25, 1849. In 1850, Ephraim Shore was appointed class-leader, and was succeeded by John F. Meminger in 1855, who is the present leader.

During the year 1841 the old meeting-house was

[1] By P. H. Bence.

vacated on account of its dilapidated condition, and preaching and class-meetings were held in a school-house which had been recently erected within a short distance of the church. During the same year the first Sunday-school in these parts was organized in this school-house, with John Hampson as superintendent, and Jacob Gruber preacher in charge.

In 1845 a new meeting-house was built and dedicated by John Miller, presiding elder, and Joseph G. McKeehan, then the preacher on Shirleysburg Circuit, with W. Grim as colleague. From that time till 1869, when the Scottsville Circuit was formed, the pulpit was supplied by preachers on the Shirleysburg Circuit. A town having been laid out and named Scottsville, the circuit was named after the town. Elisha Shoemaker was the preacher until 1871, when he was succeeded by G. W. Bouse. The town of Scottsville having been incorporated into a borough, and the name changed to Three Springs, necessitated the changing the name of the circuit to Three Springs. G. W. Bouse was succeeded in 1874 by Elisha Shoemaker, who remained three years, during which time the present (third) church or meeting-house was built at a cost of three thousand eight hundred dollars, and dedicated Jan. 26, 1876. The ministers participating in the dedicatory services were Rev. M. K. Foster, presiding elder, and Revs. J. S. McMurray, A. R. Miller, and the pastor, Elisha Shoemaker. The following-named trustees presented the church for dedication: Adam Heeter, R. M. McNeal, P. H. Bence, N. K. Covert, and B. T. Stevens. The steward at that time, and for several years previous, was Adam Heeter. Rev. Elisha Shoemaker was succeeded in 1877 by George W. Dunlap. In 1879, J. W. Olewine became pastor, and remained until 1881, when J. W. Bell was appointed to this charge, and was succeeded in 1882 by Rev. Levi S. Crone.

The class at this time (July, 1882) numbers fifty-five members.

The officers of the church for 1882 were Levi S. Crone, preacher in charge; John F. Meminger, class-leader; Benedict Stevens, local preacher; Daniel M. Heck, exhorter; P. H. Bence, Sunday-school superintendent; B. T. Stevens, steward; Adam Heeter, P. H. Bence, N. H. Covert, and B. T. Stevens, trustees.

First Baptist Church of Scottsville.—This organization is an outgrowth from the Baptist Church at Shirleysburg, and their meeting-house is a frame building, erected in 1850, and dedicated in 1853 by Elder D. M. Hunter. The meeting-house is located in the borough of Three Springs, and cost, for lot and building, nine hundred dollars.

The following-named persons comprise the constituent members: Kenzie L. Greene, Diana Greene, Samuel McVitty, Hester McVitty, Emeline McVitty, Conrad Hoffman, Jemima Hoffman, B. D. F. Baird, M.D., George D. Hudson, Ruth L. Hudson, William C. Hudson, Joseph Cornelius, Eliza Cornelius, Benjamin Cornelius, John Baird, John M. Wallace, Rebecca Wallace, Diana Doyle, Ruhannah C. Heeter, William P. Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Hettie Hudson, James Marlin, Delilah Kyler, Catharine Skipper, Thomas Williams, Robert G. McNeal, Margaret McNeal, Sarah Chilcote, Robert C. Sipes, Rebecca Saxe, Rachel Saxe, Mrs. Thompson, and Rachel Heeter.

The above-named persons were constituted and recognized as a separate Baptist Church by the following council held in the Baptist meeting-house at Three Springs, or Scottsville, Pa., Nov. 3, 1859: Moderator, Elder George W. Young, of Logan's Valley Church; Clerk, John C. Watson, of Mill Creek Church; Delegates, Elders A. B. Still, a missionary, W. Kidder, J. L. Holmes, Laymen Robert McDivitt, David Hare, John Larimore, Michael Boland, William B. Leas, William Drake, David Leas, and John Lotts.

The following preachers have served this church and people since the organization of the church at this place: Elders David Williams, J. L. Holmes, Anderson J. Kelley, W. Kidder, supply De Von Krevling, supply Simon Bolivar Boyer, John W. Evans, and D. J. R. Strayer, the present pastor.

Since the building of the meeting-house, it has been repaired, enlarged, and improved by the addition of new furniture, organ, and bell, and is now (1882) valued at three thousand six hundred dollars.

Present membership, eighty.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1850. The present superintendent is Samuel Heeter, with six officers and teachers, and an average attendance of thirty-two scholars.

United Brethren in Christ.—Just when this church or society was organized we were unable to ascertain; the church edifice, located on the northwest side of Church Street, in Three Springs borough, is a frame building, erected in 1852, and dedicated in December of the same year. Rev. J. W. Bonewell was the first pastor.

Among the pioneer members of this organization we find the names of James Devor, Rebecca Devor, David Swoope, Mary Swoope, Jacob Swoope, Mary Bollinger, Elizabeth Swoope, Charles Stevens and wife, Joseph Creamer and wife, and Mary Marlin.

The preachers for this people have been, since Mr. Bonewell, Rev. R. G. Rankin, Jeptha Potts, —— Talhelm, G. W. Scott, —— Pringle, —— James, and L. M. Gates, present pastor.

Present membership, fifteen. Value of church property, one thousand dollars, including parsonage.

The trustees are Abraham Wagoner and Samuel Willetts. The Sunday-school connected with this church numbers twenty-five, with Samuel Willetts superintendent.

SALTILLO BOROUGH.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Beginnings.—The pioneer settler of this immediate locality was Henry Hubbell, who located here in 1796, and in the same

year he, together with Thomas Greer,[1] an adjoining owner, laid out the town of *Springville*, now Saltillo. Mr. Hubbell was one of those wide-awake, energetic men who saw nothing but sunshine in the future. He had on his town plat a large lot set apart for a court-house and county buildings, another for a market-house, also a survey and plan for supplying Springville with water of different kinds from the various mineral springs in and around the borough. He succeeded in selling quite a number of lots to residents of Philadelphia, and had there been any way of access to this then wilderness spot besides the old system of pack-horse transportation, there is no doubt, with all the natural advantages of the immediate surroundings and Mr. Hubbell's energy, Springville to-day would have been a thriving city of thousands of inhabitants, instead of the small borough of Saltillo, with a hundred or two of souls.

The plan of Springville was recorded at Huntingdon in Book E, page 368, etc., Aug. 20, 1796, by Andrew Henderson, recorder.

Mr. Hubbell's residence, long since gone to decay, stood on the site now occupied by Mr. McCarthy's residence. In 1797 he built a grist- and saw-mill on the site occupied by the present mill. The Hudson heirs rebuilt the grist-mill in 1850, and the saw-mill was rebuilt in the spring of 1882. The saw-mill near Leas & McVitty's tannery was built in 1857 by P. E. Weaver, who now owns both saw-mills and the grist-mill.

Samuel McVitty was born in Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Nov. 4, 1815. His father, Thomas McVitty, who was a tanner, established a tannery at Shirleysburg in 1812, and continued the business there till his death, which occurred about 1825. From this time till 1834 the tannery was rented, and Samuel worked at the business at different places to acquire a knowledge of the trade. In 1834 he rented the tannery and commenced business on his own account. He afterwards purchased the property, which he sold in 1847, and engaged in farming till 1855, when he sold his farm property and established a partnership with William B. Leas, and rented a tannery in Black Log Valley. This they conducted during four years, when they erected the tannery at Saltillo and commenced business there. They afterwards enlarged their works, and their sons, D. P. Leas and T. E. McVitty, became partners, the firm taking the name of Leas, McVitty & Sons. Mr. McVitty superintended the business at the tannery till 1879, when he retired from active labor, and his son-in-law, Calvin Greene, became superintendent. Since that time he has led a more leisurely life, and has traveled in various portions of the United States and Canada.

He was married in January, 1838, to Esther McKinstry, of Shirley township, and they have had five children,—Mary Ellen, who died in infancy; Emeline, now Mrs. Richard W. Hudson; John, deceased; Thomas Edward, and Amanda J., now Mrs. Calvin Greene. Mr. McVitty has been twice chosen justice of the peace.

The property at Saltillo consists of between three and four thousand acres of land, and the tannery covers an area of twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-two square feet. The machinery is driven by a thirty horse-power engine, nine tons of oak bark are used daily, and the annual capacity of the tannery is five thousand six hundred pounds of sole leather.

The pioneer store at Saltillo was opened for the accommodation of the public in 1860, by J. & J. C. Brewster, in what is now Henry Hudson's shop, on the upper side of Main Street. They remained in business here till the spring of 1862, when they were succeeded by Thomas L. Uttley. He was succeeded by T. R. Henderson, and since Henderson left the building has been occupied by Mr. Hudson as a picture-frame manufactory and clock and watch repairing shop. Two new stores were then built at the foot of Main Street by J. Brewster and Benjamin Shope. Brewster and Shope have been succeeded in their stores by David F. Shope and R. W. Hudson, the present merchants.

The pioneer hardware-store in this place was built and stocked in the spring of 1882, by John W. Senft, the present proprietor.

The pioneer tin- and stove-store was that of F. H. Senft, on Main Street, who came here in 1875. The blacksmiths have been John W. Marshall, George V. Senft, and Mr. Hildabrandt, the present blacksmith. Mr. Fleming, the pioneer wheelwright, located here, on lower Main Street, in the spring of 1882. The pioneer hotel in this town was built in 1882, by Samuel McClain, and now kept by Miles Brown.

In 1797, Rev. Samuel Lane built what was known as a tub-mill, for grinding grain. It stood in the bend of the creek, between the railroad and Saltillo, on property now owned by Henry Hudson.

Civil Organization.—When the projected city of Springville was finally abandoned, which was no doubt a source of annoyance to the philanthropic projector, and the Philadelphians surrendered all claim to lots purchased, the site of the embryo city returned to its native forest, and for many years was the habitation of wild beasts. As time sped its way on the march of civilization and industry enlarged their borders, and the site of Springville was again the centre of business for a certain scope of country. A few descendants of Mr. Hubbell remained in the vicinity, and more pioneers came in, and again the prospect brightened, and in 1873 the present town of Saltillo was laid out by Henry Hudson, and a borough charter was obtained from the court November 10th, and recorded Dec. 1, 1875. We herewith give a list of burgesses and Town Council from the organization to the present time:

[1] For an account of the Greer family, see Cass township.

S. Merritt

BURGESSES.

1876–78, Samuel McVitty; 1880, R. W. Hudson; 1879–81, D. Shope; 1882, Henry Hudson.

TOWN COUNCIL.

1876, Henry Hudson, Benjamin Shope, William Crum, T. R. Henderson, George Fulton; 1877, Henry Hudson, B. Shope, T. R. Henderson, William Crum, G. W. Fulton; 1878, B. Shope, W. H. Cornelius, C. Green, W. A. Finlay, L. G. Cornelius, Isaac Long; 1879, B. Shope, John Drake, John Senft, Samuel Grove, J. W. Kough, Philip Fisher; 1880, Samuel McVitty, John Senft, William Crum, P. Fisher, L. G. Cornelius, C. Green; 1881, B. Shope, John Drake, J. W. Senft, Samuel Grove, J. W. Kough, P. Fisher; 1882, Samuel McVitty, B. Shope, J. H. Senft, L. G. Cornelius, W. Crum, P. Weaver.

CONSTABLES.

1876, John Stake; 1877–78, W. H. Cornelius; 1879–80, Samuel McClain; 1881, S. W. Kimmel.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1876, Samuel McVitty, Henry Hudson, G. M. Green, W. H. Cornelius, C. Green, W. Poles; 1877, Samuel McClain, Thomas Barber; 1878, C. R. McCarthy, Benjamin Shope; 1879, H. Hudson, P. Fisher, G. W. Fulton; 1880, J. A. Struger, H. Hudson; 1881, Samuel McVitty, J. M. Hilyard.

Saltillo borough is at an altitude of seven hundred and eighty-one feet above the sea level. There are running through under the borough two veins of iron ore, one hematite and the other fossil. The pioneer postmaster at this place was Samuel McVitty, who was appointed in 1867. The present postmaster is Thomas L. Uttley. The East Broad Top Railroad was finished to this town in 1875. The present telegraph operator, express and ticket agent is F. H. Senft. The population of the borough in 1880 was two hundred and twenty-seven.

It was proper that the old town was named Springville, and would have applied as well to the present, as there are within the borough limits twenty springs, containing almost as many grades or kinds of mineral water. It is said that one of these springs affords the strongest magnetic water of any spring in the United States.

First Baptist Church of Saltillo.—This is an outgrowth or out-station from the Baptist Church at Three Springs borough. The distance from and the inconvenience to which many of the members were subject induced the leading members to build a meeting-house and have Baptist preaching at Saltillo; accordingly a church edifice of brick was erected in 1879, at a cost of fifteen hundred and five dollars.

The following names comprised most, or all, of the members at Saltillo in 1879: Samuel McVitty and wife, John M. Wallace and wife, Emma McVitty, Amanda J. McVitty, George Senft and wife.

The present membership is thirty-five. For list of preachers, see Three Springs Baptist Church.

The Sunday-school connected with this branch reports an average attendance of sixty pupils, with Samuel McVitty, superintendent.

Reformed Church of America.—When the society at Saltillo was organized we are unable to state. The pioneer members of this church at this place were Philip Spahn, wife and two daughters, Anthony Hoffman, John Hoffman, Michael Brodbeck, Warner Thomas and wife, Mrs. Kimmell and daughter, Edward Cornelius and wife.

In 1880 the society built a neat frame church located on Pine Street, Saltillo, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. Present membership, twenty-five. Their preachers have been Rev. John Shick, and —— Writer, the present pastor.

The Sunday-school connected with this church numbers twenty scholars, with William Abbott superintendent.

Union Hall.—This is a frame building, erected in 1873 by a joint-stock company, and located on Pine Street in the borough of Saltillo. It is occupied by all denominations who wish to occupy it for religious purposes, and is used by the Union Sunday-school, which numbers fifty pupils, with T. H. Senft as superintendent.

Saltillo Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1873 by Rev. J. M. Mason, with the following official members: Walter Cornelius, John Carl, and Peter Cornelius. This society worships in Union Hall.

Meadow Green Methodist Protestant Church was organized in Harmony Grove school-house in 1853, with the following-named members: D. Price, James Stevens, James Shore, and John B. Moreland. The Harmony Grove school-house was destroyed by fire, and the meetings have since then been held in Meadow Green school-house, Clay township.

Saltillo Cemetery.—The graveyard at Saltillo was deeded to the Old School Baptist denomination by Richard Ashman, the then owner of the plantation upon which it was located, and contains one acre and one hundred and seventeen perches. The old meeting-house was built in the graveyard on the hill, and went to decay many years ago. The first marble stone put up in this yard was brought from Lewistown on horseback by Henry Hubbell in 1795, and this is a part of the inscription: "In Memory of Phebe, the wife of Mr. Henry Hubbell, in the 32d year of her age. She Left this tabernacle on the 22d of April, 1795. Departed this Life Lamented by Husband & Neighbors as a Dutiful Wife."

Among the number of inscriptions upon tombstones in this city of the dead may be found the following:

Nancy Cornelius, died Nov. 9, 1850, aged 95.
Samuel Cornelius, died May 13, 1833, aged 72.
Hannah McNeal, died May 1, 1850, aged 63.
Joshua McNeal, died Feb. 17, 1864, aged 76.
James McNeal, died June 26, 1851, aged 66.
William Cornelius, died Nov. 30, 1876, aged 86.
William M. Cornelius, died Dec. 17, 1876, aged 51.
Peter Cornelius, died April 7, 1879, aged 72.
Josiah Kimmel, died May 11, 1877, aged 60.
Nancy McNeal, died Feb. 15, 1863, aged 70.
Archibald McNeal, died March 28, 1871, aged 80.
Jane Taylor, died April 13, 1869, aged 44.
Samuel Kough, died March 7, 1870, aged 70.
Christian Drake, died Aug. 15, 1860, aged 70.
Ann Mary Renecker, died June 5, 1879, aged 81.
Robert Baird, M.D., died June 3, 1880, aged 81.

Barton D. F. Baird, M.D., died April 19, 1863, aged 29.
John Hudson, M.D., died Jan. 15, 1857, aged 27.
George Hudson, Esq., died May 24, 1855, aged 60.
Henry Hubbell, Esq., died June 7, 1827, aged 73.
Sarah Drake, died April 30, 1870, aged 67.
Jacob Drake, died Jan. 1, 1863, aged 61.
Margaret Jane Bence, died Oct. 11, 1863, aged 22.
George Senft, died Nov. 4, 1871, aged 46.
Rebecca Cunningham, died July, 1864, aged 74.
Elizabeth Bowser, died Aug. 19, 1856, aged 23.
Lucy Ann Bowser, died Sept. 11, 1861, aged 23.

Educational.—The school-house at Saltillo is a frame building erected in 1881 for the accommodation of two schools. Dallas Bernhardt and Fanny Green were the first teachers in this school-house. In 1881 there was five months' school taught, with an average attendance of fifty-three scholars. Total amount raised by tax for the year was $173.53; State appropriation, $60.70. Total expenditures for the year, $178.72.

Three Springs Borough.—In 1881 there were two schools in the borough, in which the pupils of the town were instructed five months in each school. One male and one female teacher were employed, at twenty-five dollars for the male and twenty dollars for the female teacher. There was an average attendance of forty-five pupils per day during the term of school. Total expenditures for the year, $358.69.

Clay township has seven school districts, in which school was taught five months each in 1881. There were employed during the term six male and one female teacher, at twenty-three dollars each per month. The average number attending school during the term was one hundred and forty-seven. Total expenditures for school purposes during the year, $1316.94.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CROMWELL TOWNSHIP.

Geographical, Descriptive, and Natural Features.—Cromwell is one of the interior townships of the south part of Huntingdon County, and was erected from Shirley and Springfield townships in January, 1836, and named "in honour of Col. Thomas Cromwell, deceased, who was an early settler and a distinguished and hospitable citizen," and is bounded on the northeast by Shirley, southeast by Tell and Dublin, southwest by Springfield and Clay, and on the northwest by Cass and Shirley townships. Its southeast line, running along the summit of Shade Mountain, is nearly nine miles in length. To the northwest, and nearly parallel with Shade Mountain, is Black Log Mountain, running the entire length of the township. Sandy Ridge, quite an elevation, lies nearly north from Orbisonia. Saddle Back Ridge is a range of mountains or ridges, lying nearly north and south, between Orbisonia borough and Aughwick Creek. From Aughwick Creek to Jack's Mountain, which forms the boundary line between this and Cass township, are several ridges, knolls, and hills, the largest of which is Coaling Ridge, in the southerly part of the township.

The principal stream is Aughwick Creek, which flows through the township from south to north. Its principal tributary is the Black Log Creek, flowing in a southwesterly direction down through the narrow valley between Shade and Black Log Mountains to the gap or narrows just east of Orbisonia borough, where it breaks through the mountain, running northwesterly along the southwest side of the borough, passing through a gap in Saddle Back Ridge, and empties into the Aughwick Creek near the residence of H. Jones. Shade Creek comes through Shade Gap into Black Log Valley at the late location of Lupfer's steam tannery and saw-mill, whence it flows northerly down the valley and empties into Black Log Creek a short distance above the narrows. From the west are several small streams flowing into Aughwick Creek, the largest of which is Old Woman's Run, which empties into the Aughwick a little below the mouth of Black Log. The East Broad Top Railroad passes through the township nearly northeast and southwest, alongside the borough of Orbisonia, and through the town of Rock Hill.

There are under the surface of Cromwell township large quantities of iron ore, both hematite and fossil, principally owned by the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, whose furnaces are located just outside the borough of Orbisonia.

The farming lands of this township, scattered as they are through the small valleys, are susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and upon some are raised large crops of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—This township being on the old path from the lower Susquehanna to the Ohio country, and a portion of the gap or gateway through which many of the pioneers to the then far-off West journeyed, it would naturally attract the attention of some of the pilgrims in search of future homes. Of this class were

THE CLUGAGE FAMILY.—This family of pioneers settled in Black Log, which was sometimes called Horse Valley, about the year 1763, and consisted of Robert, the father, who died a few years thereafter, and sons named respectively Robert, George, Thomas, Francis, James, and Gaven, each of whom became owners of land in the valley between the Shade and Black Log Gaps. For some time their neighborhood was known as Clugage's Valley. Robert, the most prominent man of the family, one of the justices appointed after the erection of Bedford County, marched his company in 1775 to the defense of Boston. Some time prior to 1771 he had built a grist-mill on the Black Log Creek, above the junction of the Shade Creek, near the William B. Gilliland brick house. Being the first mill erected in that section of the county, its trade came from the adjacent country for many miles.

From the Clugage military papers remaining with William B. Gilliland, a descendant of the family, the following extracts were made:

"WAR OFFICE, June 24, 1778.

"SIR:

"In consequence of your application and the information of others in that quarter, a company of forty Continental troops is ordered to take post at Huntingdon for the protection of that village, and the grist-mill[1] near it, and to guard provisions, etc., to Fort Roberdeau, and perform any other Services in their power for the common good. The stay of this company there will probably not be long; nevertheless, they will afford an immediate relief, and when it shall be necessary to draw them off, other measures we trust will remove the danger further from you. In the mean time it is expected that the inhabitants join hand in hand with the troops, and assist in their own defense; for those who will not help themselves as far as their own power extends, do not deserve aid from others. We are aware the frontiers are distressed, and feel disposed to yield them all possible relief; but the inhabitants there should consider that we have a formidable enemy to encounter which demands more men, and even stores, than can readily be found. But let the people take courage and not abandon their settlements; the enemy have left Philadelphia, and such measures are planning and forwarding as we hope will in a few months induce the Savages to retire from the frontiers.

"We are, Sir,

"Your Obed't Servants,

"By order of the Board,

"TIM PICKERING.

"P. S.—We have paid Roger McLean, the bearer of your letter, forty five dollars for his time and trouble.

"TO MAJOR ROBERT CLUGGAGE.

"(On Public Service)."

Inscription:

"TO MAJOR ROBERT CLUGGAGE,

"At Fort Roberdeau.

"(War Office)."

A letter from Richard Peters.

"SIR:

"Deliver to Capt. Robert Cluggage or order—a Number of Suits of Clothes not exceeding one hundred, either ready made or out of the Materials you have in your Possession delivered by Lt.-Col. Campbell, of the 13th Virginia Regiment. This Receipt shall be your Discharge. The Suits to consist of one Coat, one Vest, one pair of Breeches, two pair of Stockings, and two pair Shoes, two Shirts and one Hatt, if you have them, if not such as you have in your Care, informing the Board and Sending Capt. Cluggage's Duplicate Receipt or that of the Person sent by his Order.

"Your Obed. Serv't,

"RICHARD PETERS.

"WAR OFFICE,

"Nov. 5, 1778.

"COL. D. KENNEDY, Winchester, Virginia."

Maj. (or, as he was afterward called, colonel) Clugage died about the close of the year 1787, and it appears from a draught of a letter he had written on the 21st of March of that year that the government yet owed him a considerable amount for money expended for the public service during the war. Among the items of personal property that appear on the inventory made after his death are one negro man named Ham, valued at £100, and one negro boy, named Joe, valued at £15. His sword was appraised at £7 10*s.* The account of Gaven Clugage, sole executor, was passed by the register Jan. 19, 1792.

A paper relating to Capt. Thomas Clugage is as follows:

[1] Cryder's mill.

"A Praisement Bill of the guns and Blankets for Capt Thomas Clugage's Company in the First Battalion of Bedford County now in actual service under the Command of Colon[l] John Piper.

"December the 13, 1776.

	£	s.	d.
"Joseph Harbison one Rifle Gun	6	10	0
Alexander Anderson one Rifle gun	6	0	0
Thomas Morgan one Rifle gun	5	0	0
Thomas Coal one Rifle gun	6	0	0
David Sunderlin one Smooth gun	1	15	0
John Rodgers one Rifle gun	5	0	0
Jacob Ginnon one Rifle gun	5	0	0"

The old mill became as noted in its day as any county-seat within a hundred miles of it. Col. Clugage was the man of the times and of this section of country. After the war of the Revolution, when the patriotic fires were still burning on the altar of many hearts, regiments, battalions, and companies were organized throughout the country, and training days were established, either by law or custom, and Clugage's mill was designated as one of the places for company and regimental trainings or drills. The company drills were usually attended monthly, or at farthest once in two months, during the summer and fall. The first Monday in May was the great day of all the year, not excepting the glorious Fourth of July. This was the time fixed for general or regimental training, and at these musters the officers and men usually had a "big time." Rival companies from different sections of the surrounding country were present, and each company thought themselves the *best man* of the crowd, and it was not unusual, and in fact was thought to be a dull day if there was not several pugilistic encounters between the rival military men or their friends.

Col. Gaven Clugage was considered one of the best hunters of the time in which he lived, and would always "bring down" his game at the first shot. He left home one fine morning upon a short hunting excursion, which lasted but an hour or two, as he had had extremely good luck. By his request, his brother Thomas hitched up the horse and sled and started in pursuit of the game the colonel had shot. He had gone but a short distance when he found the game. It was a good-sized rattlesnake, measuring fifteen feet in length, and nearly a foot through in the thickest part. Had this occurred in the snake season of the year we could not doubt its truthfulness had the snake measured twenty feet, but in the winter, with the snow four feet deep, it beats any fish story and smells rather snaky.

After years of toil and pleasure Col. Gaven Clugage died in 1823.

The black log, or stopping-place for travelers, from which Black Log Mountain, Creek, and Valley take their name, was a short distance above the mouth of Shade Creek, midway between the David Grove and Samuel Adams places, up the Shade Gap road.

Grove now owns the farm, up Black Log Valley, formerly the property of Nancy and Esther Logan, who, in 1819, built the stone house in which David Galbraith resides. On this farm or plantation was a

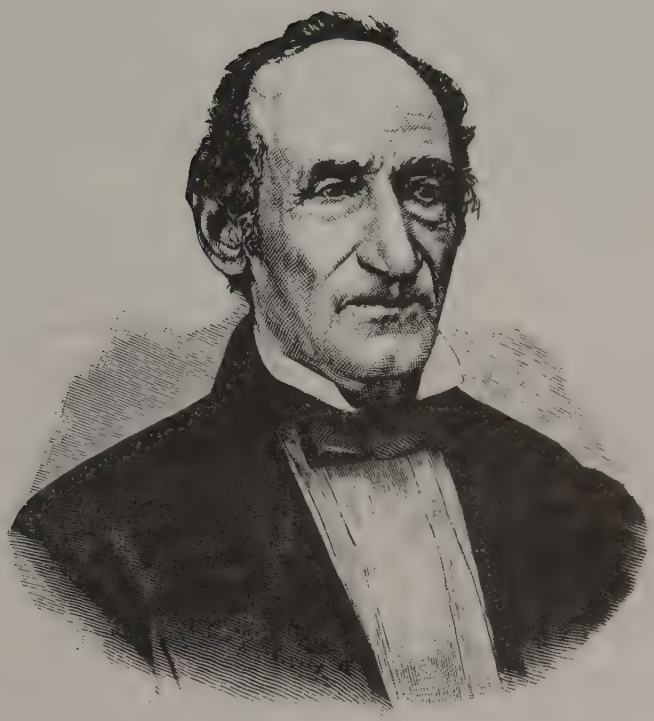
small tannery of four vats, which was in operation in 1825, and has since gone to decay. There was also a blacksmith-shop near the tannery in 1820.

Poplar Hill tract, located up Black Log Valley, near Shade Gap, was taken up by George Werrick, or Warrick, who died in 1853. Michael Stair now owns two hundred and sixty acres of the tract.

Mr. Stair, one of the oldest residents of the south part of Huntingdon County, was born in Guilford township, Franklin Co., Pa., Oct. 8, 1802. He is of German origin on both the paternal and maternal side. His grandfather and a brother came from Germany previous to the Revolution, and settled near Hagerstown, Md. The brother enlisted in the war for independence on the side of the colonies, and did good service. Samuel, father of Michael Stair, was born near Hagerstown, Md., and remained there until after his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ressler, whose parents came from Germany and settled in Franklin County, Pa. After his marriage Samuel moved to Guilford, named above, where he worked at his trade, that of a cooper. He was also what in those days was called a rough carpenter. He was a noted athlete and a sciened boxer, and seldom, if ever, found his match in trials of strength and skill. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, he enlisted in the American army, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Guilford, where he resided until his death. To him were born four sons and four daughters, of whom one daughter is now living; also one son, who is the subject of this sketch. When Michael was eight years old he was bound out to Simon Logan, who lived in Black Log Valley, Huntingdon Co., Pa. He was to receive one year's schooling and an outfit of a certain or prescribed amount. The latter he never got and but very little of the schooling. Michael remained with Mr. Logan until he was eighteen years of age, when he commenced life on his own account, his entire capital being a very poor suit of clothes. He was blessed with a grand constitution and a brave heart, elements that always bring success when backed up as in Mr. Stair's case with good judgment. His first work for himself was threshing (with a flail) wheat, oats, and rye for a Mr. John Logan. He was more than an ordinary thresher, and by working hard could earn twenty-five cents per day. He earned about four dollars, which was his start in life. Until 1830 we find Mr. Stair working at whatever he could get to do whereby he could earn a dollar. The cooper's trade was learned, and for a year or so he worked at it. At another time he would cut wood, again rail-splitting, working by the year driving team for seventy dollars per year. But when a dollar was earned it was a dollar saved, for he never spent money unnecessarily. On the 5th day of January, 1830, he was married to Miss Mary Hagie, daughter of Jacob Hagie, who was born in Germany. Miss Hagie was born in Tell township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., in June, 1796. On her marriage she received a small outfit, which, with his saving, enabled Mr. Stair to buy the tools and stock necessary to work a farm. He rented a farm of Mrs. Logan, and remained on it four years; then rented of Mrs. Gray the farm he now owns. In 1840 he bought the farm of the heirs, paying them off as they became of age. When it was paid for another tract was bought, and this he continued to do until he owned three hundred acres. He devotes his time and farm to stock-raising, at which he is very successful. In partnership with Mr. Krough, of Orbisonia, he in 1866 engaged in the mercantile business. At that time Orbisonia was but a small place, and Mr. Orbison's store the only one. The first year their trade amounted all told to not over five thousand dollars, but increased year by year until they sold in one year twenty-seven thousand dollars' worth of goods. After remaining in the business fourteen years he sold out to Mr. Jacob M. Krough. He still owns property in Orbisonia, and in one of his buildings his daughter, Frances J. Stair, has and manages a millinery store. He is a Roman Catholic in his religious belief, and has been a member of that church for half a century. His family also are members of the same church. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and as such was elected poor director though his county at the time was strongly Republican. He has also held township offices at different periods. Mr. Stair came into the county a poor and friendless boy when it was in its infancy, and now, after a residence in it of seventy-one years, sees it traversed with highways and railroads,—sees villages and cities in the place of forests, and in the place of the poor bound boy finds himself a well-to-do farmer and business man, and honored and respected by all.

Up the Black Log Creek about one and a half miles lives Frederick Harmon, in a house built in 1775 by James Clugage. This was, no doubt, the best and most fashionable house in all this region of country, as it had matched flooring; the chimney-corner and mantel-work, as well as the shingles, were fastened with wrought nails made by the blacksmith. A large tract of land above Harmon's was owned by the Pollard family, who have no descendants of that name in Cromwell at the present time.

In the early part of the present century Black Log Valley, narrow though it was, and isolated from the rest of the world, had become quite a noted place, so much so that —— Blanchard, M.D., of Philadelphia, located here as early as 1809, and in 1826 Baltimore had caught the Black Log fever, and a Mr. Byram came into the valley with several six-horse teams loaded with household goods, and is reported to have commenced the erection of a house upon quite an extensive plan. It was to be sixty by eighty feet on the ground, and three or four stories high. When the building was nearly completed he abandoned the enterprise, sold out, and returned to Baltimore. Benjamin Chilcoate was an early settler here. He came



Michael Stair.

from Maryland, and one of his sons died a few years ago at the age of eighty-two years.

Lost Treasure.—Many incidents are related of the burying of treasure by different individuals in different localities, and Black Log is not without its "buried treasure" story and its hero. Capt. Jack, as Mr. Armstrong was familiarly known, was not an admirer of the copper-colored race, and lost no opportunity in making his dislike known to the Indians that frequented this part of the country. He in turn was both dreaded and hated, and driven from place to place as opportunity offered. Upon one occasion his flight was in the direction of Black Log, and being somewhat impeded in his flight by a leather bag filled with gold and silver which he was carrying, he secreted it as he was passing through the Narrows. He never returned to the spot for it, and it never has been found, or, at least, no knowledge of the fact has been made known. Some enterprising young men might employ their spare moments in hunting for the lost treasure in or around the Narrows.

Pioneer Transportation.—In the fourth quarter of the last century and the first decade of the present there was no means of transportation between Cromwell and the Susquehanna other than mules and farm teams, and there being next to no wagon-roads, freight of most kinds was carried upon the backs of mules or pack-horses; but mules were not introduced till after the iron-works here had been under way for several years. Oxen and heavy wagons were used to a large extent in hauling ore, limestone, and charcoal. In carrying ore on horses two large boxes or baskets were hung across the back of the horse and filled with the precious stuff, and so transported from the opening to the furnace. In this way, too, goods were transported from the Susquehanna, over the Tuscarora, and through Shade Gap to what is now Cromwell, or Orbisonia. The iron made at the old Bedford and other furnaces in this vicinity was transported to Pittsburgh on horses and mules by bending the iron to fit the back of the animal, upon which was laid a saddle or pad made for the purpose, and the iron laid across. Of course the cargo had to be unloaded at night in order to give the animals rest on their weary journey to the city of smoke. On either side of these saddles or pads were a sort of wallet or sack, in which goods were placed in Pittsburgh to be brought back to the furnaces. Extra pack-mules or horses were provided to carry feed for the animals and rations for the men. One man could easily manage six or eight mules or horses. Thus goods and merchandise were carried till the advent of canals and railroads.

Pioneer Highway.—Following is the order of appointment of viewers to lay out a public highway leading from Burnt Cabins to Drake's Ferry, crossing what is now Dublin, Cromwell, and Shirley townships:

"At a court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford the second Tuesday in April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven. Before Barnard Dougherty, Esquire, and his associates, Justices of the same Court.

"William Morris, James Coyle, John Galbraith, Henry Warner, David Walker, and Hugh Logan, the six men who were appointed at the last Court to view, and if necessary to lay out a road from the Burnt Cabbins to Drake's Ferry, made their report to the Court in the words and figures following:

"Road beginning at the Burnt Cabbins, and Running thence N. 25 W. 40 perches; N. 3 E. 60; N. 30 E. 244; N. 5 E. 64; N. 58 W. 94; N. 24 W. 68; N. 42 W. 40; N. 7 E. 172; N. 32 E. 94; N. 60 E. 48; N. 20 E. 140; N. 16 W. 48; N. 5 E. 252; N. 30 E. 40 [here follow six courses and distances that are obliterated beyond recognition]; N. 25 W. 40; N. 5 E. 158; N. 23 E. 74; N. 3 E. 80; N. 28 E. 229; N. 11 E. 28; N. 26 E. 180; N. 2 E. 100; N. 70 W. 36; N. 43 W. 54; West 40; N. 78 W. 100; N. 52 W. 170; N. 26 W. 176; N. 22 E. 540; N. 3 W. 48; N. 20 E. 106; N. 43 E. 44; N. 38 E. 172; N. 17 E. 80; N. 6 E. 108; N. 10 E. 168; N. 13 W. 44; N. 62 W. 64; N. 28 W. 100; N. 45 E. 174; N. 20 E. 114; N. 8 E. 112; N. 4 E. 112; N. 12 E. 60; N. 5 E. 32; N. 11 E. 68; N. 21 E. 214; N. 7 E. 106; N. 11 E. 114; N. 13 W. 54; N. 37 E. 56; N. 5 W. 42; N. 17 E. 100; N. 22 W. 32; N. 46 W. 128; N. 22 W. 144; N. 34 W. 200; N. 40 200 perches to Drake's Ferry, on Juniata River, in all 24 Miles and forty-nine perches.

"Agreeable to your Worship's Order we have laid out a Road from the Burnt Cabbins to Drake's Ferry, on the Juniata River, and laid it out by courses and distances. [Here is another obliteration. The last line is legible, except day of the month, as follows:]

"*In Testimony* whereof we affix *our* hands this of April, 1787.

(Signed) "William Morris.
"James Coyle.
"John Galbraith.
"Henry Warner.
"David Walker.
his
"Hugh × Logan.
mark.

"Whereupon it is considered by the Court and ordered that the same be and it is hereby confirmed as a public Road, and the Supervisors of the Highways of the Several Townships through which the same is laid out are ordered to open and Clear the Same accordingly of the Breadth of thirty-three feet.

"Bedford County *ss.*

"I do Certify the aforegoing to be a true Copy of the Record remaining in my Office at Bedford.

(Bedford Co. Seal.) "In Testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my Hand and Affixed the Seal of the said County the thirtieth day of October, Anno Domini, 1788.

"David" (balance obliterated).

Pioneer Land Claim and Testimony.—The following is the testimony of Gabriel Peterson in relation to "Turkey Hill" tract, now in Cromwell township:

Thomas Duncan, Esqr., *vs.* Robert Clugage, James Clugage, Jane Clugage. } Allegany County *ss.*

"In pursuance of a Rule of the Court of Huntingdon Co. to take depositions of Witnesses Between the hours of Ten and three o'clock in the afternoon Personally appeared, Gabriel Peterson, before me a justice of the peace in and for said County of Allegany and being sworn as law directs Saith about the year One thousand Seven hundred and sixty-three or four my father, Lawrence Peterson, made an Improvement On a tract of land called turkey hill, Built a cabin, cleared between three and four acres of land, fenced the same, & raised corn thereon. And Jacob Hair built his Cabin on the Northwest Side of the Said Turkey hill some time after this Improvement was made. Jacob Hair and my father showed me the Conditional line they had made between them, and this deponant saith that the said line run from black log mountain to Shade mountain & run along the top Of said Turkey hill, Some after George Armstrong was Surveying land in that County & Imployed my father & Hair to Hunt for said surveyors & promised that he would take out locations for each of their tracts of land & have them Surveyed for their Services as hunt-

ers; this deponent saith that his father & Hair hunted for Armstrong's Surveyors three or four months. At that time this deponent saith that there was at that time two or three acres cleared and fenced on Hair's tract and corn raised thereon. This deponent saith that his father & Hair Continued on the aforesaid tracts Untill they were drove off by the Indians.

"*Question* by Simon Logan.

"What age are you at this time?

"*Answer.* Sixty-three or sixty-four.

"*Question.* Which side of Turkey Hill was your father's Improvement?

"*Answer.* The southeast side.

"*Question.* Who lived on the land at the time the Improvements were made?

"*Answer.* My father and Hair.

"*Question.* How long did your father and Hair continue on said tract of land before they were drove off by the Indians?

"*Answer.* About one year.

"*Question.* Who was this land surveyed for?

"*Answer.* It was surveyed for my father, Lawrence Peterson, and Jacob Hair.

"*Question.* Where did you live at the time the Improvements were made on the land?

"*Answer.* With my father on said land.

"*Question.* What time was this land surveyed?

"*Answer.* In the year 1765, or thereabouts.

"*Question.* Who surveyed this tract of land?

"*Answer.* I do not know.

"*Question.* What was this tract of land worth at that time?

"*Answer.* Ten or fifteen pounds.

"*Question.* What was the common price surveyors gave to hunters per day at that time?

"*Answer.* One dollar per day and the skins to themselves.

"*Question.* Did you see the corn that grew on Your father's Improvement and Hair's pulled after it came to be ripe?

"*Answer.* I helped to pulling father's corn, but know Nothing about Hair's.

"*Question.* Was their cabins by Hair and your father for the purpose of Hunting or for the purpose of holding the land whereon they were built?

"*Answer.* For the purpose of holding the Land whereon they were built.

"*Question.* Are you Interested in this suit?

"*Answer.* I am not.

"*Question.* Is all the facts above Stated from your own knowledge or from Information obtained from others?

"*Answer.* From my own Knowledge.

"*Question.* Was there any agreement in Writing between Francis Clugget and You that if You gained this land of Hugh Logan that you was to give Said Clugget one hundred acres of said land?

"*Answer.* There was no agreement, either verbal or written, between Clugget and me respecting said land.

"A true Copy.

"Oct. 8, 1810."

The following, as well as the foregoing, is a copy of papers in possession of Simon P. Cook, of Orbisonia, great-grandson of Hugh Logan, a pioneer of this township, in relation to claim of Peterson and others for the Turkey Hill tract in Black Log Valley:

"HUNTINGDON, May 22, 1801.

"Brown, Henq, Smith.	Lessee of Gabriel Peterson, William Tucker and Nancy his wife, John Churchfield and Christiana his wife,	Ejectment for 3 houses, 2 barns, 2 gardens, 3 orchards, 100 acres of Arable land, 20 acres of Meadow land, and 250 of Woodland, in Springfield township. Demise 1st July, 1795. Suit in C. B. to Aug. 1793.
	vs.	
Ham. Watts.	Hugh Logan.	

"Dun^{l}.

"Nov. 4, 1766, Application of Lawrence Peterson for 300 acres on Black Log Creek, including the Turkey Hill.

"1767. Survey of 441 a^{s}. in the Handwriting of Richard Tea.

"Francis Cluggage (Examined on the *voire dire*).

"In March, 1772, I fell in with one James Ross below Jack's Narrows. He introduced me to Lawrence Peterson, who said he came from across the Laurel Hill to see about the Turkey Hill Tract, which he got from George Croghan for his services. He was going to Robert Cluggage's, my Brother, to procure some one to settle on the Land and pay the Taxes. I engaged to see about his business if my brother Robert would not. I put William Winton on the land to live on it for ten years, and if he made valuable improvements he was to be paid for them. The possession had been vacant for ten years before, at least, to my knowledge. In 1779 defendant bought from Winton, as he informed me, and had given him the price of a cow in Continental Money. In 1781 I told defendant the Land was Peterson's, his claim was notorious in the Country.

"X. I mentioned to my Brother what Peterson had said to me. He neither said yes or no. Logan brought an ejectment against me, which was discontinued on 20th of April, 1781. He bound me over about keeping bad fences, and I bound him over for putting his Cattle in my Grain. I have a Warrant for adjoining Lands.

"*Deps. of John Clark.*

"Lawrence Peterson was buried in June, 1783, in Westmoreland County.

"*Depn. of Thomas Hays.*

"Knew Lawrence Peterson. He removed to Black Log Valley from Bedford County.

"*Pro. deft.* 2d Nov. 1767.

"Letter from Robert McKinzie to Richard Tea, mentioning the application of Peterson, and that he made the same and other surveys for George Armstrong, for which he received an order from him, and charging him only 20s. for the making of each survey. Richard Tea's Indorsmt. thereon as an original paper, proved to have been found among the Office papers of Geo. Woods at Bedford, offered in evidence and objected to.

"*Per curr.* The Evid. may be well rec'd. It is tantamount to a rec^{t}. for surveying fees, and shews at whose Instance the Survey was made. It therefore establishes an equitable Interest in this Location in Geo. Armstrong.

"(No date). George Croghan Mem. of a number of Surveys in his Hand Writing. '1 Tract, Col. George Armstrong, Turkey Hill, . . . run out.'

"Objected to.

"Ruled to be good Evid.; it repels the Idea that Croghan had presented Peterson with this Location.

"Gavin Cluggage. 10th Sept. 1762.

"Robert Cluggage, my Father, came into this county and bought Land of John Daley, and he said it adjoined Lands surveyed for George Croghan, the Turkey Hill Tract. Daley mentioned this several times at our House. Lawrence Peterson and Thomas Hall were hunting and encamped on the other side of black log creek; my Father asked them over to our encampment. Peterson I never heard claim any Title to the Land, tho' he hunted over it with me. About 3 weeks after Jacob Hare erected a cabbin on the Turkey Hill Tract, and Daley told him the Land had been surveyed for Croghan and he would loose his Labour. Peterson was alone in the World and hunted about. I hunted with him in 1767 and 1768, but he said nothing of his claim to this Land. He had a cabbin 22 miles off wich he mentioned to me. W^{m} Winton first occupied this Land and made a Cabbin thereon, cleared 10 or 12 a^{s}., and settled on it as Gentleman's Land. I shewed him the spring. He never held under Winton. It was publickly known as Gentleman's Land.

"X. Hare never told me that Peterson had Lands there. The first I ever heard of it was from Deft., who said he had found out at Bedford that the Land was Located in his name and belonged to George Armstrong.

"21st March, 1780, Wm. Winton conveys the Improvement to Deft. in consid. of £1325.

"*Depo. of Charley Boyle.*

"Wm. Henry called on Witns many yrs ago, and spoke of the Tract as Surveyed for George Armstrong.

"The Court thought that Geo. Armstrong was shewn to be intitled to the Location and Survey, and Piffs. Counsel immediately Suffered a non-suit.

"The foregoing is a copy of my Notes on the Trial, and has been compared with the Original in my possession.

"J. YEATES."

PIONEER DEED.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, William Winton, of Dublin township, Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, for and in consideration of the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty-five pounds current

money to me in hand paid, at and before the sealing and Delivery of these presents by Hugh Logan, of County of York, and State aforesaid, hath granted, Bargained, and sold, and by these presents Doth Bargain and sell to said Hugh Logan, his Heirs or assigns, all my Right, title, Interest, property, Claim, and Demand whatsoever, in and to that tract of land whereon I now Liveth, Lying and being in said County of Bedford, adjoining Lands of George Cluggage, together with all the Improvements thereon made or erected, and the grain now in the grown on said premises, and a loom and other articles mentioned in an article of agreement between me and said Logan. To have and to hold said Improvements, grain in the grown, and loom aforementioned to said Hugh Logan, his Heirs or assigns, me, my Heirs, Executors, or Administrators shall and will warrant and forever Defend, and against no other pirson whatsoever, as witness my hand and seal the twenty-first day of March, in the fifth year of American Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

"WM. WINTON. [SEAL.]

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
"JAMES CARMICHAEL.
"BARS. DOYLE.

"Received the day of the Date of the above Indenture of the within named Hugh Logan, the first sum of thirteen hundred and twenty-five pounds, being the full consideration money above mentioned, as witnes my hand and seal.

"WM. WINTON.

"Testes.
"JAMES CARMICHAEL.
"BARS. DOYLE.

[Seal of Huntingdon County.]

"Recorded in the office for recording Deeds for the County of Huntingdon, in Book E, page 95, the ninth day of November, A.D. 1795.

"AND. HENDERSON,
"*Recorder.*"

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.—This church is located in Black Log Valley, southeast part of the township, near Shade Gap.

Services were held in this locality as early as 1765 or 1770 by Jesuits, or Roman Catholic priests, and in the early part of this century a house of worship was erected on the left bank of Shade Creek, on the Turkey Hill or Logan tract. In 1845 the present substantial stone church was built, costing twelve hundred dollars. This building stands upon the site of the old church. In the same lot with the church is St. Mary's Cemetery, belonging to the parish.

The parish is visited monthly by the priest in charge of Huntingdon parish. Present membership, one hundred.

Andrew Heage and Michael M. Stair are two of the trustees of the church property, which is valued at two thousand dollars.

Union School-House.—This is located two miles southwest from Orbisonia, and has been occupied by the different denominations for over fifty years. Revs. John Ball and Jonathan Monroe held a series of meetings here in the winter of 1837, which resulted in the conversion of over eighty persons, many of whom lived devoted and useful lives during their sojourn upon earth. Occasional services are still held here by Methodist and other preachers.

McKendree Methodist Episcopal Chapel.—This chapel is located in the south part of the township, and thus named in honor of one of the prominent pioneer preachers of Methodism.

This society was formed in 1832, with the following-named pioneer members: Benedict Stevens, Eve Stevens, Samuel Boher, Hannah Boher, Jacob Boher, Mary Boher, Sally Chilcoate, Alva Chilcoate, Catharine Chilcoate, and Benedict Stevens, Sr. Just who the first class-leader was is not positively known, but is supposed to be Benedict Stevens, Sr., and in 1850 Alva Chilcoate was leader.

The present and only chapel at this place was built in 1843 or 1844, and cost nine hundred dollars. The shingles for covering the roof were made by Benedict Stevens.

The pioneer trustees were B. Stevens, Sr., B. Stevens, Jr., Samuel Boher, and Alva Chilcoate.

The "McKendree" has been at times connected with Fort Littleton, Mount Union, Concord Circuit, and Shirleysburg Circuit, and is now a part of Orbisonia charge. For list of preachers at this place, see Orbisonia Methodist Episcopal Church. Present membership, thirty-two. The present trustees of McKendree Chapel are Rev. W. H. Stevens, J. F. Chilcoate, Henry A. Buckley, Joseph McKelvey, and Henry Beers; Steward, Henry A. Buckley; Class-leader, Rev. W. H. Stevens, who also holds a supernumerary relation. Mr. Stevens is also superintendent of the Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of thirty-five scholars.

Monroe Methodist Episcopal Chapel.—Monroe Chapel is located two and one-half miles west or northwest from Orbisonia, and named in honor of Jonathan Monroe, one of the pioneers of Methodism, who preached in that locality in the early part of this century. Like most other pioneer beginnings of Methodism, the old log school-house was made the sanctuary, also the house of William M. Chilcoate. When Mr. Chilcoate, who was the pioneer class-leader in that society, moved to the Wharton farm, the meetings were transferred to his house. Preaching services were held in the school-house in the winter of 1837, which resulted in building Monroe Chapel, or Church, in 1838, which has stood the storm for nearly half a century.

Among the pioneer members at this place are found the names of William M. Chilcoate, who was a class-leader for nearly half a century, Keziah Chilcoate, Benjamin Rinker, Ellen Rinker, John Smith, Ellen Smith, Levi Heck, Sarah Heck, Samuel Heck, Mary Heck, Andrew Beard, Thomas Robinson, Thomas Long, Rebecca Long, Susan Price, John Hardy, Ellen Hardy, Eliza Stewart, Thomas Kelley, James S. Chilcoate, John W. Chilcoate, Mary Ann Chilcoate, Isaac Marlin, William Marshall, Isaac Gorsuch, Benjamin Heck, Rebecca Heck, John Hunt, Susan Hunt, Richard D. Heck, and Mary Miller.

Reformed Church of America.—The branch of this church located in Colgate district, three miles northwest from Orbisonia, was organized in the Colgate school-house in 1858 by Rev. S. H. Reed, and was at that time a part of Huntingdon charge or circuit.

The pioneer members were Samuel Grove, Daniel Isenberg, Samuel Isenberg, John Enyeart, and Isaac Enyeart. Previous to 1882 the society worshiped in the Colgate and other school-houses, and in that year built the present brick church at a cost of three thousand dollars.

The preachers on this charge were —— Steckel, —— Keefer, and Dole till 1874, when this was separated from Huntingdon charge, when students and others supplied the people with preaching till 1878, when Rev. J. M. Shick was called and remained till October, 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Wrighter, the present pastor. Present membership, one hundred and twenty.

Building committee for church edifice built in 1882 were James Smith, John Enyeart, David Enyeart.

Elders, John Grove and Joel Isenberg.

Deacons, John Hernkane and Jackson Grove.

The average attendance of pupils upon the Sunday-school connected with this branch of the church is forty, with Jackson Grove superintendent.

Industries of Cromwell.—Among the numerous mills and manufactories of various kinds through the township not heretofore mentioned are the following saw- and grist-mills: R. D. Heck's saw-mill, located in the southwest part of the township, and the saw-mill of J. B. Shenefelt, both on the same stream, and the saw-mill of J. R. Lane, in the northwest part of the township, on Bear's Branch. The tannery built by Bryce X. Blair, and known as the "Gap Tannery," and subsequently owned by J. M. & J. W. Supfer, was destroyed by fire in 1879. There was also a grist- and saw-mill at this place, both of which have been abandoned for milling purposes. There are several other small enterprises in the township, of which we could gain no accurate knowledge.

Iron Interests.—For the data for our sketch of the iron interests of Cromwell township we are indebted to Mr. Thomas E. Orbison and Mr. B. F. Ripple, also to Mr. Coons, who furnished a copy of his paper in which Mr. Ripple's article on the iron interests of the township was first published.

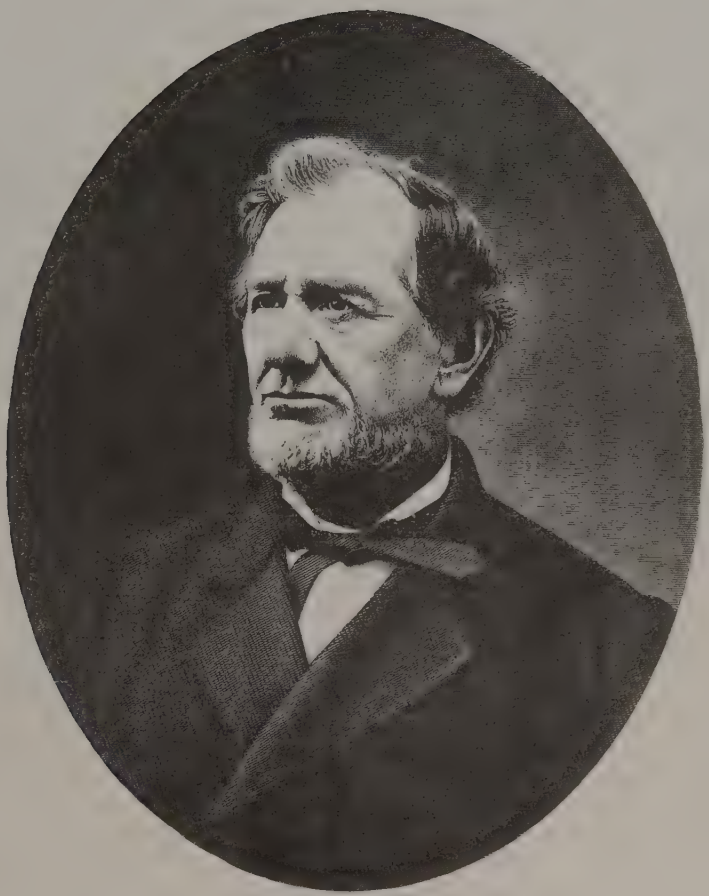
The pioneer furnace of this township was built in 1785 by Thomas T. Cromwell, George Ashman, and Edward Ridgley, and was not only the pioneer furnace of Cromwell, but the pioneer west of the Susquehanna River. It was located on the site of and in the rear of what is now the Franklin House, on Cromwell Street. It had a five-foot bosh and sixteen-foot stack. The motive-power was water from both the Black Log Creek and Camp-Meeting Run, applied to an over and undershot wheel.

May 9, 1821, Thomas T. Cromwell purchased from Ruhannah Calhoon the land on which the Rockhill Furnace was built in 1830 and 1831. The tract of land was formerly the property of William Chambers.

In May, 1831, William Morrison and Thomas N. Diven purchased of T. T. Cromwell nineteen acres of this tract, on which they built the "Old Rockhill Furnace." This furnace had a twenty-eight-foot base, was twenty-nine feet high, and had a seven-foot bosh. The contractor for building the furnace was William Davis, and the pioneer furnaceman was Thomas Clugage. The property was subsequently sold to Ford & Bell, and in 1841 passed by lease into the possession of Andrew J. Wigton and John R. Hunter, who ran the furnace for six years.

Mr. Cromwell with his well-known enterprise commenced the erection of the "Winchester Furnace," just below the old Rockhill, in 1832, and finished it in 1833, with Messrs. Bracken & Still as contractors, and after its completion it was operated for a few years by William Pollock and John M. Allen as partners. From 1845 to 1847 the furnace was operated by Eli Beaty and George Davis, when in the latter year John S. Isett, Samuel Isett, Samuel Wigton, Andrew J. Wigton, and R. B. Wigton became the owners, and in 1864 sold the Winchester Furnace property to Levi G. Leamer and Bernard Lorenz, and in 1868 the property passed into the hands of Percival P. Dewees and Lewis Royer, M.D., who sold half their interest to Roberts & Co., of Philadelphia, in 1871.

Among the names most prominently connected with the iron interest of this district, and especially with the Rockhill Furnace, is that of Hon. Percival P. Dewees. Of German origin, and born in Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., March 9, 1818, he grew to manhood among the sturdy yeomanry of that grand old county, inheriting from his ancestors, and acquiring from those by whom he was surrounded in early life, that fixedness of purpose and sterling integrity of character which has placed him in the front rank of the successful business men of his county. His ancestors came from Germany and settled in Berks County, Pa., from whence his father, David Dewees, migrated to Trappe, above named, in 1790. He purchased a farm, on which his family of eleven children were born, and on which both himself and wife passed the remainder of their days. For many years they were devout and consistent members of the Lutheran Church, which was organized by Dr. Muhlenberg in 1743. Percival P. was the youngest of the family, and has now but four brothers and sisters living. He was early taught that one of the divine laws was "to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," that labor was honorable and idleness dishonorable. His education was obtained at the district school during the winter months of his boyhood, and has since broadened and deepened by observation, and by an active business life. Arrived at his majority he started out in life on his own account. Ambitious to leave behind him at his demise a record of having done something in his lifetime to develop the resources of the country,—something that would make the world better for his having lived therein,—with all his worldly possessions in a bundle under his arm, he started on foot for the Green Lane Forge,



L. P. Lowell

situated in the northern part of Montgomery County, and owned by Gen. William Schall, for whom he clerked four years. On the 21st of February, 1843, he was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Van Buskirk, daughter of Dr. George Van Buskirk, of Pottstown. The Van Buskirks were an old and prominent family and among the earliest settlers of Montgomery County. Miss Elizabeth was born Feb. 24, 1820, and died Feb. 1, 1881. To them were born three children, of whom two died in infancy. The third, Amelia La Rue, is now the wife of Dr. W. T. Browning, and located in Orbisonia, where the doctor has an extensive and lucrative practice. In May, 1843, Mr. Dewees came to Huntingdon County and became manager of the Paradise Furnace, then owned by Reuben Trexler, of Berks County. Here he remained until 1847, when he received from the owners of the Ætna Furnace Company an advantageous offer to superintend their business. He accepted their offer, and remained with them eighteen months, when sickness compelled him to resign his position. We next find him in Norristown, engaged in the nail business with Gen. Schall, with whom he remained thirteen years. In 1863, Mr. Dewees, at the solicitation of the heirs of Reuben Trexler, again assumed the management of the Paradise Furnace, and remained in that position until 1866, when, the business failing to be profitable, the furnace was abandoned. During his stay at the last-named furnace he had gained some knowledge of the Rockhill Furnace, which was built in 1830, and up to 1867 had been owned and operated by several different firms. About this time he came to Rockhill and made a careful examination of the property. He satisfied himself that the land contained valuable deposits of iron ore, and that the situation was a favorable one for an investment of capital and labor, and he at once, in company with Dr. Lewis Royer, of Montgomery County, purchased the entire property. In December, 1867, he came on and assumed the management of the business. He found Orbisonia a village occupying but one street, and in a very dilapidated condition, while at Rockhill hardly a building had a roof that would shed rain. There were people ready to work and plenty of stock, but scarce anything with which to feed either the people or the stock. To make matters worse, the winter was a very severe one, snow covered the mountains to the depth of two feet or more, making the work of cutting wood for charcoal very slow and unprofitable. But the people must live, and the stock had to be cared for, and all depended upon Mr. Dewees, making a task which caused him sleepless nights and gloomy days, and at times a feeling that it was more than he could endure. These were days that tried his enduring qualities, which brought in play and tested the training of his early youth. The spring of 1868 found them ready for business, and in May he made the first blast. During that year it was found difficult to raise ore enough to make five tons per day, and for two years he was putting in shafts and tunnels, in the hope, and with a strong belief, of finding more extensive beds of ore than had been heretofore discovered. In 1870 his labor was rewarded by the discovery of the rich ore-beds or veins which has led to the present wonderful development of this part of the county, the building of railroads and the extensive furnaces now in successful operation at Rockhill. In 1871, Messrs. Edward and Percival Roberts, of Philadelphia, who were largely interested in the Broad Top coal regions, bought of the firm of Royer & Dewees an undivided one-half interest in the entire business. In July, 1873, the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company was formed, and the property became merged therein, and the Messrs. Royer, Dewees, and Roberts became stockholders in the same. Dr. Royer now owns the store at the mines, while Mr. Dewees operates the store and grist-mill at Rockhill, and now, at the age of sixty-four years, contemplates retiring from all active business pursuits. In politics, Mr. Dewees was in early life a Whig, and cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison in 1844. On the breaking up of the Whig party he for a time identified himself with the Democratic party. In 1870 he joined the ranks of the Republican party, believing it to be the party of progress and liberal ideas, also believing that its legislative enactments were for his best interests, and he is now a sturdy exponent of its policy so far as it is for the best interests of the whole people. For many years he has been a school director, and in the fall of 1876 was elected by his party to represent his county in the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and served two sessions. He served on the special committee appointed by the Legislature to examine into and investigate the causes of the Pittsburgh riots, was also a member of the committee on corporations and railroads and on iron and coal. Mr. Dewees is now and for many years has been a member of the same church to which his parents belonged.

The following is the article referred to, published in *The Leader* of the issue of Friday, Jan. 7, 1876:

"The 1872 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature passed the bill incorporating the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, with a capital of two million dollars, allowing the company to hold property and own lands in Huntingdon and four or five of the adjoining counties. The next autumn or winter a topographical survey of the lands immediately adjoining Orbisonia on the south was made by Mr. Paddock, a civil engineer of Philadelphia. On the northeastern part of this survey the town of Rockhill is located, and on the other the iron-works of the company. The company are the owners of about eight thousand acres of land at this point, extending along Black Log Mountain on both sides, running up Shade Mountain to the top, and scattered at various points along the Aughwick Valley. On their land and in close proximity to the furnaces, of which hereafter, is found both fossil and hematite ores, limestone, and sand. At Rockhill Gap, within a half-mile of Orbisonia, a vein of fossil ore averaging twenty-four inches in thickness, and extending from water-level up over four hundred feet is opened. On each side of the gap there are two openings at different elevations, the longest gangway penetrating the mountain for a distance of one-half a mile. The underlying vein is twenty inches, and is separated from a smaller vein of six inches overlaying by a parting of fire-clay six inches. The rock beneath the vein is hard sand-rock, and the measures above the vein are soft shales. The ores on the south side are compact, coarse fossil ore, reddish-brown color, with somewhat laminated structure. The north side

has a hard ore, with numerous small crystals of calcite, darker reddish color. They run about forty per cent. iron, with a trace of sulphur, and about one-tenth of one per cent. phosphorus. The vein dips at an angle of about seventy degrees towards the north, which is of great advantage over flatter veins in respect to the convenience and cost of mining. The mining is done without powder by picking out the soft clay parting and wedging the benches of ore up and down. Hematites are found within a half-mile of the furnaces, and on Sandy Ridge, two miles north, are several openings. From the main mine comes a very hard and compact, containing considerable ochreous iron ore, dark-brown color, yielding from forty-five to fifty-one per cent. iron, and containing little sulphur or phosphorus. There is also a hematite vein in crevice of Medina sandstone on Black Log Mountain which yields largely and seems inexhaustible. They have also opened the Cheet Bank, lying directly under the Oriskany sandstone, Logan Bank in High Valley, and numerous other hematite mines.

"The same company are the owners of about eleven thousand acres lying on Broad Top Mountain and in Trough Creek Valley, of which about ten thousand acres may be classed as coal-lands, the rest being covered with valuable timber.

"These lands lie on the east side of the Broad Top coal-fields, and are reached by the East Broad Top Railroad, the terminus being Robertsdale. The measures are flat but not quite level; there is a general dip towards the southwest. In addition to this general dip, it appears that Trough Creek is a regular basin, having its synclinal axis near the bed of the stream, and its outcrops on the side of Ray's Hill on the east and Broad Top on the west. This formation is the best possible for mining, as it insures drainage towards the openings on Trough Creek. At Robertsdale the company have three mines, and are now shipping to market over four hundred tons coal daily.

"They have a coal-washer, crusher, coke-pits, and store located here, and employ about three hundred hands at this time.

"To return to the furnaces. Messrs. Taws and Hartman, mechanical engineers, furnished the designs and drawings. On the 17th of April, 1873, the centre line of two furnaces was run, and the first ground broken in the afternoon of the same day. The construction was under the superintendence of Mr. C. Constable, a civil engineer of New York, who in February last, after the completion of the furnaces, went to Tennessee, where he is now successfully engaged in running the Rockwood Furnace.

"The furnaces are wrought-iron stacks sixty-five feet high, seventeen feet bosh, with a stone stock house two hundred and eighty feet long, and two large brick casting houses. There are twenty-four boilers, which supply steam to two massive engines with four fly-wheels, twenty-four feet in diameter, having steam cylinders forty-eight inches in diameter and eight feet stroke. The blowing cylinders are ninety inches. The engines are direct-acting, low-pressure, and were built at Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia, said to have cost sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars. The gases are brought from the top of the furnace through a large downcomer to the boilers and the hot ovens, and there take the place of fuel in supplying steam for the engines. There are four brick hot ovens, each containing forty U-shaped cast-iron pipes, through which the blast from the engines passes into the furnace, entering the furnace at eight hundred degrees, and above six hundred and twenty-five being the point that lead is melted. There are five tuyeres, and numerous water-pipe connections. A large reservoir is built on the hill back of the furnaces. A patent air-hoist is used in hoisting the stock. There are forty-eight coke-ovens, twenty-four and twenty-eight inches, on the Belgian plan, each having its own flues.

"In the present condition of the country and the state of the iron trade, it is somewhat surprising that a company would start furnaces so large as these, but it is nevertheless so. Mr. H. G. H. Tarr, lately of the Gaylord Iron and Pipe Company, Cincinnati, is the present superintendent. After filling seven cords wood, fifty tons coke, and other stock, reaching to within eleven feet of the top, the furnace was *formally* lighted on New Year's day, 1876. There were present a large concourse of people of town and vicinity; the casting-house was brilliantly illuminated. Everything being in readiness, Mrs. Tarr, at 8.23 P.M., after lighting the torch, applied it to the kindling, and lighted No. 1 furnace amidst clapping of hands and applauding. She went off nicely from the first. Several persons were called upon for addresses. Messrs. B. F. Ripple, H. G. H. Tarr, and W. T. Browning made short speeches.

"The blast was put on Monday, January 3d, at 1.10 P.M., and the first cast made Tuesday at 4.15 P.M., producing about fifteen tons No. 2 extra iron. Since this time she has been running very satisfactorily.

"The indications are that before long we will be a manufacturing town second to none in the State. So may it be."

CONSTABLES.

1836, D. N. Carothers; 1837, David Burket; 1838, Hezekiah Irwin; 1839, Daniel Tague; 1840–41, Robert B. Herr; 1842–43, Felix Logan; 1844, David Etnier; 1845–46, Felix Logan; 1847–48, James Falkender; 1849, James Harper; 1850, William Halkenberry; 1851, David Cornelius; 1852, John McDonald; 1853, William M. Chilcote; 1854, B. F. Chilcote; 1855–56, David Irvin; 1857, B. F. Chilcote; 1858–65, J. Cornelius; 1866, Thomas O. Cloyd; 1867, John Kelly; 1868, Martin Hammon; 1869, Thomas L. Chilcote; 1870–72, R. T. Starr; 1873–75, J. M. Rodgers; 1876–77, John A. Rodgers; 1878, Adam Whitsel; 1879, D. W. Laird; 1880, W. H. Hart; 1881, William Lynn.

SUPERVISORS.

1837, Eli Wakefield, Michael Star; 1838, ———— ————; 1839, ———— ————; 1840, William McDonald, Benjamin Bair; 1841, Joseph Cornelius, John Bee; 1842, Samuel Stewart, F. Harman; 1843, David Burket, Aaron Stains; 1844, George Swartz, Andrew Gilland; 1845, John Bolinger, Joseph Cornelius; 1846, Isaac Bee, William Chilcott; 1847, M. Miers, Joel Moore; 1848, Levi Heck, Frederick Harmon; 1849, Thomas Teague, Joseph Cornelius; 1850, Joseph Cornelius, Caleb Kelly; 1851, Louis D. Evans, John Bare; 1852, David Hillman, Louis Evans; 1853, Caleb Kelly, Joseph Cornelius; 1854, F. Haman, Caleb Kelly; 1855, John Wilson, Peter Sechrist; 1856, A. Wagner, George Price; 1857, Thomas Turner, A. Robinson; 1858, George Price, William Jordan; 1859, Joseph Rhodes, George W. Cornelius; 1860, Samuel Stewart, William Jordan; 1861, John C. Bollinger, D. N. Carothers; 1862, Samuel Rank, Peter Secrist; 1863, Peter Secrist, Jacob Wall; 1864, M. Chilcoat, Daniel Book; 1865, Thomas Kelly, J. B. Shenefelt; 1866, Thomas Long, Thomas Kelly; 1867, Thomas Kelly, William Jordan; 1868, Jonathan League, Joel Moore; 1869, Samuel Stewart, Samuel Gilland; 1870, D. Grove, H. Morgan; 1871, ———— ————; 1872, R. D. Heck, W. Jordan; 1873, A. Miller, Jomes McElwee; 1874, R. D. Heck, J. P. McKelvy; 1875, H. Mitchell, J. McElwee; 1876, W. Jordan, A. Miller, J. McElwee; 1877, E. O. Rodgers, S. Gilland, H. Beers; 1878, John Rice, James McElwee; 1879, William Jordan, R. D. Heck, James McElwee; 1880, William Johns, William Jordan, A. G. Whitsel; 1881, James McElwee, Adam Whitsel.

OVERSEERS.

1838, ———— ————: 1839, ———— ————; 1840, David Fleck, John Bee; 1842, George Swartz, Benjamin Bear; 1843, Michael Star, William McDonald; 1844, J. Rutler, M. Miers; 1845, George Sipes, Aaron Stains; 1846, Michael Stare, Enoch McMullin; 1847, Michael Stair, John Bee; 1848, Samuel Book, Daniel J. Logan; 1849, David Etnier, Michael Star; 1850, David Etnier, Michael Star; 1851, W. Rutter, John Fowler; 1852, George Swartz, Thomas Long; 1853, Thomas Long, George Swartz; 1854, George Swartz, Thomas Long; 1855, H. R. Beers, Isaac Enyeart; 1856, A. Wagner, G. W. Cornelius.

ORBISONIA BOROUGH.

The borough of Orbisonia is pleasantly situated in the beautiful valley or basin between Saddle Back and Sandy Ridges on three sides and Black Log Mountain on the other. It is also at the mouth of the narrows or gap in Black Log Mountain through which Black Log Creek flows.

Tradition, that always present and ever reliable old gentleman, tells us that the site of what is now the beautiful and bee-hive like town of Orbisonia was once the site of an Indian village, and to prove his assertion cites the numerous relics of barbarism found upon this plain, also will call the traveler's attention to what is supposed to be a cave some two miles distant in the side of Sandy Ridge.

Pioneer Beginnings of Orbisonia.—This being on the old Indian trail or path leading from the Susquehanna to the then undeveloped West, and being at the outlet of the gaps through Shade and Black Log Mountains, it did not take the keen-sighted George

Irvin long to determine where the best locality was for a store. Accordingly, in 1760 he built a small log store-room on the site now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church, southeast corner of Winchester and Cromwell Streets. His patrons were drawn of course from the Indians, a few white settlers, and those traveling from East to West along the old path. Here for several years he dispensed such wares as he had, consisting mainly of sugar, molasses, boots, shoes, a few dry-goods, guns, powder, and New England rum.

Mr. B. F. Ripple, of Orbisonia, has in his possession two of the original bills for goods purchased by Mr. Irvin, or Irwin, as it was frequently written. The bills are on old-fashioned unruled paper, and were undoubtedly written with a quill pen. The following is a copy of the bills:

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1768.

MR. GEORGE IRWIN,

Bought of GEORGE FULLERTON,

3 pcs. ⅞ wide Irish Linen, No. 234, 69 yards, @ 16½	£4	14	10½
1 ps. yard wide do. No. 237, 24 yards, @ 2-4	2	16	0
1 ps. dd. do. do. No. 238, 25 yards, @ 2-1	2	12	1
	10	2	11½
Advance @ 85 per ct	8	12	6½
	£18	15	6
1 ps. yard wide do. damaged, No. 239, 22 yards, @ 2	3	13	4
Payable one month after date	£22	8	10
1 ps. Irish Sheeting, No. 149, 74 yards, 2	7	8	0
	£29	16	10

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1773.

MR. GEORGE IRWIN

Bot of DAVID MCLURE.

1 Hhd. Molasses, 102 galn's @ 23	£9	15	6
1 Hhd. N. E. Rum, 121 galn's, @ 2-4	14	2	4
Cash paid porterage		2	6
	£21	0	4

The following letter accompanied the last-mentioned bill of goods, and is also in Mr. Ripple's possession:

"SIR,—I Rec'd your favor of the 25th inst. with £16 6 8 to your Credit, and now send you one Hhd. Molasses & one Hhd. Continent Rum, which I wish safe to hand and to a good market.

"New England Rum is getting very scarce now, but think there will be some here soon—when any Comes I do intend to purchase the Whole that I may serve my friends at a reasonable rate. I have no news; flour Low and likely to fall.

"I am Dear Sir your very Humble Servt.,

"DAVID MCLURE."

The old Bedford Furnace, built in 1785, stood on the site now occupied by the Franklin House, and the old store of Cromwell, Ashman & Ridgley stood where David Etnier's house now stands, on Cromwell Street, and what is now Cromwell Street was the old original highway, or part of the Indian trail or pioneer path, and part of the road laid out from Burnt Cabins to Drake's Ferry in 1787. The next store was by Thomas Cromwell and Benjamin Cornelius, from 1824 to 1827. Their store, as well as that of Messrs. George Taylor and Henry Crownover, or Covenhover, stood on the lot now occupied by Thomas E. Orbison as a garden.

The pioneer tavern was what is now the Franklin House. The building stood on the opposite side of the street, and served the purpose of a horse-stable till 1820, when the old log barn was moved to its present location, converted into a hotel, and Benjamin Franklin honored with another tavern to perpetuate his name and fame. The landlords in the old Franklin have been —— McDonald in 1824, Foreman in 1830, William Pollock in 1834; then followed William McCardle, Robert Giffin, Jacob Baker, —— Cook, and Henry Wilt, from 1872 to the present time.

The pioneer grist-mill was built in what is now the borough of Orbisonia in 1787, and Hezekiah Crownover was the miller from 1812 to 1816. The stone grist- and flouring-mill was built in 1826 by Thomas T. Cromwell, and destroyed by fire in the fall of 1879.

The post-office at this place was established in 1830, and the pioneer office kept in Taylor & Crownover's store.

The Eagle Hotel, corner of Cromwell and Elliott Streets, was built in 1836 by Jonathan Carothers.

In 1833 there were but nine dwellings in what is now the borough of Orbisonia, and but three of the nine were standing in 1882.

The building now occupied as a grist-mill was built for a plaster-mill, and subsequently converted into a sumach-mill, and after the destruction of the grist-mill was, in 1880, converted into a grist-mill.

The pioneer resident physician of this town was G. W. C. James, who located here in 1844 or 1845. He subsequently removed to Fort Littleton, where he remained four years, when he returned to this place and established himself in business, and opened a drug-store corner of Elliott and Ridgely Streets, and is still in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice.

In 1833 there were two distilleries in Orbisonia, one of which was converted into a tannery by T. & J. Carothers, and the other converted to other uses by T. E. Orbison.

In the early part of this century Thomas Galbraith was the owner of a wrought-iron nail-factory which stood near the old Bedford Furnace.

Mr. Thomas E. Orbison came to this place in 1830, was instrumental in procuring a post-office for this then new town, and in April, 1833, engaged in the mercantile business in a log store-room that stood on the lot now occupied by him as a barnyard. The building was subsequently moved across the street. Mr. Orbison was instrumental in laying out and building the town. His was the first brick house in Orbisonia, it having been built in 1835.

Orbisonia in 1882.—There were in 1882 in the borough one general merchandise and hardware-store, by C. H. Reed; five general merchandise stores, Gehrett & Swoope, Downing, Vanzant & Co., J. Brodbeck, G. R. P. Enyeart, and E. B. Orbison (the Orbison store the senior of any now in existence); one drug-store, by G. W. C. James, Sr.; three millinery-stores, by Mrs. Alburns, Mrs. C. Bartello, and Miss Starr & Co.; one dentist, Z. B. Taylor; three physicians, G. W. C. James, Sr., G. W. C. James, Jr., and

W. T. Browning; two hotels, Franklin House and Eagle Hotel; one grist-mill; six churches, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, United Brethren, Reformed Church, and Protestant Episcopal. The population of the town in 1880 was five hundred and eighty-two. Thomas E. Orbison is the present postmaster.

Rock Hill.—The town of Rock Hill, lying just across the Black Log Creek from Orbisonia borough, was laid out in 1874 into streets, avenues, and alleys. Here is located the depot of the East Broad Top Railroad, other buildings, yard, etc., belonging to the road. Here also is the "Markle House," a first-class hotel, situate in a shady grove, making it a pleasant resort for the summer tourist or the flying business man. There is in the town a large number of dwellings, most of which belong to the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, and are occupied by their employés. There is no store in the town, and all trading is done in Orbisonia borough. The name of the station is the same as that of the town.

Civil Organization.—The town of Orbisonia was surveyed and platted in May, 1850, and plan of town recorded May 4, 1850, and was chartered as a borough Nov. 23, 1855, with the following-named persons as borough officers: Burgess, A. W. Sims; Councilmen, William Ott, Amon W. Swoope, John Wilson, Solomon Grove, Solomon Koons, and Abraham Carothers; Return Judge, James S. Burkett.

The following is a list of the officers named, as far as found in the borough records:

BURGESSES.

1856, Simon Gratz; 1857, 1865–68, G. W. C. James; 1858, Peter Ripple; 1859, James Baker; 1860–62, David Hicks; 1863–64, no record; 1869, Lewis Carothers; 1870, W. H. Miller; 1871, James S. Chilcote; 1872, Anthony Cook; 1873, D. R. P. Neeley; 1874, I. F. Gehrett; 1875–77, A. W. Sims; 1878, 1881, W. T. Browning; 1880, B. F. Ripple; 1882, Z. B. Taylor. Mr. Sims resigned, and W. T. Browning elected to fill vacancy March 9, 1877.

TOWN COUNCIL.

1856, Thomas E. Orbison, David Etnire, William Ruttor, William Templeton, John Wilson; 1857, David Hicks, Solomon Grove, Simon Gratz, John Wilson, William Templeton; 1858, R. S. Starr, Solomon Grove, Perry O. Etchison, James Baker; 1859, David Etnire, James P. Tarbox, Perry O. Atchison, Solomon Grove, David Hicks, Esq.; 1860, James Baker, David Etnire, P. O. Atchison, Andrew Shafter, James P. Tarbox; 1861, Thomas E. Orbison, David Etnire, P. O. Atchison, John Wilson, Daniel M. Giles; 1862, Thomas E. Orbison, Solomon Grove, John Wilson, Robert Giffin, David Etnire; 1863–64, 1866, no record; 1865, David Etnire, Thomas E. Orbison, Solomon Grove, Robert Gehrett; 1867, A. Carothers, T. E. Orbison, T. M. Kelley, J. S. Burkett, Robert Gehrett; 1868, T. E. Orbison, R. C. Templeton, Abraham Carothers, Thomas M. Kelley, Alfred Kelley; 1869, R. C. Templeton, Samuel Carothers, Jacob Gehrett, Adam Knight, James S. Chilcote; 1870, J. S. Chilcote, S. Carothers, Adam Kunze, James Nesbit; 1871, T. E. Orbison, Adam Kunze, Solomon Grove, Peter Ripple, A. Carothers; 1872, R. C. Templeton, T. V. Cloyd, T. M. Kelley, A. Carothers, S. Grove; 1873, I. F. Gehrett, George Wilson, T. V. Cloyd, R. M. Brown, H. W. Miller; 1874, James Ruth, William Harper, Henry Wilt, D. P. Enyeart, J. S. Burkett, I. Book; 1875, A. Carothers, Solomon Grove, E. B. Orbison (Mr. Orbison resigned March 3d, and J. S. Burket was appointed to fill vacancy), J. B. Chilcote, William Ott, A. K. Green; 1876, Solomon Grove, Solomon Coons, William Ott, John Wilson, A. Carothers, A. W. Swoope; 1877, J. R. Bell, J. S. Burkett (Mr. Burkett died, and A. W. Sims elected May 9, 1877, to fill vacancy), L. F. Watson, B. F. Ripple, R. C. Templeton, A. M. Pheasant; 1878, L. F. Watson, S. Grove, John B. Chilcote, A. W. Sims, B. F. Ripple; 1879, S. Grove, Jacob F. Gehrett, D. R. P. Enyeart, Jacob Conrad, William H. Miller; 1880, J. F. Gehrett, A. W. Swoope, D. E. Fleck, J. W. Downing, Joseph Repper; 1881, William Keefauver, John J. Rowe, David Isenberg, B. F. Rinker, Solomon Grove; 1882, Henry Wilt, B. S. Willson, Miles Kelley, J. W. Downing, G. W. Kinsell, Joseph Blake.

SECRETARY OF COUNCIL.

1852, 1859–66, David Etnire; 1857–58, David Hicks; 1867, G. S. Blake; 1868, William R. Baker; 1869, A. J. Hamilton; 1870–74, G. W. C. James; 1875–76, G. S. Baker; 1877, R. J. Coons; 1878–79, E. H. Miller; 1880, D. R. Enyeart; 1881–82, D. F. Miller.

CONSTABLES.

1865, Caleb Kelly; 1866, Michael M. Logan; 1867, —— ——; 1868, James Burket; 1869, W. Chilcoat; 1870–71, G. S. Baker; 1872–75, J. Broadbeck; 1876, A. E. Chilcoat; 1877, Robert Wagoner; 1878, Jacob Reikord, G. J. Henry; 1879, Robert Wagoner, John B. Chilcote (high); 1880, George D. Wilson, W. T. Browning (high); 1881, S. P. Cook.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1866, G. W. C. James, David Etnier, Robert Gehrett, Abrm. Carothers, James S. Burket, D. S. Baker; 1867, —— ——; 1868, Robert Gehrett, Thomas M. Keley; 1869, —— ——; 1870, Thomas Weigh, William Harper, J. R. Carothers; 1871, —— ——; 1872, F. M. Keley, W. Harper, F. E. Orbison, A. Carothers; 1873, J. W. C. James, Joseph Repper, Robert Brown; 1874, R. M. Brown, F. D. Rutter, A. Krough; 1875, William Harper, C. H. Reed; 1876, G. W. C. James, James Repper; 1877, J. B. Chilcoate, H. F. Hess; 1878, J. F. Gehrett, C. H. Reed, Henry Loher; 1879, B. F. Repple, G. W. C. James; 1880, A. W. Swoope, J. B. Chilcote; 1881, J. Repper, J. F. Gehrett.

The Presbyterian Church of Orbisonia was organized as early as 1837, and upon the passage of the present free-school law by the State Legislature, a two-story building was erected in the town of Orbisonia, the lower story of which was occupied as a school-room and the second story for church purposes.

This organization was at that time a branch or outstation of the Shirleysburg Presbyterian Church, and remained as such till 1867, when it was recognized by Presbytery as a separate organization, and still continued to worship in the upper story of the school building till 1876, when the church built their present brick meeting-house, which is forty by seventy-five feet, at a cost of four thousand dollars, Mr. T. E. Orbison contributing nearly or quite one-half that sum, and in 1879 the church edifice was dedicated free of debt. In the spring of 1879 Orbisonia and Shade Gap Presbyterian Churches united in calling Rev. J. D. Owens, who is at present serving both churches.

Among the early or pioneer members of the Orbisonia Presbyterian Church were John Bollinger, Sr., Mrs. John Bollinger, William Lykely and wife, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Gilliland, Daniel Montgomery and wife, Mrs. T. E. Orbison, Mrs. Bigham, John Bollinger, Jr., and wife, and Mrs. Noble.

The pastors who have served this people are Revs. Britton E. Collins, who was for forty-two years a pastor of some church, —— Shaffer, —— Forbes, Samuel Alexander, —— Prideaux, and —— Watson (the two last were supplies), and in the spring of 1879, J. D. Owens, present pastor.

Present membership, fifty; value of church property, five thousand dollars. The Sunday-school con-

nected with this church has a membership of ninety pupils, with an average attendance of seventy, with N. E. Otto superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—Just when the first Methodist class was formed in Orbisonia cannot well be ascertained. However, the first Methodist church edifice in this place was of stone, forty-five feet square, and stood on the line between the lands of Thomas T. Cromwell and William Orbison, each one contributing half the land upon which it stood. It was built in 1846 or 1847, against the side of the hill, and a basement under one-half the building, which was used for school purposes. Mr. Cromwell was one of the projectors and principal contributor to the building fund. The old stone church was destroyed by fire in January, 1865.

The present frame church, located on the southeast corner of Cromwell and Winchester Streets, was built in 1866, and dedicated in 1867. The building committee were B. F. Chilcoate, Thomas Kelley, and James S. Chilcoate. The first trustees were B. F. Chilcoate, Thomas Kelley, Rev. W. H. Stevens, and William M. Chilcoate. The class-leader in 1866 was William M. Chilcoate.

Previous to 1846, when the seed of Methodism was being sown on this territory by the old pioneer Methodist preachers, services were held in school-house, groves, and private dwellings, the residence of Thomas T. Cromwell being the principal place, however, for such meetings.

Among the pioneer members we find the names of T. T. Cromwell, Catharine Cromwell, Ellen Martin, Thomas Martin, James Martin, Mary Harper, Nancy Hockenbury, Adam Hockenbury, David Hockenbury, William Hockenbury, William Rutter, Nancy Rutter, Lewis Evans, Jane Simpson, John W. Chilcoate, and Samuel Hockenbury.

Among the early and later preachers on this circuit may be found the names of Jonathan Monroe, John Ball, David Shaver, Joseph Lee, Joseph Parker, and Dr. —— Green. The following is a complete list of preachers on the circuit, which at first embraced a large territory:

1841, James Brands and Franklin Dysons; 1842, James Brands and John Moorhead; 1843, Elisha Butler and James Ewing; 1844, James G. McKeehan; 1845, James G. McKeehan and W Gwynn; 1846, Jacob Gruber and —— Beard; 1847, James Stevens and Cambridge Graham; 1848, James Stevens and Alexander McClay; 1849, Robert Beers and David Shoaf; 1850, Robert Beers and W. Waters; 1851, Amos Smith and W. Shaw; 1852, Amos Smith; 1853, W. M. Meminger and Richard Dean; 1854, W. M. Meminger and R. Hinkle; 1855, Dr. James M. Clark and H. Wilson; 1856, Dr. James M. Clark and G. T. Gray; 1857, Amos Smith and G. W. Dunlap; 1858, Amos Smith and G. W. Hyde; 1859, G. W. Bouse and Thomas Care; 1860, G. W. Bouse and J. C. Cook; 1861, James M. Clark and G. W. C. Vanfossen; 1862, James M. Clark; 1863–64, C. Graham and A. W. Decker; 1865, David A. Isenberg and D. B. McCloskey; 1866, Seth A. Creveling; 1867, Seth A. Creveling and W. McKendree Reiley; 1868, George Leidy and J. W. Ely; 1869–70, J. P. Long; 1871–72, W. R. Whitney; 1873, W. A. McKee; 1874, W. McK. Reiley; 1875, W. McK. Reiley and O. H. Huston; 1876, W. S. Hamlin and P. P. Strawinskey; 1877, W. S. Hamlin and J. F. Pennington; 1878, W. E. Hock and W. H. Bowden; 1879, W. E. Hock and Alexander Lambertson; 1880–82, Elisha Shoemaker.

Present membership, one hundred. Value of church property, fifteen hundred dollars. Class-leaders, J. W. Downing and Benjamin F. Chilcoate. Stewards, J. W. Downing, A. W. Swoope, and John Barkle; Recording Steward, A. W. Swoope; Trustees, John Newatha, C. H. Reed, D. R. P. Enyeart, John J. Rowe, and A. W. Swoope.

United Brethren Church.—The pioneer preachers of this denomination who were traveling through the southern portion of Pennsylvania upon their missions of love and mercy, finding something of a settlement at what is now Orbisonia, made this one of their appointments or preaching-places as early as 1838. Notwithstanding the unfavorable prospect before them for several years, they nevertheless kept up their appointments, and in 1853 saw something of the fruits of their labor in the organization of a class of worshipers under the leadership of Andrew J. Kelley and Thomas L. Kelley, with the following-named members: Caleb Kelley, Thomas Kelley, Sr., John Rodgers, Elizabeth Beightel, Matilda Rogers, Margaret Kelley, Rebecca Kelley, Sarah E. Hockenbury, Jemima Rogers, Diannah Coughmore, Margaret Kelley, William Lee, Eleanor Kelley, Mary E. Johns, Elijah Beard, Elizabeth Ow, James Grover, A. E. Taylor, Susan Carothers, David Jones, Noah Stewart, Abram Price, and Margaret Richerbaugh.

Thus far they had worshiped where as best they could, sometimes in dwellings, and at other times in barns or school-houses, and thus continued till 1858 or 1859, when they built their present house of worship, located on the northeast side of Cromwell Street, in Orbisonia borough, at a cost of six hundred dollars.

At this time Rev. George Washington Scott was the preacher in charge.

Among the preachers who have served this people the records give us the names of Rev. J. W. Bonewell, in 1853; William Shepherd and R. G. Rankin, in 1854, and W. G. Rankin alone in 1855; Joseph Potts, in 1856; J. F. Talhelm, in 1857–58; G. W. Scott, again in 1859; E. D. Pringle, 1860–62; P. B. Sherk, in 1863; J. F. Talhelm, again in 1864–65; P. B. Sherk, again in 1866; J. A. Clemm, 1870–71; J. F. Talhelm, again in 1872; W. H. Mattern, in 1875; J. E. McClay, in 1877; C. W. Raver, in 1881, and L. M. Gates, in 1882.

Present membership, seventy. Value of church property, six hundred dollars. Trustees, G. S. Baker, D. L. Grissinger, and A. J. Kelley; Steward, A. J. Kelley. The Sunday-school connected with this church numbers over one hundred, with William H. Carrigan as superintendent.

Reformed Church of America.—The branch or society of this church located at Orbisonia was organized in 1876, with the following-named persons as the

[1] By B. F. Chilcoate, Esq.

original members: David Grove, Isaac Enyeart, Joel Grove, and Jacob Woolfe.

In 1878 the society or church purchased the frame building located on lower end of Cromwell Street, formerly occupied by the Lutherans as a place of worship, for which eight hundred dollars was paid. The building has since been repaired, painted, and refurnished, and is now valued at fifteen hundred dollars. Present membership, fifty.

The present trustees are David Grove, James Smith, and Joel Isenberg; Elders, James Smith, David Grove, and Daniel Isenberg; Deacons, David Isenberg and Luther Hileman.

The Sunday-school connected with this church has an average of twenty pupils, with James Smith as superintendent.

The pulpit of this church was supplied from 1876 to 1878 by students and others, when in the latter year Rev. J. M. Shick was called in connection with other appointments. He remained till October, 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Wrighter, the present pastor.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Mission was established by the Rev. Thomas O. Tongue, under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Howe, in February, 1877.

The following were the original members of the mission: Mrs. A. W. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. John Puckey, and Mrs. B. F. Ripple.

Services were first held in the United Brethren Church, since which time the mission has made such migratory flights as necessity demanded; at the present services are held every two weeks in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church.

The following clergymen have been in charge of the mission; Rev. Thomas O. Tongue, from February, 1877, to Oct. 19, 1879; Rev. A. J. Barrow, from December, 1879, to Jan. 9, 1881; Rev. C. E. D. Griffith, from June, 1881, to March 6, 1882; Rev. John Gregson, the present rector, commenced his labors April 29, 1882. There are at present (July, 1882) twelve communicants.

Press of Orbisonia.—*The Leader*, a seven-column weekly quarto, was established in 1874 by Coons & Crouse, who continued the publication till the spring of 1881, when publication was suspended for a short time, after which the press and material was purchased by Messrs. E. J. Stackpole and B. F. Ripple, and the first number of the

Orbisonia Dispatch was issued Sept. 16, 1881, with E. J. Stackpole as editor. The paper was at first a seven-column weekly, and after three months was enlarged to eight columns, with an additional length to each column, making it one of the largest papers in the county. Mr. Stackpole was for several years connected with the *McVeytown Journal*, and Mr. Ripple is officially connected with the Rock Hill Coal and Iron Company. The *Dispatch* is neutral in politics and religion.

Orbisonia Lodge, No. 640, I. O. O. F.,[1] organized Aug. 21, 1868. Hall located corner of Cromwell and Ashman Streets, Orbisonia, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Charter members, D. S. Baker, W. S. Thompson, A. J. Hamilton, Samuel Weight, Robert Gehrett, J. M. Booher, G. S. Baker, George W. Cornelius, Jackson Lambertson, W. B. Gilliland, Philip Kabis, T. M. Kelley, Richard S. Starr.

First officers: N. G., D. S. Baker; V. G., W. S. Thompson; Sec., A. J. Hamilton, now M.D.; Asst. Sec., Samuel Weight; Treas., W. B. Gilliland; W., Robert Gehrett; R. S. to N. G., T. M. Kelley; L. S. to N. G., R. S. Starr; R. S. to V. G., George W. Cornelius; L. S. to V. G., Philip Kabis; I. G., G. S. Baker; O. G., J. M. Booher; Trustees, Robert Gehrett, T. M. Kelley, R. S. Starr.

Present officers: N. G., D. H. Warsing; V. G., Jas. W. Rankin; Sec., B. F. Chilcoat; Asst. Sec., William Campbell; Treas., Jacob F. Gehrett; W., J. D. Singleton; R. S. to N. G., H. Galbraith; L. S. to N. G., Matthew Gilliland; R. S. to V. G., Samuel Crowther; L. S. to V. G., Daniel Cox; I. G., Jacob Painter; O. G., John M. Price; C., Joseph Blake.

Regular meetings every Saturday evening. Present number of members, fifty-eight.

Col. Isaac Rogers Post, No. 252, G. A. R.,[1] organized May 30, 1882, at Orbisonia, Pa., with the following officers: C., George S. Baker; S. V. C., William Minnick; J. V. C., A. E. Chilcoat; Adjt., B. F. Chilcoat; Chap., Jacob C. Lockard; Q.M., Henry H. Lahr; O. D., George S. De Bray; O. G., W. B. Snyder; Sergt.-Maj., A. V. Chilcoat; Q.M.-Sergt., Job Shinn; Guard, Eph. J. Hampton.

Names of charter members, their company and regiment:

A. V. Chilcoat, private, Co. K, 49th Regt. P. V.
Alf. Kelly, private, Co. I, 12th P. R. V. C., and Co. I, 19th Regt. Pa. Cav.
E. J. Hampton, private, Co. K, 205th Regt. Pa. Vols.
H. D. Weller, private, 101st Regt. Pa. Vols.
A. E. Chilcoat, private, Co. B, 110th Regt. Pa. Vols., and sergt. Co. B, 6th U. S. Cav.
William Minnick, corp, Co. A, 1st Regt. Pa. Vols., and corp. 2d Pa. Cav.
H. H. Lahr, saddler, Co. L., 19th Pa. Cav.
Jacob C Lockard, private, Co. K, 202d Pa. Inf.
Jacob Conrad, private, Co. H, 205th Pa. Inf.
Job Shinn, private, Co. I, 53d Pa. Inf.
Thomas M. Kelly, sergt., Co. I, 12th Pa. R. V. C., and private, Co. B, 110th Pa. Vols.
W. B. Snyder, private, Co. F, 1st D. C., and corp., Co. A, 191st Pa. Vols.
John E. Johns, private, Co. I, 12th Pa. R. V. C., and private 190th Pa. Vols.
George S. Baker, private, Co. I, 12th Pa. R. N. C., and private 202d Pa. Vols.
Silas James, private, Co. K, 3d Prov. Cav.
George S. De Bray, private, Co. D, 2d Pa. Inf., and lieut. Co. B, 36th Pa. Vols.
Amon W. Swoope, private, Co. A, 22d Pa. Cav., and private Co. G, 1st Pa. Light. Art.
John C. Early, private, Co. I, 149th Pa. Inf.
James W. Hickson, private, Co. M, 16th Pa. Cav.
W. M. Lynn, private, Co. K, 102d Pa. Inf.
David Kelly, private, Co. G, 16th Pa. Cav.

[1] By B. F. Chilcoat, Esq.

Daniel Heck, private, Co. K, 202d Pa. Inf.
James Kelly, private, Co. E, 76th Pa. Inf.
B. F. Chilcoat, private, Co. B, 110th Pa. Inf.

Orbisonia Cornet Band.—This musical organization was effected in November, 1880, with fifteen members. The following were the first officers: W. T. Browning, M.D., president; R. J. Coons, vice-president; T. J. C. Ripple, secretary; D. R. P. Enyeart, treasurer; W. C. Wilson, leader; and Professor D. N. Craft, teacher.

The regular meetings of this band are held on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week in the public school building, Cromwell Street. Present number of members twenty-seven.

Silver Cornet Band.—*The Orbisonia Independent Band* was organized Jan. 20, 1881, with the following officers and members: President, N. E. Otto; Vice-President and Leader, Thomas Wear; Secretary and Major, Z. B. Taylor; Treasurer, George Trexler; Horace Gratz, W. T. Gratz, Jacob Conrad, Samuel Glaut, C. S. Lewis, Oliver Carothers, John B. Chilcoat, Eddie Williams, Joseph Pearce, E. B. Chilcoat, Lewis Keffauver, and Newton Sunderland.

July 18, 1881, the band was reorganized, and the name changed to "Silver Cornet Band," it having purchased a set of new silver instruments costing six hundred dollars. The band is at present on a sound financial basis, and is destined to be one of the foremost of its kind in the State.

The following is the present organization of the band: President, Thomas Wear; Vice-President, Samuel Glaut; Secretary, George Trexler; Treasurer, George Debray; Major, Dr. Z. B. Taylor; Musical Instructor, Professor Samuel Brewer; Members, Charles Lewis, Charles Gratz, Horace Gratz, W. T. Gratz, Harry Sunderland, Newton Sunderland, Edward Crummy, E. B. Chilcoate, Joseph Pearce, John Pearce, Jacob Conrad, Eddie Williams, James Edmondson, Thomas Puckey.

Educational.—CROMWELL TOWNSHIP.—There are in this township eleven school districts, in each of which were five months' school in 1880. To conduct these eleven schools eight male and three female teachers were employed, at a salary of $26.87 per month for the male, and $25 per month for the female teachers. Total amount raised by tax for support of schools during the year was $2692.83; State appropriations, $369.90; total expenditures, $2870.90.

ORBISONIA BOROUGH.—The pioneer school-house was a small log building that stood at the north end of what is now Cromwell Street. When it was built is not known; however, it was the only school-house in what is now Cromwell township, and was the only one till 1836. The present school-house is a two-story brick building for the accommodation of two or more schools. In 1880 there were two schools in the borough, with five months' term each. Total receipts for school and building purposes during the year, $5801.86; expenditures for the same time, $3020.51.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.

Geographical and Natural Features.—This is the extreme south township in Huntingdon County.

In form the township is an oblong square, laying northeast and southwest, and is fourteen hundred rods wide by two thousand eight hundred rods long. It is bounded on the southeast by Franklin County, southwest by Fulton County, northwest by Springfield and Cromwell townships, and on the northeast by Tell township.

The surface of the township is broken and mountainous, Tuscarora Mountain forming the dividing line between this township and Franklin County, and Shade Mountain the line between this and the townships of Springfield and Cromwell. Jerry Ridge is southeast of Shade Mountain, Turkey Ridge in the centre, Pine Ridge in the northeast end, and Hunting Ridge runs parallel with Tuscarora Mountain. The narrow valleys between the ridges and mountains, where properly cultivated, produce very good crops of cereals and grass.

Shade Creek rises in the northwest corner of the township, and flows southerly and westerly into Cromwell township. Little Aughwick Creek rises in the northeast end and centre of the township, and flows southwest into Franklin County. Trout Creek drains the southwest part of the township, and empties into the Little Aughwick a short distance above the county line.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—Among the pioneer land locators and settlers in this township was George Hudson, who came here in 1782 and took up a tract of three hundred acres at the foot of the mountain, below what is now Shade Gap borough. The tract is now owned by his grandson, William A. Hudson, one hundred acres, one hundred acres more in the Hudson family, and the other hundred acres is owned by Henry C. Robinson.

Another of the pioneer settlers in Dublin was William Swan, who came here in 1784 and took up two hundred acres northeast of the Hudson tract. The tract has been divided, and is now owned by Widow Shearer and Widow Hooper.

Alexander Blair, grandfather of D. Blair, of Huntingdon, came to this township in 1784–85, and located on a tract of two hundred acres of land southwest from the Hudson tract. This tract has also been divided, and is now owned by McGinlay, Appleby, and Dr. Jones. Mr. Blair having an eye to business, hung out his sign in 1790, giving notice that he had a tavern and store to be patronized by the public.

Hugh Robinson was another of the pioneers that assisted in opening up this wilderness. He located on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres southwest from the Blair tract, and is now owned by John Minnick.

Among the other settlers who came here between 1790 and 1812 were George Wagner, Jay Robinson, William Newell, Anthony Manny, Andrew Sands, William Mosser, James Cree, David Cree, Jonathan Cree, Robert Cree, William Clements, George Kelley, John Kelley, Robert Peterson, Robert Taylor, John Swan, William Hooper, James Hooper, Brice X. Blair, John Blair.

Alexander McElroy was also one of the pioneers who was under the necessity of braving the fatigues, sufferings, and dangers of a life in the forest. Upon the occasion of his coming over the Tuscarora Mountain with his family, upon their first visit to Dublin township, he performed a feat of daring that none but a pioneer would dare undertake. It was winter, the snow deep and frozen, so that there was a thick crust sufficient to hold a horse. With difficulty "Aleck" and his little family had climbed up the mountain-side upon the slippery crust, and it occurred to the brave pioneer that he could go down the Dublin slope much quicker and easier than he came up from the foot of the Franklin side. Having a feather bed, which was the bulk of his household goods, he tied it in as small and convenient bundle as possible, mounted his improvised sled, took their little child in his arms, bid his wife give him a start, and away he went down Tuscarora's northwestern slope, reaching the valley below in safety. It is said that no more daring feat was ever performed, and certainly not a quicker trip down the mountain was ever made than that of "McElroy's ride."

James McElroy, brother of Alexander, was a "mighty hunter," and always carried with him his trusty rifle wherever he went, for he knew not the moment when he would have use for it. Upon one occasion, when he was on his way to Huntingdon for some provisions, he discovered a deer, and shot it, only wounding it. Before he could reach the deer a panther jumped into the path in front of him and started for the deer and soon overtook his prey, as the deer had become weakened from loss of blood. Before he could get a good shot at the panther a pack of hungry wolves were following on his trail. The situation became quite unpleasant, with a ferocious panther in front and a pack of hungry wolves in rear, and something had to be done and that quickly. No parleying, no chance shots; it was nearly night, and he was far out in the forest. Quick as thought he dispatched the panther as he was busily engaged partaking of his sumptuous evening meal, and then climbed a suitable tree, and awaited the coming of the rest of the menagerie. The tree served as a refuge during the dark hours of the night, and from his elevated fortress, and by his unerring aim and trusty rifle, one by one the wolves paid the death penalty, till when morning came he counted twenty-two dead wolves and a dead panther, the scalps of which he took to Huntingdon, and drew a bounty of twelve dollars each.

Mills and Manufactories of Dublin.—Like most other townships in the earlier history of the county, Dublin had her quota of saw-mills upon the numerous streams. Many of the pioneer mills have gone to decay, as the country has become settled and the timber cut off.

George Hudson, grandfather of William A. Hudson, built a grist-mill as early as 1800 a little south of his residence. The old mill served the purpose for which it was built till 1850, when it was abandoned for mill purposes and went to decay. The remains of the old mill are still to be seen just east of W. A. Hudson's residence.

The saw- and grist-mill at the gap, now owned by S. & N. Price, was built in 1820, and the grist-mill in 1846–47 by Brice X. Blair.

In 1818, John Blair built a tannery on the site of Minnick's steam tannery. It was subsequently owned by John Blair, Jr., who sold in 1848 to John Minnick, the present owner and operator of the Dublin Steam Tannery.

In Dublin township the officers have been the following:

SUPERVISORS.

1789, John Cornelius, Patrick Fitzsimons; 1790, Azaria McLain, James McKee; 1791, James A. McPhelter, Samuel Boman; 1792, Hugh Glenn, James Morton; 1793, Samuel Briggs, Alexander Blair; 1794, Alexander McElroy, William Kelly; 1795, William Kelly, Alexander McElroy; 1796, David Walker, William Waters; 1797, John Person, James Marshall; 1798, John Kelly, James McNeal; 1799, Samuel McMath, John Walker; 1800, Michael Kern, Patrick Fitzsimons; 1801, James Walob, Andrew Fricker; 1802, Joseph Campbie, David Cree; 1803, Hugh Davison, Jesse Jeffries; 1804, Jacob Crow, Isaac Thompson; 1805, Adam Story, John Ramsey; 1806, William Gifford, Samuel Cree; 1807, William Pym, Jacob Hage; 1808, John Appleby, Hugh Dougherty; 1809, Michael Welsh, Hector Harper; 1810, David Walker, Gilbert Kennedy; 1811, John Ramsey, Michael Thronel; 1813, John Blair, James W. Nealy; 1814, Samuel Finley, David Hudson; 1815, Robert Fleming, James Cree; 1816, David Cree, Matthew Taylor; 1817, Abraham Long, Matthew Taylor; 1818, John Walker, James Neeley; 1819, James Hudson, James Walker; 1820, William Jamison, Gilbert Kennedy; 1820, James All, Robert Marshall; 1822, William Fitzsimman, Eli McLean; 1823, Samuel Findley, Brice Blair; 1824, John Walker, Archibald Stitt; 1825, David Cree, Jr., Peter Foreman; 1826, Samuel Finley, William Swan; 1827, James Meely, David Jeffries; 1828, John Nave, Eli McLean; 1829, Robert Taylor, Peter Long; 1830, James Cree, George Hudson; 1831, James Walker, George Taylor; 1832, Thomas W. Neely, James Harper; 1833, Eli McLain, James Climans; 1834, John Walker, Alexander McAninch; 1835, Matthew Currey, David Bowman; 1836, Samuel Finley, David Welsh; 1837, William Grush, James McCanninch; 1838, David Cree, W. Harper; 1839, Daniel Brown, Eli McLain; 1840, Samuel Finley, Archibald Stitt; 1841, John Blair, John Walker; 1842, David Bowman, James Neely; 1843, Matthew Taylor, William Marshall; 1844, David Hudson, Andrew Sands; 1845, James Divin, William McLain; 1846, Christian Long, Abraham Morrison; 1847, John Findley, Benjamin A. Stitt; 1848, David Jeffries, Isaac Zigler; 1849, James N. Stitt, David Peterson; 1850, William McClain, Robert Patterson; 1851, Joseph Hall, W. McLain; 1852, W. G. Harper, John Atkinson; 1853, John Spitzer, William Roddy; 1854, George Hudson, John Findley; 1855, J. Hudson, S. Borin; 1856, R. Fleming, S. Long; 1857, B. E. Stitt, W. McClain; 1858, David Peterson, John Swan; 1859, David Peterson, James Neely; 1860, William Harper, John Atkinson; 1861, Robert Fleming, William A. Hudson; 1862, Samuel Doran, William G. Harper; 1863, William G. Harper, Amos Potts; 1864, B. E. Stitt, George Mills; 1865, Robert Morrow, George W. Jeffries; 1866, John Price, Joseph Hudson; 1867, John Findley, John J. Swan; 1868, G. W. Jeffries, Joseph Hudson; 1869, George Foreman, L. Yater, M. C. Stitt; 1870, J. Price, J. M. Gilland; 1872, W. A. Hudson, James Fleming; 1873, George Mills, William Appleby; 1874,

James Diven, G. W. Price, Daniel Flat; 1875, James Diven, David Cisney, R. G. Campbell; 1876, D. Hicks, J. W. Fogol, J. Appleby; 1877, Samuel Runk, J. J. Swan, J. D. Findley; 1878, John Foreman, Hiram Shadle, J. B. Stitt; 1879, George Mills, A. D. Stitt, John Foreman; 1880, —— ——; 1881, W. Snyder, George W. Jeffries, John Crouse.

CONSTABLES.

1789, William Ramsey; 1790, John Walker; 1791, Jacob Gooshorn; 1792, David Cree; 1793, James Wamb; 1794, Samuel Bowman; 1795, Samuel McMath; 1796, William Steel; 1797–98, Andrew Fricker; 1799, Benjamin Briggs; 1800. James Fleming; 1801. John Person; 1802, Alexander Blair; 1803, Robert Welsh; 1804, Robert Standhard; 1805, John Appliby; 1806, John Kelly; 1807, James Cree; 1808, John Gilliland; 1809, Patrick Fitzsimmons; 1810, George Wilson; 1811, Matthew Towlor; 1812, Hacket Harper; 1813, William Swan; 1814, Robert Welsh; 1815, David Walker; 1816, Samuel Finley; 1817, William Morrow; 1818, Robert Fleming; 1819, Robert Welsh; 1820, Robert Wels; 1821, James Neely; 1822, James Hudson; 1823, Archibald Stett; 1824, William Fitzsimmons; 1825, James Cree; 1826–30, John Kelly, Jr.; 1831–33, David Welch; 1834, Archibald Stitt; 1835–81, William Clymans.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

89, James Coyl, Hugh Orlton; 1790, James Morton, William Lindsay; 1791, Alexander Blair, Samuel McMath; 1792, Patrick Fitzsimmons, George Willson; 1793, Jacob Crow, John Ramsey; 1794, Matthew Taylor, Hugh Glen; 1795, Jacob Crow, Matthew Taylor; 1796, Joseph Fleming, John Appleby; 1797, John Ramsey, Samuel McMath; 1798, Isaac Thompson, James McFeters; 1799, William Waters, John Simson; 1800, Henry Lukley, Matthew Taylor; 1801, Jacob Hegy, Jeremie Robeson; 1802, Adam Strong, William Kelby; 1803, James McKee, Robert Steenhard; 1804, William Gifford, John Ramsey; 1805, Andrew Johnston, Samuel Clemens; 1806, David Walker, Henry Bicherstoff; 1807, James McKee, Andrew Campble; 1808, Peter Bolinger, John Bigham; 1809, Joseph Campbell, Samuel Bowman; 1817, Robert Harper, Robert Taylor; 1825, Robert Fleming, Joel Eby; 1826, David Jeffries, James Carothers; 1827, Isaac Thompson, Archibald Stitt; 1828, Robert Harper, James Carothers; 1829, John Walker, James Neely; 1830, Alexander Appleby, Joel Eby; 1831, Mathew Curray, David Cree; 1832, John Bingham, Alexander McAnich; 1833, Samuel Finley, John Rouse; 1834, David Welch, James Harper; 1836, David Jeffries, James Walker; 1837, Hecket Harper, James Cree; 1838, James Hudson, John Walker; 1839, W. Clymans, David Brownsden; 1840, William Welch, William Appleby; 1841, George Kelley, John Appleby; 1842, Joseph Smith, William Roddy; 1843, James Cree, John Deniney; 1844, James Neely, Joseph P. Hudson; 1845, William Appleby, George Whittaker; 1846, W. S. Morrow, W. A. Hudson; 1847, Joseph Smith, Robert Fleming; 1848, Henry Robison, Jacob Hunt; 1849, Robert Peterson, David Paul; 1850, James Neely, James Harper; 1851, James Cree, A. J. Taylor; 1852, Brice Blair, William Harper; 1853, J. A. Shade, William McLain; 1854, John Appleby, Jacob Kough; 1855, J. Crer, R. Fleming; 1856, James Harper, H. C. Robinson.

Boroughs and Hamlets.—There are in this township but one or two settlements of sufficient size to be mentioned as villages or hamlets, and the only one of any importance is

SHADE GAP BOROUGH, located at the easterly end of the gap, at the foot of Shade Mountain.

The pioneer settler in what is now the borough or its immediate vicinity was George Hudson, whose log mansion stood, and still stands, just outside the borough limits, near the old Kittanning path. At the time Hudson located here the site now occupied by the borough of Shade Gap was a dense forest, and not a tree had been cut. The forests have been transformed into fields of golden harvest, hamlets and villages have grown up, and a borough incorporated, all within a century. The old log house became unfashionable and too far behind the times for the young generation, and in 1849 the brick house now occupied by William A. Hudson was built.

One hundred years ago, when Hudson came here, his nearest store or trading-point was Carlisle, forty miles distant.

The pioneer merchant at the gap was James Stark, who came here in 1830, and opened a store in the building now owned by H. C. Zeigler.

The pioneer tavern-keeper was A. Forman, who located here in 1828, and hung out the usual sign, "Entertainment for man and beast." The tavern down at the forks of the road, now kept by R. B. Jones, was also one of "ye ancient hostelries." This was the old *stage tavern*. Here they changed horses and gave the passengers an opportunity of refreshing the inner man with either liquids or solids, or both, as the appetite and thirst demanded. This was known as the "Jamison Tavern." The old Forman Tavern, now owned by H. C. Zeigler, was occupied as a tavern till the spring of 1881.

The pioneer blacksmith of the gap was a Mr. Goshorn, who had a shop near the old Forman Tavern, in what is now the borough.

The pioneer resident physician of Shade Gap was Dr. Shade, who located here in 1842, and was murdered in 1876 by his son-in-law, Creswell Reese.

Shade Gap borough was incorporated in 18—. The burgess and Council for 1882 were: Burgess, H. C. Zeigler; Council, William McGowan, W. C. Swan, James Cree, William Campbell, W. D. Hyskell, and S. C. Montgomery; Clerk of the Council, D. C. Ray; Constable, D. S. Walters; Street Commissioner, G. W. Lamberson.

The business of the borough in 1882 consisted of one hotel, by William McGowan, who kept a temperance house; two stores, S. C. Montgomery (who is also postmaster) and W. C. Swan; one blacksmith, D. Thomas Bock; wheelwright, D. S. Walters; hardware-store and tin-shop, by H. C. Zeigler; cabinet-shop, by Frank Scott; shoe-shop, by S. D. Harvey. There are two physicians, W. D. Hyskell, George C. Borst; and Z. T. Jones, the druggist. W. C. Swan and H. C. Zeigler are the borough justices of the peace. There are also at this place two churches, academy, and district school-house. Population of Shade Gap borough in 1880 was 170.

CONSTABLES.

1871, George Corbin; 1872, H. C. Zeigler; 1873, Alexander Cree; 1874, G. C. Rhea; 1875–76, Robert Morrow; 1877, I. J. Scott; 1878, William Morrow; 1879–81, Alexander Cree.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1871–72, J. P. Rody, Henry Hirch; 1873, W. Campbell, H. Shearer, W. McGowan; 1874, D. Appleby, W. C. Swan; 1875, J. A. Shade; 1876, A Cree, John Smith; 1877, Mrs. W. C. Kuhn, W. H. Lee, W. McGowan; 1878, S. C. Montgomery, D. S. Walters, W. C. Swan, W. McGowan, W. H Lee; 1879, W. C. Kuhn, H. C. Zeigler; 1880, J. C. Roddy, S. C. Montgomery; 1881, J. Brown, William Cook, W. C. Swan, W. McGowen, D. S. Walters.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—There are but two churches in this township, one in the borough

of Shade Gap, built in 1847. Who the pioneer members were we are unable to say. This society is a part of a circuit, and is served alternately by the senior and junior preacher. The meeting-house is a frame building, located on the west side of Main Street.

The Presbyterian Church is located outside the borough and near William A. Hudson's. The old church was a log building, erected in 1800, and stood on the site of the present brick church edifice, built in 1848. The present trustees of the Presbyterian Church are J. E. Harper, S. C. Montgomery, Robert McNeil, William Wilson, and John J. Swan.

Musical.—The only social or musical organization in this township or borough is the SHADE GAP CORNET BAND, organized in November, 1880, with fifteen members. For 1882 the organization was as follows: S. C. Montgomery, leader; A. A. Minick, 1st E-flat cornet; Frank Scott, 2d E-flat cornet; W. C. Locke, solo B-flat cornet; S. N. Minick, 2d B-flat cornet; Charles Scott, solo alto; S. H. Price, 1st alto; John McGowan, 2d alto; J. E. McGowan, 1st B-flat tenor; John Swan, 2d B-flat tenor; E. H. Montgomery, B-flat baritone; C. G. Minick, tuba; William Wagoner, tuba; Miles Appleby, drum and cymbals; G. Neely and W. McGowan, small drums; J. E. McGowan, president; S. N. Minick, secretary; John Swan, treasurer.

Educational.—DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.—There are in this township eight school districts, which in 1881 had five months' school each, and employed six male and two female teachers at $20 per month each. There were in that year 114 male and 196 female pupils, and an average attendance of 148 scholars. The total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes during that year was $984.14; State appropriation, $311.43; total expenditures for the year, $1184.95.

SHADE GAP BOROUGH.—The borough has one school, and in 1881 a school was taught five months. Total amount of tax levied for that year was $76.81; State appropriation for the year, $42.15; total expenditures, $127.16.

The school board for 1882 were: President, W. C. Swan; Secretary, S. C. Montgomery; Treasurer, D. S. Walters; and Henry C. Zeigler, William McGowan, James Cree.

CHAPTER XL.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

THIS township extends northeast from the Little Juniata to the Centre County line, a distance of nearly twelve miles, embracing the Spruce Creek Valley and the country lying between the Tussey Mountains on the southeast and the hills of Warrior's Mark township on the northwest. The average width of the township is about four and a half miles. The surface has a general inclination towards the river, and that part of it in the valley of Spruce Creek is underlaid by limestone, and has a very productive soil. Although limited in extent, these lands are held in high esteem for agricultural purposes, and the valley contains a number of fine and well-improved farms. The evidences of comfort and plenty appear in the form of good roads and fences and handsome homes. Much of the northwestern slope of the valley contains rich deposits of iron ore, the development of which has enriched the township, and given it a foremost position among the iron manufacturing districts of the State. Within its bounds are two extensive furnaces, and in the best period of the manufacture of charcoal-iron it was the seat of six or eight forges. For the successful carrying on of these enterprises Spruce Creek and its principal affluent, Warrior's Mark Run, have been important factors. The former is a rapid, constant stream of clear mountain water, affording a number of powers in its course which have been well utilized. The latter stream has a smaller volume, but is also constant and supplied with mill-seats. It has a general southeastern course, and flows into Spruce Creek three miles above its mouth. The township is well supplied with springs, some of which are remarkable for their size and the excellence of their waters.

Early Settlers and Old Surveys.—Mention has already been made of Alexander Ewing. On Aug. 31, 1786, he took a warrant for three hundred and fifty acres of land, including an improvement begun in 1777. The survey, containing three hundred and eighty-four acres and one hundred and forty perches, preserves the north of Ireland name of "Aughnacloy." His next neighbor on the south, Zephaniah Weakland, owned an improvement made in May, 1786, by Jacob Miner. Elexous Fowler, another neighbor on the northwest side, owned a tract, including Spruce Creek, that was improved in 1783. The tract next below Weakland's is the old Travis farm called "Moulines," and was first improved in May, 1777. Continuing down the creek we find next Abraham Dean's tract at the Great Falls, called Mexico, the warrant for which was issued Sept. 2, 1784. From this tract to near the mouth of the creek, which was then called the East Branch of the Little Juniata, the best land had been taken up by speculators in 1766. Richard Rickets, in 1786, owned the tract at the junction of Warrior's Mark Run with Spruce Creek, that had been improved in 1781. Immediately below the forks and on the western side of the creek an improvement was begun in 1761 on a tract that in 1791 was divided between and occupied by John Spanogle and Henry Nearhoof. Passing down the creek the next old and adjoining survey included parts of the farms of John Q. Adams, Robert L. Henderson, David P. Henderson, and others. Imme-

diately below, and extending along the creek to its junction with the Little Juniata and up the north bank of that stream for more than half a mile, is a tract held by a warrant issued June 14, 1762, probably the oldest in the township. The application describes it as being "situated in the forks of Little Juniata Creek, including the clear meadows." On the original field-work of this survey, made Sept. 12, 1766, occurs probably the earliest application of the name "Spruce Creek" to the stream now known only by that designation.

Feb. 22, 1788, Abraham Sells applied for a warrant for twenty-five acres of land "lying on the mouth of Spruce Creek, including of one mill." The improvement was made in 1766.

On the 10th of July, 1789, James Hunter surveyed a route for a road from the head of the Cool Run to the Indian fording on Spruce Creek. The beginning tree stood at the road leading from Huntingdon to Northumberland. The points noted along the route were Charles Montgomery's barn, George Mathorn's lane, and John Smith's barn. The line crossed Warrior's Mark Run, and appeared to terminate about fifty-six perches southwest therefrom. Hunter, who was a surveyor of extensive practice, became the owner by deeds, executed in 1794 and 1795, of a large and valuable farm, since subdivided and held by Robert L. Henderson, John Q. Adams, and others. He resided there for a number of years. In 1817 it became the property of Joseph Moore.

The Gensimer, Pat. Madden, Dysart Plum Bottom, Stewart, Seeds, and other farms are parts of the London Company's land, and were warranted in 1766. An Indian path extending from Water Street to the path leading from Frankstown to the Bald Eagle's Nest, shown upon the old maps, traversed these lands in a northwest direction from the crossing of the Little Juniata, a short distance above Spruce Creek village.

James Armitage settled at an early date on Warrior's Mark Run, near Huntingdon Furnace, and warranted several tracts of land. The oldest warrant was issued July 23, 1776, and a survey was made thereon the next year by Thomas Smith, then deputy surveyor. Other warrants for adjacent lands were granted to him in 1785, 1786, and 1788. Some time before 1787 he had erected a grist-mill.

The following names appear upon the first assessment taken after the organization of the township at March sessions, 1789:

	Acres.
Armitage, James (mill)	300
Addleman, Andrew	.....
Boreland, John	300
Burgess, William	50
Boyd, Andrew (tannery)	150
Crain, Evan	.....
Cheney, Richard	200
Craffius, Peter	82
Clark, William	40
Calderwood, James	.....
Caldwell, James	150
Cox, Joseph	150
Davidson, Benjamin	412
Elder, David	100
Elder, Andrew	250
Fowler, Alexander	50
Foster, John	.....
Ferguson, William	.....
Fee, Joseph	.....
Green, Nathan	50
Gardner, Franciscus	.....
Ganoe, Jacob	100
Gill, John	.....
Hartsock, Jonathan	50
Hartline, Leonard	100
Hyskell, Benjamin	100
Ingram, John	514
Johnston, Benjamin	200
Jackson, James	150
Kerr, James	200
Kelly, William	150
Kent, Joseph	.....
Kane, James	.....
Kerr, Thomas	200
Kinter, John	200
Lewis, John	50
Lutz, Michael	100
Lewis, Evan	215
Loage, Hugh	230
Montgomery, Charles	150
Mattern, George	250
McCartney, Robert	200
McCreary, John	200
Massey, Mordecai	300
Meek, George	100
Moore, William	150
Montgomery, Thomas	150
McGuffock, Benjamin	45
McClellan, William	75
Mann, John	150
McClure, David	250
Mackey, James (distillery)	.....
Noble, John	150
Nearhoof, Henry	125
Peck, Daniel	200
Parks, James	200
Pennington, Daniel	300
Porter, Andrew, Sr. (grist-mill)	200
Rickett, Richard	80
Rickett, Edward	400
Ramsey, David	200
Ramsey, Alexander	150
Sells, Abraham (mills)	125
Spanogle, John	125
Smith, John	350
Stewart, Alexander	100
Stewart, Robert	300
Scott, David	200
Sexton, George	40
Travis, Widow	150
Thompson, William	150
Thompson, Thomas	150
Tipton, John	150
Vaughan, Thomas (mill)	25
Weakley, Zephaniah	100
Williams, James	300
Webb, John	.....
Weakley, William	.....
Weston, Thomas	150

Single Men.

John Montgomery. Alexander Ewing (mill).

Some of the foregoing were among the first settlers, but many had lived for a period in Franklin, and removed to distant parts, leaving no account of their settlement in the township.

George Mattern, a native of Germany, came from Maryland in 1779, and the following year secured a deed for his land, upon which he had already built a cabin. Into this he and his family moved the same year. Besides Catherine, his wife, there were children named George, Jacob, Adam, Andrew, David, John, Elizabeth, and Catherine. The cabin stood near where was afterwards the "Seven Stars" building, a large log house used for tavern purposes many years, and which was not demolished until 1866. The elder Mattern died in 1810. His daughters married Truman Curtis and Andrew Truby. George, the oldest son, married Catherine Hyskell, and settled west of Franklinville, on the present John B. Thompson farm, where he died in 1833. He was the father of John Mattern, of Centre County; Samuel, living at Franklinville at the age of eighty-five years;[1] George P., and Jacob S., deceased. The daughters married Henry Fulton, John Gray, Isaac Gray, and William McPherran. The second son of George, Sr., Jacob, lived on the homestead until his death in 1851, at the age of eighty-one years. He was the father of sons named John W., David B., Andrew, and Henry, who moved to the West; George W., owning the homestead; William J., living in Clarion County; and Jacob and Jeremiah, living in Hollidaysburg. Daughters married Samuel Conrad, William Stevens, George Shoup, John B. Thompson, Samuel Miller, and Alexander Babb. John and Andrew Mattern moved to Ohio and Clarion County. David, the fifth son, married Catherine Wareham, and died on the present Ingram farm in Franklin township. He had daughters, who married John Marks and Samuel Marks, of Tyrone; Samuel Jones, of the same place; Caleb Jones, of Minnesota; Angus Gill, of Clearfield; and

[1] Since deceased.

Nicholas Parks, of Franklin. His sons were named David J., John W., and George, the latter being killed by a railway engine at Tyrone Forges.

About the same time, 1780, Charles Montgomery, an Irishman, came from Maryland and settled on the present Stewart farm. He died in the township at an advanced age. Of his sons, John removed to Williamsburg; Thomas died in the township, one of his daughters becoming the wife of William B. Johnston; Charles, after living on the homestead a number of years, removed to Armstrong County. The daughters married John Porter, of Alexandria, and John King, who removed to Clarion County.

William Ingram settled on the present Ingram farm about 1787, living there until his death some time about 1830. He had two sons, John and William. A daughter married Samuel Wigton, of Franklin. The oldest son was married to Mary Ann McCartney, and they were the parents of sons named Robert O., William D., and John W. Ingram. Adjoining the Ingram farm lived as pioneers John Nichol and James Clarke, and below Ingram was the farm on which lived Robert McCartney,[1] one of the earliest prominent settlers of Franklin. Farther up the stream, on a farm yet owned by the Travis family, John Travis settled at an early day. His son James was the progenitor of the family now living in Franklin. Next above was the farm of George Thompson, of Irish descent, the father of Gardner M. and Harris Thompson, who removed to Illinois. Evan Crain lived on the farm next above the latter, and was a settler there before any of the foregoing. The road leading from his improvements was called "Crain's path," and was a landmark among the pioneers. He was the father of sons named John, Evan, Henry, Abraham, and Benjamin, and descendants of his family yet remain in the township.

Alexander Ewing crossed Tussey's Mountain from Barree before 1790, and settled at what is now Graysville, owning a large tract of land in that vicinity, and being also the owner of mills. He was a devout Presbyterian, and in 1809 went to Lancaster County to procure a large Bible, which he carried all the way in his arms to his Franklin home. This book is now the property of his grandson, A. B. Ewing, of Franklinville. He died in 1828, and his wife in 1831. Of their children, Thomas, the oldest son, married a daughter of John Bailey and removed to the West; William, the second son, born in 1798, married Rachel Gray and removed to Venango County. He was the father of Alexander G. Ewing, of Franklin township. James, another son, was the husband of Esther Bailey, and lived until his death at Graysville, departing this life in 1854. The youngest son, John, born in 1808, is yet a resident of Graysville; Mary, a daughter, became the wife of James G. McWilliams, of Centre County, and is also a resident of the above place at the age of eighty-two years. At Graysville, Jonathan McWilliams was an early settler, following the blacksmith's trade. Subsequently he made axes on Fowler's Run near the gap of the mountain. He attained legislative honors, and was elected associate judge. His sons were John B., George W., Thomas, and Samuel, the latter being a banker at McVeytown, Mifflin Co.

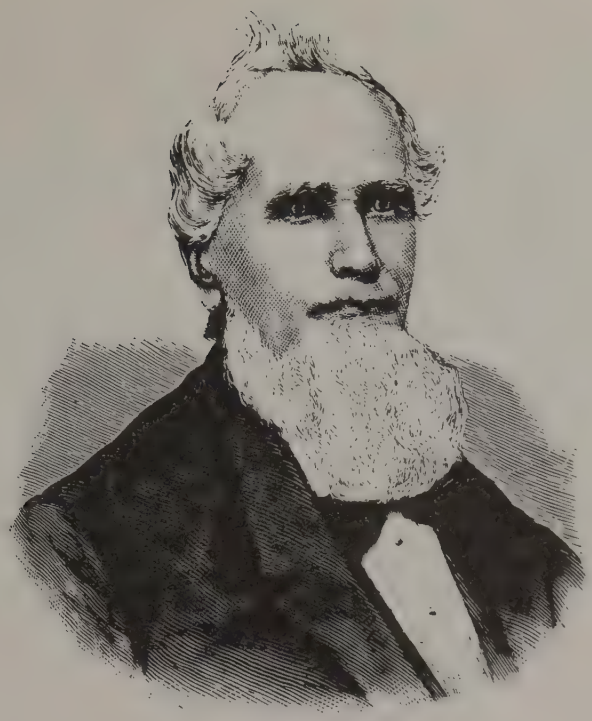
David Stewart, a native of Dauphin County, came to Pennsylvania Furnace as a manager, but subsequently became an associate of John Lyon and Anthony Shorb as owners of the furnace. In 1831 he moved to Coleraine Forges, and lived there until his death in May, 1869, aged seventy-seven years. He was the father of S. C. Stewart, of Tyrone Forges, and of other sons who removed to Ohio. Two of his daughters were married to the Rev. J. R. Hughes and L. M. Speer, also of that State; and two others, Catherine W. and Margaret, occupy the homestead at Coleraine. A sister of David Stewart became the wife of John Lyon, who was the father of George W. Lyon, of Pennsylvania Furnace.

George Anshutz, the pioneer of the iron interests in Huntingdon County, lived at Huntingdon Furnace from about 1795 till 1830, when he removed to Pittsburgh. He had sons named George, Jacob, and Christian, who left the township about the same time. At a later period James and Joseph Dysart settled southwest from the furnace, coming from Mifflin County. They were the sons of Joseph Dysart, and nephews of Col. Alexander Dysart, of Sinking Valley, for a number of years one of the most popular men in the county. James Dysart married Betsey Roller, a daughter of Philip Roller, of Morris, and moved to Lee County, Ill. He was the father of John Dysart, of Porter township; of the Hon. Joseph P. Dysart, of Iowa; and of sons named Alexander, William, Philip, and Samuel, living in Illinois. Joseph Dysart lived on a farm adjoining James' many years, when he moved to Tyrone. His daughters became the wives of E. B. Isett, Dr. Samuel Conrad, and —— McLain. The sons were named Wilson, James, John, and William.

Daniel Conrad, from Lancaster County, lived on Eden Hill until his death. He was the father of daughters who married George Dinsmore, David Henderson, James Dickson, and William Hunt. The sons were Samuel, who became a Baptist minister in Indiana County; Daniel, who died in Franklin; John, who lived at McAlevy's Fort until his death, and who was the father of Wilber F. Conrad, of Tyrone; and Fletcher, Benson W., and Charles Conrad, of Philadelphia.

In the same neighborhood Hugh Seeds improved a farm which is now owned by his son, John C. Robert Henderson, a native of County Derry, Ireland, came

[1] Robert McCartney was drowned Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1813, in fording the Little Juniata at James Gray's fording, near the Dr. McPherran place. Up to February 11th his body had not been recovered, and his administrators offered a reward of twenty dollars for its recovery. He was remarkable for stature, being six feet and six inches in height.



ALEXANDER STEWART.

Robert E. Stewart was born in County Down, Ireland, and when forty years old left his native land, and in the sailing-ship "Faithful" sailed for the new world beyond the sea. After a stormy passage of ten weeks he landed in New York, and with a spade on his back with which to examine the soil, he started inland on foot. His idea was to travel until he found a location where land was cheap and the soil good. Arrived in the big valley in Huntingdon County, Pa., he obtained employment on a farm, where he remained a short time. Here he met with Miss Elizabeth Emmet, who, unknown to him, had crossed the ocean in the same vessel and at the same time he did. Miss Emmet was thirty years of age, full of life and vigor, and well fitted to be a pioneer wife and mother. After a short courtship they were married. The next spring they came into what is now Franklin township, and located on six hundred and forty acres of land he had bought from the State. As they looked over the broad acres they had bought, covered with the primeval forest, watered by mountain brooks and springs of pure water, with wild game of every kind in great abundance, and with the streams stocked with every variety of fish, and felt that it was all theirs, it seemed to their proud hearts a second garden of Eden. They named it Eden Farm, and it is still known as Eden Hill.

Until Mr. Stewart could build a cabin they lived and slept under a large oak tree. The cabin was built of poles, and covered with short boughs and dirt, and served as a home until fall. The cabin built, he cleared away the trees and brush from a spot whereon he raised a good garden, and later in the year had prepared a piece for buckwheat, on which he raised a crop that season. By fall he had built a comfortable log house, every part of which he made with his axe, save the roof, and it was thatched with straw. In the home thus built their children—who were Alexander, Martha, Elizabeth, and Robert—were born (the last of these died in boyhood), and in it Mr. Stewart died in 1837. His wife died there also, after living sixty years on the farm which she lived to see in truth a garden of Eden to herself and children.

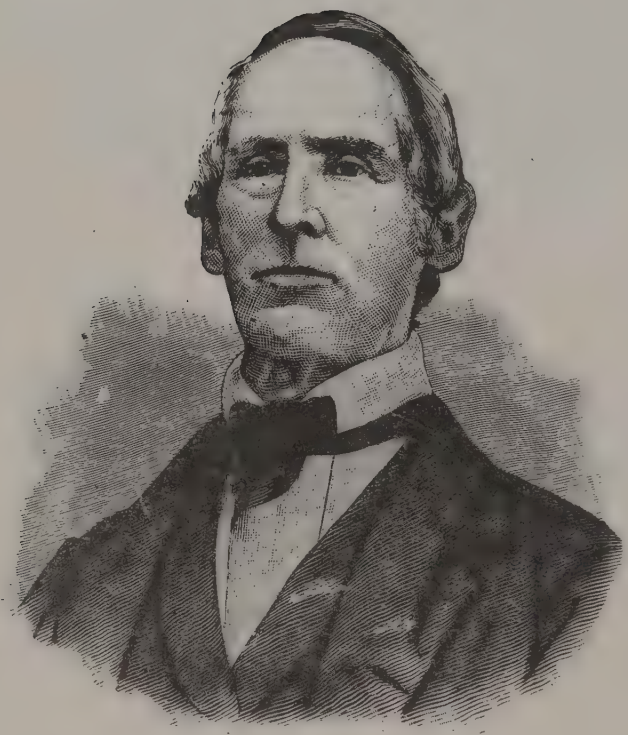
When they first settled on the place the Indians were still very troublesome, and Mr. Stewart and his wife many times slept in the bushes at night, and he learned what it was to dodge around among the hills, expecting every moment to hear the crack of the red man's rifle. At times, when the danger from the Indians became too great, the family would leave their homes and go to the fort at Huntingdon.

They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, and were strict in their observance of the Sabbath and church rules. At his death he left half of his farm to his two daughters, the balance to his son Alexander, who was born Aug. 18, 1794. Growing to manhood on the home farm, among the dangers and hardships of pioneer life, he seemed to inherit the sterling virtues and the rugged character of the men of the times. His school experience was confined to fourteen and one-half days at the Birmingham school. After the school-house was built in the neighborhood he generally boarded the teacher, with whose assistance, after school hours, he fitted himself for any ordinary business.

He married Miss Elizabeth Evens, who was born on shipboard in 1796, when her parents were emigrating from Scotland to this country. They bought a farm in Allegheny County, Pa, on which they settled, and on which they were living when Mr. Stewart went to their neighborhood to visit a friend. He met and became acquainted with Miss Evens, and six months after returned, and their marriage was the result. Prior to her parents settling in Allegheny County, they remained a short time in North Carolina, where they first landed. The wedding tour of the new married couple was a horseback ride from the home of the bride to that of the groom. Her horse, saddle, and bridle was her wedding dowry. In 1840 Mr. Stewart erected a fine cut-stone house, the like of which is not to be seen in all the country around. The cellar wall is three and one-half feet thick. The wall of the house from top to bottom is two feet thick. The stone around the windows and doors reach through the entire thickness of the wall, making a structure as strong as its internal appointments are elegant. It is now, with half of the farm then owned by him, the property of his son, Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Stewart was, like his father, a Presbyterian of the old school, as was his wife. In politics he was a Democrat, and held different township offices, though he was not a politician. He departed this life leaving behind him the record of an honest, upright life. To them were born the following children: Mary; Robert E.; George W., born Aug. 14, 1827; Martha, May 16, 1829; Elizabeth, March 3, 1831; Rachel, June 2, 1832; Andrew J., July 7, 1835; Franklin, Nov. 14, 1836; Jane, Jan. 1, 1838; William W., May 1, 1840, and David P., Feb. 27, 1842. The farm of Alexander is now owned by his sons George W. and Andrew J., both worthy representatives of an honored name.

George W. married Miss Margaret Ginter, Aug. 14, 1852. Their children were Alexander G., born Oct. 22, 1856; John E., Aug. 3, 1858; David P., Feb. 9, 1860; Elizabeth, April 11, 1862; Barbara, Jan. 15, 1864; George B. McClellan, Dec. 20, 1865; Andrew J., Nov. 8, 1867; Rachel, July 24, 1869. For his second wife he married on the 21st day of February, 1872, Miss Martha E. Goodman. Their union has been blessed with six children, viz.: James, born Jan. 22, 1873; Maggie May, March 21, 1874; Esther C., Sept. 5, 1875; Washington, May 27, 1877; Glen Dola, July 10, 1879; Alphed P., April 12, 1881.



David Henderson

from Chester County about 1800, and died on the Bald Eagle Ridge some eight years later, leaving a family of eight children. Of these, Samuel, the oldest, died on the Henry Kuhn place; Thomas removed to Ohio; Robert died in Centre County; John died in Warrior's Mark (he was the father of Robert L. Henderson, of that township); Joseph removed to Colorado, and Elias to California; David, of whom we append a short sketch, another son, has lived in Franklin and vicinity most of the time since 1800. He was married to Margaret Conrad, and reared children as follows: Robert L., residing on the "Moore" farm; Thomas K., living at Union Furnace; Samuel C., living at Warrior's Mark; David P., occupying the homestead; Elizabeth married Daniel Weight; and Isabella, John S. Weight, both of Warrior's Mark; Jane, Samuel Dysart, of Illinois; and Mary, living at Spruce Creek.

David Henderson was born June 30, 1797, in Bald Eagle Valley, in what is now Taylor township, Centre Co., Pa. His father, Robert Henderson, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and emigrated to this country from County Derry during the Revolutionary war. He reared a family of nine sons and one daughter. He died when David, the subject of this memoir, was but seven years old, leaving him at that tender age to the charity of a cold, unfeeling world. When fourteen years of age he was employed by the Anshutz Iron Company at Huntingdon Furnace to carry their mail to and from Alexandria, Pa., which was then their nearest post-office. This position he filled for one year, at the expiration of which time he was apprenticed to Joseph Wagner to learn the shoemaking business. After serving three years and learning his trade, he for a time worked as a journeyman shoemaker. He then for the purpose of bettering his fortune went to the State of Ohio, accomplishing most of the distance on foot. Arrived at his destination he worked for some time at his trade. He was then prostrated by a severe attack of sickness, on recovering from which he concluded to retrace his steps to the land of his nativity. Purchasing a horse for forty dollars he made the homeward journey on horseback, arriving at Wallace's tavern, near Union Furnace, with but twelve and one-half cents in his purse. This he paid for a feed for his horse, then made his way to Half-Moon Valley, where he joined his mother in her humble home.

Soon after he commenced working at his trade in Franklin township, on the premises now owned by Judge Laporte, his only capital being the forty dollars received for his horse. Here he did a large amount of work for the extensive iron-works in that neighborhood, viz., Pennsylvania, Bald Eagle, and Huntingdon Furnaces and Coleraine Forges. It was at a time when the work had to be done entirely by hand, and he employed as many as eighteen journeymen at one time. He received his pay in bar-iron, which he wagoned to Pittsburgh twice a year. About the time he thought the teams would have reached the summit of the Allegheny Mountains he would start on foot, overtake and precede them to Pittsburgh, where he would sell his iron, purchase leather, etc., to reload his wagons for their homeward trip. In 1821 he married Margaret Conrad, a most estimable lady, who, after a life of exemplary Christian piety and usefulness, died April 10, 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Henderson in 1831 commenced farming on the farm now known as the homestead, one and a half miles from the village of Spruce Creek, in Franklin township, Huntingdon Co., Pa. For the farm he paid the then large sum of seventeen hundred dollars. To the pursuit thus adopted by him he ever afterwards devoted his undivided energies. He never speculated nor engaged in any other business, and in time became, as is now said by many, one of the most successful farmers in the county, paying for one farm only to buy and in time to pay for another. In the year 1864 he purchased a property in the village of Spruce Creek, to which he removed and where he spent the last years of his life, dying Oct. 7, 1882. At the time of his death he was possessed of considerable wealth of real and personal estate. He was the father of a large family of children, four sons and four daughters being still living. He died surrounded with all the comforts of life which wealth, domestic happiness, and filial affection were capable of affording, and universally esteemed and respected. Mr. Henderson was a man of genial disposition, social habits, and kindly nature. In his after-years he became very fond of entertaining his friends with the reminiscences and experiences of early life, an interesting fund of which a good memory had blessed him with. He commenced the battle of life under adverse circumstances, but fought it bravely and well with none of the modern advantages of an early education. Without money or friends, and with nothing to rely upon but his own resources, his success in life was owing entirely to diligence in business, untiring industry, and that keen insight into human nature and the practical business affairs of life with which nature had endowed him; and he is an evidence of what may be accomplished by prudence, economy, and industry, habits which, if strictly observed and properly cultivated, cannot fail of ultimate success.

The lands lying at the mouth of Spruce Creek were warranted June 4, 1762, but were not patented until many years afterwards. On the east side of the creek the Bebault brothers erected simple mills in the colonial period, and made other slight improvements. During the Revolution this property was occupied by Levi Hicks, who operated the mill. He was a brother of Moses and Gershom Hicks, both unmarried men, who had their home at Water Street. Levi had a half-breed for a wife and several children. This fact led him to believe that he would have immunity from Indian attacks, and he consequently paid no heed to the warnings of his neighbors, who urged him to go

to some fort, in the spring of 1778, when Indians were reported to be about. On the 12th of May that year he started his mill as usual, early in the morning, and then went to get his breakfast. While at the house he procured a needle and thread to mend his moccasins, and returning to the mill seated himself in the door to do this work. He soon heard the rustling of leaves near the mill, but having no idea that Indians were about, he imprudently, and contrary to his custom, went to see what caused it, leaving his wife in the mill. While advancing towards the spot from whence the noise issued, he was shot through the heart. Mrs. Hicks heard the gun and ran down to the river, crossed the fording, and sped with all haste towards Lytle's Fort. On the way she met a horseman, but could hardly make him understand her, but when he comprehended the story he quickly rode to the fort. Mrs. Hicks then for the first time saw her boy, about ten years old, following her, which recalled her thoughts to her children. Arriving at the fort, the men there refused to go in pursuit of the Indians, on one pretext or other, until the next day. They then found Hicks scalped on the spot where he fell. A little girl who had ventured out to see what the Indians were doing to her father was knocked on the head, scalped, and left for dead. The Indians left without entering the house, into which the little girl managed to crawl, where she was found the next day sitting in a corner and gibbering like an idiot. Her face and head were covered with clotted blood. Two children were lying on the floor crying, and the infant in the cradle was moaning for nourishment. The scalped girl lived a number of years, but, not having had medical attendance, became feeble-minded. No clue of the Indians could be obtained, nor did any other depredation follow the murder of Hicks.[1]

After the Revolution Abraham Sells lived a number of years at the mouth of Spruce Creek, and later Jacob Beigle owned a tract of six hundred acres on both sides of the river, including the mill-seat, which was parceled out among his sons. In 1827, Jacob Isett purchased the property, and the same year his son, John S., made it his home, residing at Spruce Creek since that period. He was born at Arch Spring, Oct. 14, 1799, and at the age of twenty-six years married Mary N., a daughter of Edward Bell, of Bell's Mills. Of their family, nine attained majority, viz.: Edward B., president of the Altoona Bank, but residing at Spruce Creek; William D., a merchant in Altoona; Jacob H., living on part of the homestead; John D., a citizen of the upper part of the valley; and daughters who married, Eleanor, James K. Lawrence; Mary, James Gardner, who died at Spruce Creek in 1858; Ann, C. F. Sargent, of West Philadelphia; and Lucretia, the youngest, is the wife of Dr. Sidney Thompson, of Spruce Creek.

Following the development of the iron interests of Franklin, the population increased rapidly, many of those coming in remaining as permanent settlers. The property list of the divided township contained the following names in 1812:

	Acres.
Anshutz, George (furnace, forge, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, 23 horses)	1000
Boreland, James	40
Barcaloe, James	.....
Biegle, Jacob (grist- and saw-mills)	594
Biegle, Daniel	.....
Biegle, John, Jr.	.....
Bailey, Jesse, Jr.	19
Bartlett, John	100
Biegle, George	.....
Caskey, John	50
Conrad, Daniel	.....
Crain, Evan	200
Clark, James	200
Cartwright, Moses	.....
Cartwright, Edward	.....
Conrad, Michael	.....
Dearmont, Daniel	.....
Dougherty, Anthony	.....
Davis, Morgan	30
Dysart, Joseph	200
Eavy, John	165
Elder, David	116
Ewing, Alexander (grist- and saw-mill)	380
Eighmy, Peter	.....
Foster, John	100
Flemming, Thomas	80
Graham, Jeremiah	.....
Gray, Samuel	29
Gray, John (tavern)	150
Garland, Moses	.....
Graffius, Daniel	60
Garland, Henry	.....
Gurney & Patton (saw-mill and forge)	100
Hicks, Widow	.....
Hunter, James	309
Hastline, Leonard	200
Hostler, John	183
Hardy, George	.....
Haines, Jacob	.....
Johnston, David	200
Jackson, James	.....
Johnston, Thomas	.....
Jackson, George	.....
Ingram, William	534
Jamieson, John	8
Kuhn, Henry	135
Kellerman, Frederick	.....
Kerr, Joseph	8
Law, Benjamin	89
Leeper, Samuel	.....
Miller, John	.....
Mattern, Widow	.....
McClelland, William	.....
Marshall, Samuel (grist-mill, tavern, and distillery)	87
Myers, Jacob	.....
Montgomery, Thomas (saw-mill)	80
Mattern, David	.....
McCartney, Robert (distillery)	332
Mattern, John	.....
Mattern, George (heirs)	280
McCauley, James	.....
Meroney, Thomas	.....
McWilliams, James	.....
McDonald, Patrick	.....
McClelland, Widow	46
Mattern, George	104
Mattern, Andrew	.....
Murray, Thomas	.....
Mackey, James	.....
Miller, John	50
Moreland, John	.....
McDermit, William (steel furnace, forge, and store)	178
Mattern, Jacob	33
McWilliams, William	127
Nichol (distillery)	187
Palgrove, George, Sr.	.....
Palgrove, George, Jr.	.....
Peck, Henry	236
Potts, Stephen	.....
Richardson, George	470
Richardson, William	.....
Richardson, Alexander	80
Rumberger, Adam	.....
Rickett, Isaac	12
Roche, Edward	.....
Stonebraker, John	65
Simpson, James	.....
Stewart, John	.....
Stewart, Robert	20
Stonebraker, Valentine	.....
Stewart, William	.....
Truby, Jacob	336
Tritter, Jacob	.....
Thompson, George (distillery)	322
Travis, John	188
Tries, John	.....
Van Zandt, Breese	.....
Van Allen, Peter	.....
Woolheaver, Adam	.....
Wright, Frederick	.....
Williamson, James	.....
Wagoner, Jacob	.....
Wilson, Thomas	.....
Wurtz, Peter	10
Williamson, Hiram	.....
Wagoner, Joseph	.....
Zeek, Charles	.....

Single Freemen.

Belman, Peter.	McPherran, John.
Brady, John.	Montgomery, Charles, Jr.
Cragin, Robert.	Mattern, Daniel.
Clark, Amos.	McCurdy, Daniel.
Clark, James J.	McDermit, William.
Calderwood, John.	McDermit, Joseph.
Elder, Robert.	Patton, William.
Freeman, Adam.	Ramsey, Archibald.
Gray, John, Jr.	Truby, Jacob, Jr.
Hemphill, Jacob.	Truby, Jonathan.
Johnston, Patterson.	Wilson, Abraham.
Kuhn, John.	Wakefield, James.
Murren, Joseph.	Wilson, James.
McKinney, Daniel.	Williamson, Hiram.

In 1880 the population of Franklin township was 1129.

Civil Organization.—At the March sessions of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1789, the petition of a number of inhabitants of the north end of Tyrone township was read, setting forth the difficulties they labor under from the extent of said township, and praying for relief in the premises, when it was

[1] *Vide* Jones, Juniata Valley.

"Ordered that it be recommended to his Excellency the President, and the Supreme Executive Council, to erect the north end of Tyrone township aforesaid into a separate township and district for the purpose of electing Justices of the Peace, to be recorded by the name of Franklin Township, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning on the Little Juniata River, at the line of Huntingdon township [now Porter], thence up the same to the corner of Frankstown township at Logan Narrows, thence by the line of Frankstown township to the line of Northumberland County; thence by the same to the corner of Barree township; thence by the line of Barree to the line of Huntingdon township, and thence by the same to the place of beginning."

Warrior's Mark township was set off from Franklin January sessions, 1798, and by the formation of Centre County a part of the northern end was shorn off. Since the organization the principal officers have been as follows:

CONSTABLES.

1789, Shadrach Tipton; 1790, Robert Stewart; 1791, Abraham Sell; 1792, Thomas Kerr; 1793, John Mann; 1794, James Dixon; 1795, Daniel Plimpton; 1796, Benjamin Johnston; 1797, Thomas Thompson; 1798, Charles Montgomery; 1799, Jacob Truby; 1800, Mordecai Massey; 1801, Leonard Hastline; 1802, William Ingram; 1803, James Hunter; 1804, John Stull; 1805, Henry Coon; 1806, Henry Traver; 1807, John Stull; 1808, William McClellan; 1809, John Gray; 1810, Alexander Ewing; 1811, David Elder; 1812, John Nichol; 1813, George Mathorn; 1814–15, Benjamin Law; 1816, Jacob Mathorn; 1817, John Stonebraker; 1818, John Kuhn; 1819, Samuel W. Caldwell; 1820, Isaac Hazlett; 1821, Thomas Owens; 1822, James Dysart; 1823, John McFerrin; 1824, Israel Evans; 1825, William Ingram; 1826–32, John H. Stonebraker; 1833, David Garland; 1834, Joseph Tippery.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1790, Alexander Stewart; 1791, Charles Montgomery, Robert McCartney; 1792, Evan Lewis, Henry Nearhoof; 1793, John Glenn, David Scott; 1794, Andrew Boyd, Charles Montgomery; 1795, David Lewis, Samuel Marshall; 1796, John Nichol, Abraham Elder; 1797, Evan Lewis, James Gibson; 1798, George Hinkle, John Tester; 1799, Henry Nearhoof, John Borland; 1800, James Armitage, John Glenn.

SUPERVISORS OF ROADS.

1790, John Smith; 1791, Thomas Kerr, George Meek; 1792, Robert Stewart, George Meek; 1793, Thomas Weston, Henry Nearhoof; 1794, Archibald Ramsey, George Mathorn; 1795, John McClure, Charles Montgomery; 1796, James Hunter, Alexander Stewart; 1797–98, John Spanogle, David Lewis; 1799, Leonard Hartline, Mordecai Massey; 1800, Jonathan Hartsock, John Evans; 1801, Robert McCartney, Alexander Ewing; 1802, S. Marshall, Evan Crane; 1803, Jacob Truby, John Bickel; 1804, William Ingram, John Spanogle; 1805, Jonathan Travis, John Spanogle; 1806, David Elder, George Mathorn; 1807, George Thompson, John Stonebraker; 1808, John Gray, Thomas Montgomery; 1809, John Foster, Henry Peck; 1810, James Clark, Robert McCartney; 1813, John Nichol, Caleb Roller; 1814, James Borland, Jacob Mathorn; 1815–16, Edward B. Patton, Samuel Gray; 1817, Leonard Hartline, George Beigle; 1818, George Thompson, Jacob Beigle; 1819, John Stonebraker, George Thompson; 1820, John Stonebraker, John Stewart; 1821, James Clark, John Beigle; 1822–23 (no report); 1824, Thomas Ewing, Robert Moore; 1825, Charles Montgomery, Alexander Stewart; 1826, David Mattern, John McPherran; 1826, Robert Elder, William Lytle, Jr.; 1827, David Mattern, Davis Junkinger; 1828, Stephen Davis, John Stonebraker; 1829–30, Adam Rumberger, Thomas Johnston; 1831, James Wilson, Richard Jones; 1832, Henry Crane, Joseph Dysart; 1833, Thomas Montgomery, David Henderson; 1834, William H. Beck, Thomas Taylor; 1835, William H. Beck, John Allen; 1836, Joseph Wagner, John Allen; 1837, John Mark, John H. Stonebraker; 1838, James Ewing, Hugh Seeds; 1839, James Enyeart, James Travis; 1840, John W. Mattern, Samuel McPherran; 1841, Richard Jones, Christopher Getts; 1842, John McCurdy, Daniel Weight; 1843, J. S. Mattern, Anderson Henry; 1844, Samuel Jones, J. H. Stonebraker; 1845, John H. Stonebraker, Gardner M. Thompson; 1846, John H. Stonebraker, Joseph Travis; 1847, John S. Isett, J. McWilliams; 1848, John Conrad, James Oliver; 1849, Christopher Wigton, Abraham Crane; 1850, John L. Travis, John McPherran; 1851, William Coleburn, Alexander Stewart; 1852, David Henderson, John Wray; 1853, George W. Mattern, Hugh Seeds; 1854, Abraham Weight, James Ewing; 1855, J. H. Stonebraker, Abraham Crane; 1856, William B. McWilliams, J. H. Stonebraker; 1857, John B. Thompson, John L. Travis; 1858, John Keimer, G. M. Thompson; 1859, David Henderson, Frederick Crissman; 1860, James Oliver, Robert T. Henderson; 1861, David C. Gates, Abraham Weight; 1862, Samuel Sprankle, Daniel Conrad; 1863, A. Crane, A. S. McPherran; 1864, George W. Mattern, John Q. Adams; 1865, John L. Travis, Washington Stewart; 1866, George W. Reynolds, Abraham Weight; 1867, Daniel Conrad, J. B. Thompson; 1868, W. B. McWilliams, Samuel Thompson; 1869, R. C. Ingram, John McPherran; 1870–71, H. McMonigal, J. Fisher; 1872, James Oliver, J. Q. Adams; 1873, Abram Hight, John Archey; 1874, Samuel Wigton, E. E. Boist; 1875, G. W. Reynolds, Robert Henderson; 1876, C. Miller, John Ebberts; 1877, Andrew Oliver, William Wray; 1878, A. Minnimer, James S. Mattern; 1879, N. Minnimer, W. D. Ingram; 1880, William B. McWilliams, W. S. Love; 1881, W. S. Love, Thomas McWilliams, George Kryder.

A number of roads were located soon after the township was organized, and the highways then opened have retained their essential features until the present. In 1810 the road from Coleraine to the mouth of Spruce Creek was laid out, running over the hills. Before this time the principal road out of the valley was from Marshall's mill to the "Hook," thence over a spur of Tussey Mountain down the narrows to the Little Juniata and the Shaver's Creek Valley. Later the main road from Coleraine was located along the creek, and a turnpike built through the valley, which is yet maintained.

AUDITORS.

1835, James Dysart; 1836, Jonathan McWilliams; 1837, James McPherran; 1838, William Murray, John Ingram; 1839, William H. Beck; 1840, James Ewing; 1841, William Hunt; 1842, Thompson Burdige; 1843, James Dysart; 1844, William Riley; 1845, Hays Hamilton; 1846, Richard Jones; 1847, C. Wigton; 1848, John Q. Adams; 1849, William B. Johnston; 1850, James Travis; 1851, Samuel Wigton, William Riley; 1852, John Q. Adams; 1853, James Oliver; 1854, James Morrow; 1855, Moses Miller; 1856, John Zentmeyer; 1857, Adam Keith; 1858, John Q. Adams; 1859, Samuel Wigton; 1860, Samuel Thompson; 1861, Alfred Porter, William B. Johnston; 1862, A. G. Ewing; 1863, George W. Mattern; 1864, John W. Mattern; 1865, A. G. Ewing; 1866, Samuel Wigton; 1867, G. W. Mattern; 1868, A. G. Ewing; 1869, George W. Mattern; 1870–71, J. Q. Adams; 1872, R. Ingram; 1873, E. B. Isett; 1874, John Laporte; 1875, Samuel Wigton; 1876, D. M. Thompson; 1877, W. B. Johnston; 1878, D. M. Miller; 1879, John B. Isett; 1880, John B. Thompson; 1881, John Q. Adams.

General Manufacturing and Business Interests.—One of the first powers improved was at the mouth of Spruce Creek, and was made to operate the Bebault mill, built about 1775, and being of the same type as the Minor mill, described in the history of Porter township. It was here that Levi Hicks, the miller, was massacred by Indians, May 12, 1778. Next the mill property became widely known as belonging to Abraham Sells, who had also a distillery and public-house. Jacob Beigle was the next owner, and improved the Bebault mill. The property passing into the hands of John S. Isett, in 1828 he built the mill which is at present in operation there. It is a four-story frame, fifty by sixty feet, and is supplied with four runs of stones. The motor is a fourteen-foot overshot-wheel, and the power has also operated a plaster-mill since 1870. The mills have been the property of Edward B. Isett since 1864. In 1836, John S. Isett built a bloom forge of two fires opposite

the mill, which was kept in operation pretty generally until 1861. It was called "Stockdale," from the family name of the proprietor's mother, and this title was applied to all the manufacturing interests on Spruce Creek at this point and to that part of the village lying in Franklin, but which is now embraced in the village of Spruce Creek. In 1868 the forge was displaced by a foundry and machine-shop, which was operated a number of years. In 1875 additions were made to the building and the whole converted into the Stockdale Woolen-Factory, by John B. and William D. Isett, and the water-power supplemented by steam. The factory contained one set of machinery and was operated chiefly on jeans, but after a few years was discontinued. The building yet remains, but most of the equipments have been removed, Stockdale's manufacturing interests being limited to the grinding-mills before named.

The building of Huntingdon Furnace was the beginning of the most important era in the industrial history of Franklin township. In 1792, George Anshutz, a native of Alsace, France, erected the first blast-furnace in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which was abandoned after two years' operation, on account of the mistake made in locating it there, being too remote from the ore-mines. Returning to the East, Mr. Anshutz had his attention directed to the rich ore-fields of Franklin, and was not slow to see that water-power, wood for charcoal, and all the elements for carrying on a successful business were close at hand. He at once conceived the idea that there a blast-furnace could be easily maintained which might be made the nucleus of an immense iron trade. Filled with this idea he succeeded in enlisting in his enterprise Mordecai Massey, afterwards, Judge John Gloninger, of Lebanon, and Martin Dubbs, of Philadelphia, who formed themselves into the firm of John Gloninger & Co., for the purpose of establishing a charcoal blast-furnace, and carrying on mining at some point in Northwestern Huntingdon County. Although some of the partners had ample means, their faith in the enterprise does not seem to have been very strong, so that the beginning was made on a very small scale. Fifteen acres of land were purchased near the present Warrior's Mark line in 1796, upon which was built a small furnace, and one horse and a yoke of cattle were provided as a working outfit. George Anshutz was a practical ironmaster, and he managed the business with so much care and thrift that from the first it became profitable. The proceeds were invested in the purchase of mineral lands, so that in 1819 the company owned a tract of forty thousand acres, besides having several new furnaces and the celebrated Tyrone Iron-Works, which consisted of forges, rolling- and slitting-mills, and a nail-factory. Besides these there were grist- and saw-mills, stores, and well-tilled farms in such numbers that the company ranked as one of the richest in the State before a score of years had passed around. Meantime it was found that the water-power of the "old seat" was not sufficient to work the furnace up to the capacity required, and a "new seat" was found about two miles farther down Warrior's Mark Run, at Armitage's mill, where a furnace of large capacity was erected about 1805. This locality is yet known as Huntingdon Furnace, and is one of the most beautiful furnace seats in the country. The Armitage mill, which this interest displaced, was one of the oldest in the township. It was built by Caleb Armitage before Franklin became a separate organization. The company maintained its mill at the "old seat" a number of years, but erected, in due time, a good mill near the new furnace which is yet in operation. The furnace has also been rebuilt, and when last in blast produced forty-five tons of excellent iron per week. About 1835 all the partners except Shoenberger sold their interests in Huntingdon County to the firm of Short, Stewart & Co., rival iron manufacturers and proprietors of the Pennsylvania Furnace. Under this arrangement one of the new owners, John Lyon, took up his residence at Huntingdon Furnace, and other partners lived at the different iron-works controlled by the company, which now carried on its business on a scale never before attained. In the course of a few years a division of property was made, whereby Peter Shoenberger became the owner of Huntingdon Furnace and a large tract of land adjoining, rich in mineral wealth or affording good farms. This in time passed into the hands of the present owners, George and John H. Shoenberger. Since the depression of the charcoal-iron trade the furnace has been out of blast, but the dozen or more farms connected with the property are kept in a high state of cultivation. Among the managers connected with the furnace property have been John Maguire, Hays Hamilton, James Shultz, and the present George D. Blair.

The first forge in the township was built by Phineas Massey about 1798, and in 1800 became the property of John Gloninger & Co. It was on Spruce Creek, above Franklinville. In 1826 the forge was rebuilt by James Russell & Co., and was last carried on by Christopher Wigton, and was discontinued many years ago.

On the creek above this power John Gloninger & Co. built a forge about 1830, which received the name of "Elizabeth." After the lapse of years Martin Gates became the owner, and on the 14th of July, 1849, was drowned in the head-waters of his dam. After being carried on some time by his heirs, the forge was discontinued about 1853. Below Franklinville was a forge, built about 1810 by William Patton and Edward B. Roach, which received the name of "Upper Sligo." Three years later he built another forge below that point which received the name of "Lower Sligo." About the same time Samuel Marshall built a forge in the same locality, already having a mill in operation there. In 1814 the two Sligo

forges were sold to Edward B. Patton and David R. Porter, who failed in 1819 on account of the depression in the iron trade, and the forges were for a time inoperative. Prior to that time, about 1811, William McDermitt, a Scotchman, came to the Spruce Creek Valley, and established the pioneer steel-works in America at the head of the Upper Sligo dam, just below the mouth of Warrior's Mark Run. The works were called "Millington," on account of the excellent reputation of the steel made at Millington, in Europe. Various articles of steel were made, such as shovels, scythes, etc., the goods having a fine reputation. Soon after the war of 1812 the works were discontinued and the power used to operate a forge of two fires called "Clabunk." This forge was owned, after the McDermitts, by Gilbert Lloyd, Samuel Steel, William Hopkins, William Beigle, and lastly became a part of the Coleraine property. In 1820, David R. Porter married a daughter of William McDermitt, and removed from the township about that time to the borough of Huntingdon. His subsequent career as a public man and Governor of the State is a matter of general history. The Sligo Forges became the property of David McMurtrie about 1820, and later of John Lyon and Robert T. Stewart, who also purchased the Marshall's Mills forge and property, consolidating them under the name of "Coleraine Forges," which name has been retained to the present. In 1828, Lyon & Stewart sold the Coleraine property to Joseph and James Barnett and Anthony Shorb, of the Pennsylvania Furnace, and associated David Stewart with them under the firm-name of Shorb, Stewart & Co., Mr. Stewart being for many years the manager. The forges were operated on blooms, of which the product from Feb. 28, 1828, till Feb. 28, 1860, was twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-one tons. Up to the last-named period there were three forges at Coleraine, but that year the present large forge was built, which was kept in operation until Dec. 4, 1874, being last managed by Thomas S. Lyon. Its capacity is twelve hundred tons of blooms per year, and twenty-five men were employed in carrying it on. The grist-mill connected with the property on Warrior's Mark Run was built in 1868 on the site of one destroyed by fire, and which had been built by Shorb, Stewart & Co. The property is managed by D. M. Thompson for the owners, the Misses Stewart. At Coleraine Forges a store has been almost continuously maintained, and when the foregoing interests were carried on it was one of the busiest places in the county.

Farther down the creek Robert Moore built a forge about 1830, which he called "Elizabeth No. 2." This he sold to Samuel Caldwell, and he to Samuel Isett, when it was operated some time by Hileman & Hammond. Subsequently G. & J. H. Shoenberger became the proprietors. At a yet later period John Q. Adams became the owner, making blooms about ten years. In 1873 he employed the power to operate the machinery of an axe-factory, producing three hundred dozen per year. The capacity has since been greatly increased, and the manufacture of the "Forest King," "W. Park," and other favorite brands is extensively carried on. Ten men are employed. Immediately below Adams' axe-factory, Lingle & Harvey established a foundry, which had a number of owners, and was the property of Israel C. Caldwell when it was destroyed by fire about 1876. It was devoted to the manufacture of plows, farm machinery, and heavy castings.

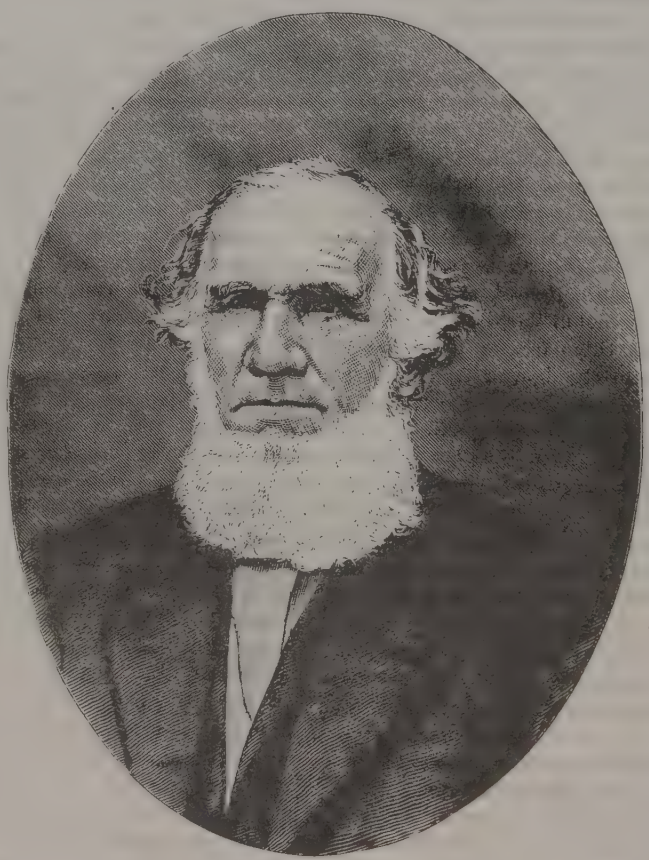
At Franklinville the water-power was first improved by Samuel Mattern, who also built most of the houses in the hamlet. The first building was a small stone house for a hat-shop, in which he carried on the hatter's trade a number of years. The water-power was first used to operate carding machinery, and later a fulling-mill and machinery for making woolen goods were added. The factory has been kept in operation many years; Matthew D. Keatley succeeding Mr. Mattern, and Zachariah and Edward Keatley being the present owners. The products are satinets, blankets, and flannels.

In the hamlet, John M. Mattern, John Conrad, Matthew D. Keatley, and others formerly merchandised. Since 1866, Alexander G. Ewing has been in trade, also being postmaster of the Franklinville office. This office was established more recently than the Coleraine Forges office. The latter was first known by the name of Marshall's Mills, Samuel Marshall postmaster, and was the first in the lower part of the valley. In 1830, Joseph Barnett was the postmaster of the office, which now bore the name of Coleraine Forges, by which it is yet known. The present postmaster is D. M. Thompson. Intermediate officials have been David Stewart and John C. Stevenson. The hamlet of Franklinville contains besides a dozen houses, a Methodist Church, and a public hall. Above this place is a water-power, which was improved by Charles Montgomery in the early history of the township, and has been made to operate a saw-mill almost continuously since. The proprietor in 1881 was William B. Johnston.

On Spruce Creek, several miles from the Centre County line, is the small hamlet of Graysville, so called for John Gray, an early settler at that place, whose family removed at his death. John Fowler, another early settler, lived at the mouth of the brook which still bears his name. His farm is now owned by James Oliver. Alexander Ewing built the grist-mill which is still in operation at this point about 1788. Internally it has been somewhat changed, but in the main it remains as built nearly a hundred years ago. It has had numerous owners, and in 1881 was the property of Isaac Woomer. Stores have been kept at the hamlet by a number of parties, among them being John Ewing, Martin Gates, H. A. Bathurst, and the present Johnson Archer. Small public-houses were also maintained by John Gray, Samuel

Jacobs, and others, and the foregoing usually served as postmasters of the Graysville office, of which Mary Archy was the postmistress in 1881. A daily mail is supplied by the stage line from Spruce Creek to Centre Hall.

Three-quarters of a mile above Graysville was a fulling-mill, in 1800. Among its owners were Stephen Davis and William Curry. While owned by William S. and James W. Curry it was destroyed by fire. Yet farther above, on the Centre County line, are the interests connected with the Pennsylvania Furnace, the hamlet extending into Centre County, and being but a short distance from Baileyville, in that county; a furnace, grist-mill, store, the mansion of the resident partner of the furnace company, George W. Lyon. The post-office is Graysville.[1] One of the first physicians in this locality was Dr. Hugh Montgomery. Dr. Lemuel Kenslow was a subsequent practitioner. Dr. John McDonald was the resident physician at Baileyville for twenty years. Dr. T. C. Van Tries, the present physician, was born in Bedford in 1840. In 1865 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and then established himself in practice at Pennsylvania Furnace, his residence being at Baileyville.



John S. Isett

It is to be regretted that a sketch of the Pennsylvania Furnace, promised for this work, was not received by the publisher.

Prominently connected with the business interests of this locality was Jacob Isett. He was born of German Lutheran parents in Bucks County, Pa., Feb. 16, 1760. In 1787 he came to Sinking Valley, and at the Lead-Mine Fort worked at his trade of shoemaking. There was no money to be had for work, and he took his pay in wheat at fifty cents per bushel. It advanced in price, and he sold the two hundred bushels he had accumulated at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, which was his start in life. He then bought the Arch Spring property, and in 1789 built a saw- and grist-mill. The grist-mill had but one run of stones, which were obtained in the neighboring mountains, while the bolter was turned by hand and by those who wished their flour bolted. He afterwards bought what is known now as the Union Furnace power, intending to build a merchant and grist-mill. In 1798, Mr. Isett built on the Little Juniata River the foundation for a dam, dug part of a head-race, and put in head-gates, all of which were washed away by a flood the next spring. He then sent his millwright to the Arch Spring Mill, who reported that power could be obtained to drive a fourteen-foot overshot-wheel, and the following spring (1799) he built a stone grist-mill which was forty by forty-five feet and three stories high, and was for that time a very large mill.

In 1795, Mr. Isett married Miss Eleanor Stockdale, who was born of Protestant parents, in County Down, Ireland. Her father emigrated to America, and settled in Baltimore, where he died two years after, leaving his family in very straitened circumstances. Her mother married again, and the family then came to Canoe Valley, in Huntingdon County, Pa. To them were born seven children, of whom John S. Isett was born Oct. 14, 1799. He had done but little, except going to school, until his return from Alexandria in April, 1814, where he had been attending school

[1] A post-office called Pennsylvania Furnace has since been established.

a couple of years. He there had obtained a good education for that day, and his father gave him his choice, either to go to the Carlisle College or take his axe and go into the clearing. He chose the latter, as he was tired of study. The next fall he went into the store of Cyrus Cartwright as a clerk, where he remained a few months, then went home, and in his father's mill learned the miller's trade. In 1817 he took charge of the mill, receiving the same share of the profits as other millers did. When he had accumulated four hundred dollars he determined to go to St. Louis, where he expected to at once become rich. His father consented to his going, telling him that when his money was gone to come back, if he wished to do so. In company with John Wray, he bought in Pittsburgh a skiff, in which they went to Cincinnati, thence in a raft to Louisville, and then by steamboat to Shawneetown, from there on foot by the way of Kaskaskia to St. Louis. Not finding employment to suit him he went to Carlisle, Mo., where he met Dr. J. H. Lambert and family, with whom he visited a short time, then went into partnership with the doctor in a small store. He was soon taken sick, and on his recovery found the business in such a condition that he was glad to accept the doctor's offer to take his money back and work on a salary. He got the work, but, owing to the failure of the doctor, never got his money, and he returned to his home a sadder but wiser young man than when he left it. For more than a year he worked on the farm after his St. Louis trip, then went into the mill again. In 1824 his father built a new mill (the one now at Arch Spring), which he managed, as well as a store owned by him and his brother-in-law.

On the 19th day of July, 1825, Mr. Isett was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Bell, daughter of Edward Bell, of Antis township, Blair Co. To Mr. and Mrs. Isett there have been born eight sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters are still living. In 1826 his father (Jacob Isett) bought of ex-Governor Heister the Spruce Creek property, and in October, 1827, the family moved to the new purchase, which has since remained their home. In 1828 the present mill at Spruce Creek was built by Mr. John S. Isett, which he managed in connection with the mercantile business. In 1831 he built his present residence, intending it for a tavern, but changed his mind and occupied it as a dwelling-house. During this time he was also running the farms owned by him, and was prosperous in all his business matters. In 1836 he built a small bloom forge with one hammer and two refining fires, which he carried on until 1861. In January, 1839, he was appointed by the Hon. Thomas Burnside, president judge of the Huntingdon court, sequestrator of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Company, which pike extended from Huntingdon borough to Blairsville, in Indiana County, Pa., and for twenty-six years he had charge and control of the road.

In 1844, Mr. Isett, with his son Jacob H., made an extended trip to the Hot Springs, Ark.; thence, by wagon, through Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, and in the following year, with his son Edward B., went to Missouri and purchased a tract of land, on which he intended to move the next spring and raise stock; but the season was sickly, and he did not deem it advisable to move his family thereon. His father died in 1852; his mother in 1827. In his religious views Mr. Isett is liberal; in his political views Democratic. He now resides at the old home in Spruce Creek, surrounded by sons and daughters, who ever stand ready, so far as in their power, to make smooth his pathway through the declining years of a long and well-spent life.

Educational and Religious.—The pioneer religious history of Spruce Creek Valley is the same as that of Warrior's Mark township. For a number of years the settlers of this part of the county maintained a common place of worship in a locality which is now known as Dry Hollow, but where were two springs of good water, the only ones in all that region. That fact and the further one that it was a central point for the Presbyterians living in the half-dozen valleys round about caused them to build a small log meeting-house there, probably about 1790, in which worship was statedly held a number of years. Prior to this evangelists visited the people, preaching at the houses of the members, and in the summer season in the woods, near some spring where the people might refresh themselves during the noon intermission. The Rev. Matthew Stephens preached as early as the fourth Sabbath in June, 1786, and was probably the first Presbyterian minister to venture west of Tussey's Mountain. The next preacher of whom any account has been preserved was the Rev. Samuel Wilson, a licentiate, who held a meeting on the first Sabbath of August, 1786. Following him was the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, a "probationer" from Ireland. The Rev. James Martin assumed pastoral relations about 1789, and remained until his death, which occurred June 20, 1795. His salary was fixed at sixty-five pounds specie "to relieve him from worldly concern." He was an able man and a popular minister, and it was while he labored among the people that the Dry Hollow meeting-house was built. His successors in the pastoral office were supplies sent by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, among the number being the Revs. Wiley, Johnston, and Bard.

In 1797, Thomas Wilson, who seems to have been an elder, besought the Presbytery for preaching supplies, and Mr. Stephens again visited the people of Warrior's Mark and Franklin, who, although regarded as a congregation, do not appear to have been regularly organized, being united probably only by a common purpose to maintain preaching. But about this time the congregation of Spruce Creek was formed, and from this period, 1798, we may properly date the history of

Spruce Creek Presbyterian Church.—The congregation absorbed the chief element of the worshipers at the Dry Hollow meeting-house, and joined the congregation of Sinking Valley in calling a pastor, providing a new house of worship in the Spruce Creek Valley. The old meeting-house was abandoned, and not long afterwards was burned by a forest fire. The church building was in what is known as the cemetery lot at Graysville, and was built of logs, about thirty feet square. It had galleries on the two sides and one opposite the high pulpit, being for that day quite a spacious building. It was not finished before 1805, and when it was first occupied had no seats, the congregation sitting on the sleepers. Then came board seats without backs.

On the 20th of November, 1798, Rev. Samuel Bryson was ordained the first pastor of the united congregations, the ceremony taking place at the house of Robert McCartney, on lower Spruce Creek. He served in that relation until 1803, and was followed by the Revs. James Linn, William Stewart, and John Hutchinson as supplies. Rev. William A. Boyd, a native of Lancaster, became the next pastor of the two congregations April 2, 1817. He was married to a daughter of Henry McWilliams, and his home was on the farm now owned by Judge Laporte, in Franklin. Resigning on account of ill health, he died May 11, 1823.

From 1825 till 1843 the Rev. Samuel Hill served as pastor, following the Rev. John McIlhenny, who had supplied the congregations a short time. Mr. Hill preached long sermons and impressed his individuality upon his hearers. He paid much attention to catechetical instruction, and was an outspoken temperance man. Some of his hearers had not yet been educated to accept the radical views of Mr. Hill, and frequently manifested a hostile disposition towards him and those who fully accepted his views. To show their disrespect for him, some one entered the church and chopped to pieces the pulpit and cut into shreds the Bible. He was the exclusive pastor of Spruce Creek from 1836 until he resigned.

On the 3d of September, 1845, Rev. John White became the pastor, and during his connection with the church, which was terminated two years later, a division arose about psalmody, which gave rise to the First and Second Churches of Spruce Creek, both congregations using the same house of worship. This was a frame building which had displaced the old log church in 1830. In the course of years the first congregation built the present house of worship below Graysville, which was dedicated March 26, 1858. It is a stately-looking edifice of blue limestone, forty-five by seventy-six feet, neatly finished, heated from the basement, and is one of the most complete country churches in the county. It was built in the pastorate of the Rev. John Elliott, and cost about six thousand dollars. The Second Church meantime occupied the frame meeting-house, each congregation calling its own minister. The pastor of the First Church was the Rev. David L. Hughes, who was installed June 13, 1848, and was relieved October, 1857. The Second Church, which accepted Rouse's version of the Psalms, called the Rev. Israel W. Ward in 1849, and he was the pastor until June, 1853. His successor was the Rev. Thomas Stevenson, who was installed in the spring of 1854, and resigned in April, 1859. In May, 1859, the two churches reunited and became one congregation, under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Elliott, who had been called by the First Church two years before. The old frame meeting-house, which the Second Church had used until this period, was taken down and removed to Rock Springs, where it was used for the afternoon meetings of members residing in that part of the valley until 1873, when it was sold to private parties. The same year the chapel at Pennsylvania Furnace was built, and the appointment at Rock Springs transferred to that place. The parsonage at Pennsylvania Furnace, a large and comfortable residence, was built in 1850, and the Coleraine Chapel the same year. The congregation yet maintains these three places of worship, and in 1881 the church property was controlled by Trustees John Bailey, John Goheen, Robert Gardner, George W. Reynolds, Thomas Davis, Andrew Oliver, and John M. Wigton.

The pastors of the united congregations have been the Rev. John Elliott till 1861; the Rev. William Alexander, stated supply, in 1861; the Rev. Oscar A. Hill, D.D., 1862–65; the Rev. S. T. Owes, Ph.D., 1866–69; and the Rev. J. C. Kelley since 1870. From a historical sermon of the latter this sketch has been prepared. The congregation in 1881 had about two hundred members.

Among the elders of Spruce Creek Church have been Joseph McPherson, Alexander Stewart, William Cooper, Henry McWilliams, John Nichol, Robert McCartney, Charles Montgomery, Robert Gardner, William McWilliams, Samuel Cooper, John Bailey, Jonathan McWilliams, Gardner Thompson, William Rankin, John Stalkin, John McCurdy, Charles Montgomery, Jr., Christopher Wigton, William Riley, and John Gardner. The elders in 1881 were William B. McWilliams, G. W. Reynolds, Dr. T. C. Van Tries, Samuel Wigton, William B. Johnston, and D. M. Thompson.

In 1828 the first Sabbath-school maintained by the church was organized at Baileyville. George W. Reynolds was many years the superintendent of the Graysville school, John Porter being the superintendent in 1881, and the Coleraine school was in charge of A. G. Ewing.

Spruce Creek Lutheran Church.—The members of this church first worshiped in the old Dry Hollow meeting-house, among the number being George Mattern, George Anshutz, the Ginters, the Mentzers, Martin Funk, Adam Mong, Samuel Rider, John Black, Moses Garland, Thomas Saylor, and Daniel

Conrad, a number of the latter being workmen at Huntingdon Furnace. In 1805 a log meeting-house was built on a lot of ground donated by George Mattern, a part of which was set aside for cemetery purposes. In about 1847 the present church edifice was erected, a frame standing on the lot of the old church and being thirty by forty feet. The building committee was composed of George W. Mattern, Frederick Crissman, and M. R. Jones. The house, though plain, affords a comfortable place of worship. In 1881 the congregation consisted of fifty members and a church council which had George W. Mattern and Joseph Kinch as elders, John Kinch and David Sherman deacons. The pastor was the Rev. Robert Fletcher. His immediate predecessor was the Rev. George Straup. Other ministerial service was from Water Street and Sinking Valley. Joseph Kinch is the superintendent of a flourishing Sunday-school maintained by this church, and former superintendents were William Stiver and Christian Musser.

The Franklinville Methodist Episcopal Church.—Among the pioneer Methodists in the neighborhood of Franklinville were George Mattern, Jr., and his wife Catharine, and the Stonebraker family. Preaching was held at the house of the former as early as 1803, and in the old stone mill at Huntingdon Furnace at a later date; but about 1830 a meeting-house—a frame plastered on the outside—was built on the old road above Franklinville, which was the place of worship a number of years. After the turnpike was built the building was taken down and removed to Franklinville, where, in a remodeled condition, it now is. The trustees in 1881 were D. R. Miller, D. B. Parks, Joshua Cornelius, Nicholas Parks, and Henry Omo. The congregation forms a part of Warrior's Mark Circuit, and has had its ministerial supply from that source. The first Sunday-school in this part of the valley was opened in the old stone mill at Huntingdon Furnace about 1821 by Samuel Mattern, Samuel Conrad, Ephraim Galbraith, and Jeremiah Cunningham. It was maintained regardless of a church connection, and having a large attendance from that part of the township exerted a great moral influence upon the young people. The Franklinville Sunday-school had an attendance of fifty-four scholars in 1881, and was superintended by D. R. Miller.

Lower Spruce Creek Presbyterian Church.—In the winter of 1871 a revival of great power was held in the Union Church at Spruce Creek, under the preaching of Rev. J. J. Coale, from Baltimore. In consequence of this visitation of divine grace, a desire was expressed to form the converts into a church organization of Presbyterian persuasion. The Presbytery being petitioned to this end and the request being granted, at the session held at Bellefonte in April, 1871, the Revs. R. M. Wallace and J. J. Coale and Elder Samuel McCamant were appointed a committee to effect the organization. They performed this work on Saturday, April 9, 1871, when fifty-one persons were enrolled as members of the Lower Spruce Creek Church. Dr. Sidney Thompson, Samuel C. Tussey, and Osborne Laird were chosen ruling elders. The former two still serve, but Mr. Laird died March 14, 1874. Angus McBean and Robert McPherran were elected deacons. At the same time the Rev. J. J. Coale became the pastor and yet serves the congregation, in connection with the Sinking Valley Church. The meeting-house which the congregation occupies is at Spruce Creek, on the Franklin side. It was built in 1871 on a lot of ground donated by Edward B. Isett, who, together with G. W. Stewart and J. Q. Adams, composed the board of trustees in 1881. The house is an attractive brick, costing six thousand dollars, and was built by Jacob Baker, of Alexandria, who was run over by the cars at Spruce Creek and killed before the house was completed. Lower Spruce Creek congregation had ninety-one members in 1881, and maintained a Sunday-school of sixty members, which had Dr. Sidney Thompson as superintendent.

No very authentic account of the early schools of Franklin can be given in this sketch of the township history. The records have not been preserved, and tradition is too vague to be trustworthy. Early schools were maintained at Huntingdon Furnace, Graysville, and at the Lutheran Church. Under the free-school system the following were elected as directors:

1835, Christopher Wigton, James Travis; 1836, Jonathan McWilliams, Alexander Stewart; 1837, John McCurdy, John Stonebraker; 1838, John S. Isett, Thompson Burge, John Sissler; 1839, Hugh Seeds; 1840, John Ingram, Robert Bell, John D. Bell; 1841, Daniel Hileman, John Laporte; 1842, John Zentmeyer, John S. Isett, Samuel Jones; 1843, John Conrad, Nicholas Parks; 1844, James Dysart, A. J. Wigton, William Riley; 1845, Anderson Harvey, James Ewing; 1846, John D. Bell, J. H. Stonebraker; 1847, William McIlvain, Joseph Dysart; 1848, David Kinch, John Laporte; 1849, James Harvey, Benjamin Hopkins; 1850, William Riley, James Dysart; 1851, Calvin J. Smith, James Ewing; 1852, John Ingram, David Conrad; 1853, Henry L. Harvey, Joseph Dysart; 1854, Washington Reynolds, John Zentmeyer; 1855, George W. Mattern, J. W. Matten, John Keimer; 1856, John Steiner, John Hughes; 1857, John Zentmeyer, G. M. Thompson; 1858, Samuel Wigton, John Clark; 1859, John Keimer, William B. McWilliams, John A. Mattern; 1860, William B. Johnston, John W. Mattern; 1861, John Ebberts, John Clark, Joseph Kinch; 1862, John Ebberts, William McWilliams; 1863, William B. Johnston, J. W. Mattern; 1864, Jamuel C. Stewart, Nicholas Parks; 1865, James Oliver, John Ebberts; 1866, Daniel Conrad, Daniel Clark, Alfred Porter; 1867, A. G. Ewing, Samuel Wigton; 1868, G. W. Reynolds, Robert McPherran; 1869, Daniel Conrad, Robert Henderson; 1870-71, John Ebberts, D. L. Wray; 1872, D. R. Miller, R. Henderson, William Wray; 1873, John Hughes, M. G. Keatley; 1874, John Travis, Henry Hoffman; 1875, David Henderson, A. S. Weakland; 1876, J. Woomer, S. Spangler, W. B. McMillan; 1877, John Archy, Isaac Woomer; 1878, George Shultz, R. L. Henderson; 1879, David Goss, Thomas Davis; 1880, Henry Kinch, Isaac L. Woomer; 1881, George Shultz, William Stiver.

In 1880 there were eight districts in the township, in which school was maintained six months. The male attendants numbered 136; the female, 123. The average attendance was 203. The cost of instruction was eighty-three cents per pupil per month. The sum of $1542.40 was raised for building purposes.

CHAPTER XLI.

HENDERSON TOWNSHIP.

This township lies north of the Juniata and east of the centre of the county. It embraces in the main all that body of land lying between the township of Miller on the northeast and the river on the southwest, which is inclosed by the Stone and Lick Ridges. The former and Murray's Run separate Henderson from Oneida, while the latter are along the Brady line, except the upper part of Henderson, which extends to the valley of Mill Creek. The general surface of the township is elevated, and in the main is much broken by deep and narrow valleys, whose inclosing hillsides are usually too steep to admit of profitable cultivation. The uplands are of the nature of plateaus, containing some level lands, whose soil is thin and only moderately productive. The soil of the township is variable, a slaty loam predominating. It appears to be well adapted for fruit culture, and lately that industry has become one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The drainage is good, being afforded by numerous ravines in which are brooks, and a few streams of larger size. Among the latter class are Sugar Grove and Pike Runs, both in the southeastern part of the township, flowing into the Juniata. The name of the latter stream was derived from the presence of large schools of fish of the pike species in the early history of the county. The former title was applied on account of a fine grove which grew along the stream. Murray's and Brown's Runs in the northwestern part of the township derived their name from early settlers on their waters. In the northeastern part are the head-waters of Mill Creek. Some of these streams afford limited water-powers, which have been utilized to operate small saw-mills and woolen factories.

Pioneer Settlers.—In no township of the county have the changes of population been greater than in Henderson. Scarcely a representative of the original settlers remains, and in many localities the entire population consists of people whose citizenship in Henderson does not extend beyond a quarter of a century. Another peculiarity attending the transformation of the population of the township is the fact that almost entire communities removed to the same locality in the West, Illinois and Indiana receiving the chief influx of immigration, while their places were taken by settlers from other parts of this and adjoining counties, a considerable number being of foreign descent. The history of Henderson, consequently, is less complete than it would be if ordinary conditions prevailed, as much of the story of the pioneer life of the ancestors of the present inhabitants will have to be given in the sketches of other townships.

Col. John Fee lived on the Juniata opposite the Raystown Branch as early as 1774. He served in the Revolution, and was an active member of Capt. Blair's expedition against the Tories. His sons John and George both were in the American army in the war of 1812. He kept a public-house on the river, and later was engaged in the same business at the Warm Springs. His last place of residence was in the eastern part of Henderson, on what is known as the John Lower farm. Col. Fee was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Kelley, the second a Miss Jackson. By the former he had a son named John, and by the latter, among other children, a son named George, who married Mary Porter and reared a large family of children bearing the names of Jackson, William, John, Washington, James, Rachel, Lydia, and Mary. The first daughter became the wife of Isaac Brown. George Fee removed to Fairfield, Iowa, when he was eighty-six years of age. Stephen Kelley was a half-brother of James Kelley, an early settler in Brady. He located on Pike Run about the close of the last century, and died there more than fifty years ago. He was married to Mary Stewart, of Union township, and had children,—Elizabeth, who married Jesse Yocum, and died at Mill Creek, and other daughters named Lydia, Rachel, and Rebecca. A son, Aaron, is yet an old citizen of Mill Creek. In the same valley lived James and John Williamson, whose families have long since passed away.

Matthew Campbell was a pioneer on the Peter Swoope place in the eastern part of Henderson. He was married to Hannah Postlethwaite and reared a large family, the living members of which all reside in the West,—John A. moved to Warren County, Ill., where he died; William removed to the State of Ohio; Thomas P., for years a prominent attorney at Huntingdon, died at Davenport, Iowa; Matthew Fairman, for several terms register and prothonotary of the county, moved to Kankakee, Ill.; James, a printer by trade, died a young man. His daughters married,—Hannah, Samuel R. Boggs, of Henderson, but who removed to Mercer County, Ill., in 1848, where he died; Martha became the wife of Alexander Porter, of Henderson, and migrated to the same place in Illinois; Rebecca Ellen married H. R. Gilleland, and moved to Illinois. Robert Campbell became a resident of the same State. Matthew Campbell died in Henderson, and his widow survived him about forty years, removing with her children to Illinois. Another senior member of the Campbell family, John, died at Mount Union. He was the father of Matthew F. Campbell, of Mapleton, and of Robert Campbell, of Pittsburgh, where he died in 1852; Sarah was the wife of Richard Rush, of Allegheny City; Mary Campbell became the wife of John Beatty, a pioneer teacher, who was commonly known as Master Beatty; Rebecca Campbell was the consort of James Hemphill, of Huntingdon, the father of Samuel Hemphill; Martha Campbell became the wife of John Postlethwaite, a son of Col. Postlethwaite, of Mount Union. They settled in Henderson on the Simon Bayles farm,

moving from there to Mercer County, Ill. They had sons,—Matthew, Carmon, and John, who also moved to Illinois. The daughters married,—Ellen, James Lane, of Brady; Hannah, Arthur Graham, who removed to Illinois; Martha, John Simpson, of Henderson; the youngest daughter married the Rev. William Meade Jones, a Baptist minister to Hayti, and subsequently to Jerusalem, where Mrs. Jones died. He is at present the pastor of a Seventh-Day Baptist Church in London, England.

Micajah Corbin, a native of the State of Maryland, after living a short time on Murray's Run, on the farm now owned by James S. Hall, made a home on the Ridge in Henderson, on a farm which had been occupied by Abraham Corbin. He died in Trough Creek Valley. He was the father of Asa, Nicholas, Abel, W. K., and Micajah Corbin. The latter two are yet residents of Oneida. Of his daughters, one was married to Capt. Abraham Shore, of Cass township; another to Amon Chilcott, of Trough Creek Valley; a third to Matthew Glasgow, of Brady; another to Abraham Evans, of Henderson; and yet another to John Hight, of the same township. Her husband died a few years ago at the age of ninety-six years, and she yet resides at Centre Union at the age of eighty-one years. [She since died.]

The Hight family came from New Jersey, and lived in the Murray's Run Valley. Besides John, James Hight lived many years in Henderson, removing to Huntingdon. Mark Evans was the son of Rolland Evans, who settled in the northern part of Henderson at a very early day, and brother of Mark, Asahel, Jesse, and William Evans. Descendants of this family in the third generation yet reside in Henderson.

On the present John Warfel farm Daniel Brown was a pioneer, dying in that locality about sixty years ago. His son, Asahel H., removed to Iowa. Nancy became the wife of James Hight, of Huntingdon; Mary, of Henry Hutchinson, of Henderson, father of James Hutchinson, of this township; Sarah, of George Hanawalt, who moved to Iowa; Ruth, of James Sloan, of Henderson; Elizabeth, of —— Weaver, a school-teacher, who moved to Iowa. Among the settlers of a later period was James McCartney, who lived east of Union Church, and died on a farm which he had improved. He was the father of John R., Robert, William, and Daniel McCartney, the former being a citizen of Henderson at this time.

William Porter, a native of the north of Ireland, came to America about the beginning of the present century, soon after settling in Henderson, where he purchased a large tract of land, most of which is at present owned by the Rhodes family. This land he divided between his sons, James and John, who became well-known citizens of the township. He died at Huntingdon in 1850, aged eighty-seven years. Mary, his wife, had died many years previously. Their children were Nancy, the wife of Samuel Wiley, who moved to Indiana; Mary, born on the passage to America, became the wife of George Fee, son of Col. John Fee, who removed to Iowa in 1855; Jane became the wife of John Brown, of Henderson; Martha, the wife of David Thompson, of Henderson, died about 1860. The husband survived until December, 1880, when he died at the age of eighty-two years on the farm which he had occupied more than sixty years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and a very exemplary man, serving many years as an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Of a large family, one is Dr. James P. Thompson, of Johnstown; three of the sons, Joseph H., David, and Robert, served in the Union army in the Rebellion, the former filling a soldier's grave at Huntingdon. One of the daughters is the wife of Joseph Garner, of Henderson township. Another daughter of William Porter became the wife of Samuel Steel, of Huntingdon, and died in 1827. He had two sons. Maj. James Porter, the oldest, was born in Ireland in 1789, and died in Henderson in 1858. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Robert Wray, and reared a family of ten children, viz.: William, Robert W., James D., and John, all living in Warren County, Ill., the latter being a judge there; Joseph, living at Lynchburg, Va.; Thompson, in Missouri; Taylor, in Illinois; and Andrew J., in Nebraska. Of the daughters, Nancy married James Boggs, of Mercer County, Ill., and Martha Mary, John Henry, of the same State.

The other son, John Porter, was married to Matilda, daughter of Alexander Steel, of West township, and lived on the homestead in Henderson until his removal to Illinois in 1866, where he died in 1880, about eighty years of age. His children were Alex. S. Porter, who died in Missouri; James M., died about 1859; and William, John, Alice, Martha, Emeline, and Nancy, all of whom became citizens of Illinois.

Robert Wray, a Scotch-Irishman, lived about a mile from Porter's, being nearer the river. He died about 1840, having reared several children, viz.: John, who removed to Illinois; Douglass, who died in the same State; William, who became a citizen of Morris township; James, who removed to Iowa; Mary, who became the wife of John A. Campbell, and removed to Illinois; and Sarah, who was the wife of James Porter, and died in Henderson about 1855.

John Brown was born in the north of Ireland in 1794. When about twenty-three years of age he emigrated to America, becoming a school-teacher at Lewistown and McVeytown. On the 1st of April, 1824, he married Jane Porter, a daughter of William Porter, of Henderson, and after teaching in Mifflin County until 1835, he also became a citizen of the township, living near the Union school-house. He died from injuries received from falling in his barn in August, 1847, leaving a family of eight children. These were B. F. Brown, of West township; Samuel T., an attorney of note at Huntingdon; William P.,

an editor, who was killed by a mining accident in California in 1855; Mary Ellen, who married Christopher Capp, and died in 1858; James A., who is a merchant at Huntingdon; John D., who became a Methodist missionary to India, but died at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1878; Robert B., the editor of the *Erie Observer;* and the youngest daughter, who became the wife of J. Randolph Simpson, of Huntingdon. Mrs. Brown died at the residence of her son, Samuel T., in 1865, aged sixty-seven years.

Matthew Hall, a son-in-law of Rev. Samuel Lane, settled in the Unity Church neighborhood, from where, after living a number of years, he removed to Murray's Run, in Oneida, some time about 1840. He was the father of John Hall, and grandfather of James S. Hall, who is one of the foremost farmers in that township.

In the Sugar Grove neighborhood James Hemphill was one of the pioneers, removing from there to Illinois. A few of his descendants remain in the county.

The general condition of the settlements may be seen in the following list of citizens of Henderson township in 1820, including at that period the borough of Huntingdon, a part of Oneida, and all of the present Brady township. An asterisk denotes the ownership of a town lot with a house thereon.

Armitage, George.
*Allison, Robert, Esq.
*Africa, Michael.
Armitage, Caleb (184 acres).
*Africa, Jacob.
*Allen, William.
Amer, Patrick (3 acres).
Africa, Jacob, Jr.
*Bank of Huntingdon.
Biler, John (147 acres).
Brown, Thomas (negro).
*Barber, James, Esq.
Brenneman, Michael.
*Brandt, Elizabeth.
Brandt, John.
*Beatty, John.
*Black, George.
Brown, Asahel.
Brown, Daniel (deceased; 200 acres).
*Brotherline, Charles.
*Barigman, Sophia.
Bye, Reading.
Brown, John (143 acres).
Bartlett, William (101 acres).
*Bohanna, Margaret.
Byers, Isaac.
Cartwright, Samuel.
Coulter, Joseph (200 acres).
*Cadwallader, Catharine.
*Cryder, Daniel.
Cornpropst, Joseph.
Campbell, Robert.
*Colestock, Christian.
Coplin, Matthias (distillery; 225 acres).
Campbell, Matthew (223 acres).
Corbin, William (213 acres; saw-mill).
Case, Peter (100 acres).
*Clabbaugh, Martin.
*Clark, James.
*Chilcott, Anson.
Cornelius, John.
Cahoon, Joseph.
Carson, Thomas.
Covenhover, Ezekiel.
Carman, John.
Clesser, Andrew.
*Coffey, James, Dr.
*Dopp, Henry.
*Dorland, Isaac.
Dorland, John, Est. (235 acres).
Duncan, James.
Detweiler, Jacob.
Detweiler, Christian, Jr.
Detweiler, Christian, Sr. (384 acres).
Drake, Samuel (ferry; 50 acres).
Drake, James.
*Dudan, Daniel.
*Davis, John (hatter).
Derr, Peter (109 acres).
Dorland, Joseph (200 acres).
Davis, Rev. James (100 acres).
*Donaldson, Alexander.
Davis, Thomas.
*Dorris, William.
Duncan, James, Jr. (200 acres).
Detweiler, Jacob.
*Elliott, Benjamin (saw-mill; 182 acres).
*Evans, Ellis.
Echelberger, Walter (for McMurtrie; 97 acres).
Echelberger, Jacob (for landlord; 150 acres).
Eli, John.
*Flickinger, Frederick.
Fee, John (300 acres at Warm Springs Tavern).
Fife, Samuel (4 acres).
*Fockler, George (brewery).
Foley, James.
*Ferguson, James.
Forshy, Thomas.
Grady, William (150 acres).
*Graffius, Martin.
Glazier, Mary.
*Glazier, John.
Gorsuch, Nathan (213 acres).
Glasgow, Matthew (130 acres).
*Gwin, Patrick (172 acres).
Given, John.
Gillis, Robert.
Gray, George.
Grady, Hiram.
Gorsuch, Thomas (300 acres).
Hess, Peter.
*Hemphill, Samuel.
*Hildebrand, Jonathan.
Hoffman, Jacob (doctor).
Hook, John.
*Henderson, John (doctor).
*Haines, Susannah.
Hooley, John (200 acres).
Hight, John (100 acres).
Hight, Richard (100 acres).
Humphries, Richard.
Hampson, James (250 acres; saw-mill).
Hildebrand, Samuel.
*Houghton, D. Sterne.
Hare, John.
*Howe, Jane (widow).
*Hemphill, James.
Hight, James (for landlord; 100 acres).
*Henderson, Joseph.
Huston, Matthew (400 acres).
Hall, Matthew (for landlord; 100 acres)
*Householder, George.
*Isenberg, John.
*Isenberg, Henry.
Isenberg, Nicholas.
Igo, Peter (120 acres).
*Johnston, Rev. John.
*Jackson, William.
Johnston, George.
*Keim, John.
*Kerr, Thomas.
Kurtz, Abraham (saw-mill; 220 acres).
*King, Thomas.
Kelley, Stephen (100 acres).
*Kurtz, Widow.
*King, Alexander.
Kelley, William (50 acres).
Kemberlin, John (150 acres).
Kelley, Moses.
Kelley, James, Est. (150 acres).
King, Solomon (96 acres).
Kurtz, Jacob.
Knox, Alexander (negro).
Lambert, Gershom (farmer).
Lantz, David (250 acres).
Long, Samuel.
Leever, Joseph (80 acres).
Long, William.
*Levy, Abraham.
Litzinger, Anthony.
Long, John.
Lewis, John.
Lytle, James.
Lear, James (negro).
Lindsey, David.
Lytle, Robert (for landlord; 140 acres, saw- and grist-mill).
Lane, Mary (widow).
McGahan, Jacob (48 acres).
McLenahan, Henry (75 acres).
Metz, John, Dr. (163 acres).
McCartney, John (172 acres).
*Miller, Jacob (330 acres).
*McCahan, John (186 acres).
*McConnell, John.
McConnell, Alexander, Esq.
*Mays, Ray.
Maxwell, Robert (51 acres).
Miller, Christian (350 acres).
*McKennan, John.
*McNamara, John.
*Murphy, Thomas.
*Morrison, John.
*McCabe, John.
*Miller, John, Esq. (205 acres, tannery).
McCarthy, John (120 acres).
McFarland, William (for landlord, 140 acres).
Miller, William (200 acres).
Mays, Joseph.
Miller, John (20 acres).
Moore, John.
McMurtrie, David.
McCool, Joseph.
*Morrow, Alexander.
Morrets, Michael (150 acres).
Morrets, George (260 acres).
McCutchen, Robert.
Meredith, Lloyd (13 acres).
McFarland, Robert (15 acres).
Marshall, Samuel.
McCoy, Thomas (205 acres).
Marks, John.
*Mackey, Margaret.
*Nash, John.
Nichols, Samuel (100 acres).
*Nail, Frederick.
*Newingham, David.
Nelson, Robert (103 acres).
Newingham, Henry.
Nightwine, William.
Nightwine, Joseph.
Nail, John.
Newman, Peter.
Orlady, Martin (142 acres).
*Orbison, William.
Osborn, James.
Otenkirk, George (107 acres).
Oaks, Peter (3 acres).
*Owens, Ishmael.
Porter, James (fulling-mill).
Plowman, Absalom (175 acres).
Porter, William (140 acres).
Park, John.
Patterson, Thomas (16 acres).
Petty, Joshua.
Plowman, Charles.
Perkins, Robert.
Pecht, Jacob.
Robinson, Vincent (260 acres).
*Ramsey, Alexander.
Ridenour, Mary.
*Renner, Samuel.
Ramsey, Samuel.
Rothrock, Daniel.
Raymond, Charles.
*Robinson, William.
Reddick, Jonathan W.
Robinson, Joseph.
Ross, James (100 acres).
Smith, Charles (ground-rents, 100 acres).
*Smart, John.
Starr, James (for landlord, 250 acres).
*Shultz, Lawrence.
Souders, Henry (120 acres).

Sharp, Solomon (100 acres).
Simpson, John (100 acres).
Slagle, Margaret (12 acres).
*Smith, Richard (ground-rents, 82 acres).
*Shultz, Philip (distillery).
Speck, Michael (100 acres).
*Saxton, James.
*Steel, Samuel.
*Stevens, Benjamin R.
*Swoope, Peter.
*Simpson, William (95 acres).
*Snyder, David.
*Steel, William (173 acres).
*Smith, William R.
Smith, William M. (ground-rent).
*Sowers, Philip (distillery).
Shorthill, John (239 acres).
Simpson, Robert (380 acres).
*Schnarr, Casper.
*Smith, Rev. Thomas.
Starr, Arthur.
*Sturtzman, Adam.
Switzer, Daniel.
Sturtzman, Henry.
*Shippen, Henry.
Stover, Christian (for landlord, 400 acres).
Starr, Stewart (for landlord, 63 acres).
Simpson, Alex.
Shoup, Henry (50 acres).
Selfredge, William.
*Shultz, Peter.
Snowden, Richard (negro).
*Tanner, Margaret.
Thomas, John.
Taylor, Simeon.
Uman, Eli.
Van Devender, Peter (194 acres).
*Vantries, Abraham.
*Vantries & Newingham.
*Walker, Samuel (tannery).
Woolverton, William (grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery, 500 acres).
Williamson, John (100 acres).
Wray, Robert (200 acres).
*Wilson, William.
Weston, John.
Wilson, Matthew (grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery, 128 acres).
*Whittaker, John (ferry).
*Woods, William.
Westbrook, John.
Wolfkill, William (200 acres).
White, Joseph.
Wright, John (136 acres).
*Westbrook, Catharine.
Whittaker, John, Jr.
Wright, Matthew (136 acres).
Wyand, Philip (50 acres).
Weaver, Henry (105 acres).
Wise, Jacob (63 acres).
Wise, Andrew.
Wildebrand, Henry.
Wasson, Samuel.
Wells, Jacob.
*Westbrook, Levi.
Yoder, Daniel (170 acres).
Yoder, Christian (175 acres).
Yocum, Peter.
Yocum, Jesse (130 acres).
Yocum, John, Jr.

Single Freemen.

Armitage, Benjamin (distillery, 170 acres).
Africa, Daniel.
Africa, David.
Africa, John.
Agnew, James.
Anderson, Miller D.
Brown, William.
Brendle, Jacob.
Cadwallader, Proctor.
Custon, Seth.
Cline, John.
Copland, William.
Davis, Huston.
Douglass, James.
Fee, John, Jr.
Fee, George.
Fockler, George.
Fockler, Jacob.
Fife, James.
Gable, George.
Given, George.
Henderson, Andrew.
Hazzard, George, Jr.
Hazzard, David.
Hampson, George.
*Henderson, John A.
Hall, William.
Isenberg, Gabriel.
Kilpatrick, Joseph.
King, Christian.
Kemp, John R.
Kurtz, Jacob.
Kerr, Thomas, Jr.
Kenslow, William.
Kelley, Moses.
Kelley, Aaron.
Kelley, James.
Lane, George.
Lyons, John.
Lincoln, Abel.
Linn, Thomas (negro).
Lytle, David.
Miller, Alexander.
Miller, Henry (tannery).
Montgomery, Thomas.
Morrison, Robert.
Mower, Joseph V.
Miller, Samuel.
McCurdy, James.
McKennan, Alexander.
Nelson, James.
Price, Marcus (negro).
Polands, Jonathan.
Patterson, John.
Patton, James A.
Riley, George.
Robinson, Samuel.
Robinson, John.
Smith, William W.
Sleigle, Henry.
Smith, John.
Steel, James.
Shorthill, James.
Simpson, James (420 acres).
Steel, William.
*Simpson, James (of Huntingdon).
Smiley, Samuel (200 acres).
Smiley, William.
Sites, Jacob.
Simpson, John.
Simpson, Foster.
Souders, David.
Steel, Robert.
Van Devender, Abraham.
Wiley, John (63 acres).
Williams, William.
Williamson, James (100 acres).
Woolverton, Charles.
Woolverton, Isaac.
*Weaver, Daniel.
Wisner, Isaac.
Wolfkill, Daniel.
Weaver, Joseph.
Yocum, John.

A number of children of school age were reported as being unable to attend on account of the destitute circumstances of their parents.

Civil Government.—The petition of a number of persons, inhabitants of the township of Huntingdon, was presented to the court at its session in April, 1814, setting forth "that they would be much aggrieved by the confirmation of the division of the township, as reported upon by certain viewers and returned to the court, and praying that other viewers might be appointed to divide the said township so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants thereof. Whereupon it was considered by the court and ordered that Lewis Mytinger, Maxwell Kinkead, and Robert Provinse be appointed to inquire into the necessity or propriety of dividing the said township, and if in their opinion it is necessary to divide the same so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants thereof and to make a plat or draft of the township proposed to be divided, and the division line proposed to be made thereon, and of the township proposed to be laid off, if the same cannot be sufficiently described by natural boundaries, and make a report of their proceedings thereon to the next court."

At the time appointed the report was made, but no action thereon was taken by the court until its November sessions, when the following record appears:

"The report of Lewis Mytinger, Maxwell Kinkead, and Robert Provinse, who were appointed at the last April court to view and, if they thought it necessary, to divide the township of Huntingdon, which was read at the August sessions, and is now again read and the same ordered to be confirmed as follows, to wit: Agreeably to the annexed order or rule of the court, we, the persons therein named, having all met at Huntingdon on Saturday, the 23d of July, 1814, for the purpose of dividing Huntingdon township, and having examined a draft of said township, and from our own knowledge of the local situation of the said township, are of opinion that the following division line will divide the said township so as to best suit the convenience of the inhabitants of each division, viz.: Beginning at the corner of West township line, on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River, near the limekiln, thence down the same to the mouth of Raystown Branch and to the corner of Union township, as may more fully appear by a draft of said township."

Gen. Andrew Henderson, in honor of whom the township was named, was prominently identified with the then infant colonies in their struggle against British oppression during the Revolutionary war. He was distinguished for his uprightness of character, and, where best known, most merited the approbation of his fellow-men. One of his descendants, James Pinckney Henderson, was prominent in the affairs of the republic of Texas, and subsequently represented that State in the United States Senate.

The western boundary of the township extended northeast from the limekiln on the river to a point beyond the Warm Springs, crossing Standing Stone Creek above that place, where it struck the West township line; thence from that point along that line to

Mifflin County; thence to Jack's Mountain, along which to the Juniata at Drake's Ferry.

That part of Huntingdon township lying south of the Juniata at the same time received the name of Porter, "in consideration of the distinguished uprightness of the late Gen. Andrew Porter, surveyor-general, as a public officer, and his services during the Revolutionary war." It was bounded on the east by Union township, from which it was separated by Terrace Mountain; on the south was Hopewell township; on the west Woodberry and Morris; and on the north the Little Juniata and the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata.

The township of Henderson has been reduced to its present limits by the formation of Brady in 1846 and Oneïda in 1856–60. The principal officers, including those of the old township of Huntingdon, have been the following:

CONSTABLES.

1789, Andrew Donaldson; 1790, Edward Hunter; 1791, James Dean; 1792, John Ashbaugh; 1793, William McKane; 1794–95, John Ward; 1796, Daniel McMurtrie; 1797, Henry Benner; 1798-99, David Caldwell; 1800, John Dorland; 1801, John Spencer; 1802, David Lloyd; 1803, Henry Canan; 1804, John Eshelman; 1805, John Bare; 1806, Isaac Adams; 1807–8, Nicholas Isenberg; 1809, Thomas McIthon; 1810–11, Henry Lloyd; 1812, John Huyett; 1813, William Kerr; 1814, William Moore and James Hampson; 1815, John Brown; 1816, Robert Wray; 1817, William Woolverton; 1818, Abraham Kurtz; 1819, Abraham Vandevender; 1820, Matthias Copeland; 1821, John Fee; 1822, Asahel Brown; 1823, Henry Weaver; 1824, Robert Simpson; 1825, Solomon Sharp; 1826, David Hooley; 1827, David Yoder; 1828, Samuel Goodman; 1829, James Simpson; 1830, James Lane; 1831, John Wolfkill; 1832, John Hight; 1833, John McCartney; 1834, Paul Orlady.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1789, Jacob Laird, Henry Neff; 1790, James Dean, Alexander Dean; 1791, Edward Hunter, Alexander Dean; 1792, John Spencer, George Faulkner; 1793, John Spencer, Henry Miller; 1794, James Dean, William Kerr; 1795, James Nesbit, Alexander Dean; 1796, Peter Swoope, Simon Potter; 1797, David Caldwell, John Fee, Sr.; 1798, Adam Hall, Wm. Moore; 1798, Israel Cryder, Caleb Armitage.

APPRAISERS.

1790, George Reynolds, John Dean; 1791, Peter Graffius, William McCoy; 1792, Andrew Anderson, James Dean; 1793, George Faulkner, Thomas Whittaker; 1795, William McConnell, Joshua Davis.

SUPERVISORS OF ROADS.

1789, George Reynolds, Peter Vandevender; 1790, William Kerr, George Faulkner; 1791, Israel Cryder, Jacob Laird; 1792, John Patton, William McCoy; 1793, John Patton, Caleb Armitage; 1794, Thomas Whittaker, Edward Hunter; 1795, Nathaniel Jarrard, David Lloyd; 1796, Charles Green, John Dorland; 1797, John Spencer, Henry Summers; 1798, David Caldwell, Joseph Exeter; 1799, Thomas Johnston, John Wertz; 1800, Charles Kelley, James McGinnis; 1801, Christian Detwiler, Martin Shultz; 1802, William Igo, William Gray; 1803, John Brown, Charles Caldwell; 1804, Henry Lloyd, Isaac Yoder; 1805, Henry Lloyd, John Fee; 1806–7, Henry Lloyd, James Hampson; 1808, Henry Lloyd, Thomas Harrison; 1809, Henry Lloyd, Robert Wray; 1810, Daniel Carpenter, Valentine Heffner; 1811, James Williamson, Valentine Heffner; 1812, James Hampson, Valentine Heffner; 1814, Nicholas Isenberg, James Hampson; 1815, Jonathan Dean, Samuel Renner; 1816, Abraham Kurtz, William Porter; 1817, Joseph Carothers, Henry Souders; 1818, Vincent Robinson, William Henry; 1819, Matthias Copeland, Benjamin Armitage; 1820, John Fee, Peter Case; 1821, James Hight, Abraham Vandevender; 1822, Martin Orlady, John Bailer; 1823, Jacob Detwiler, Robert Simpson; 1824, James Hight, Peter Case; 1825, Robert Wray, Peter Case; 1826, Abraham Kurtz, James Hight; 1827, Christian Miller, John Given; 1828–29, Robert Wray, John Hight; 1830, John Fee, James Hight; 1831, James Porter, Daniel Yoder; 1832, James Hight, William Porter; 1833, James Hight, Daniel Yoder; 1834, James Hight, Jacob Detwiler; 1835, John Decker, Jacob Detwiler; 1836, Andrew Huey, John Fee; 1837, Samuel Hampson, Jacob Dorland; 1838, Samuel Miller, Emanuel Warfield; 1839, William Barefoot, Jesse Yocum; 1840, Robert Wray, Abraham Shadle; 1841, John A. Campbell, Joseph Ross; 1842, Andrew Allison, Robert Huey; 1843–44, John Wolfkill, Henry Cornpropst; 1845, John Wolfkill, James Hight; 1846, John Wolfkill, Thomas Hamlin; 1847, Andrew Allison, Thomas Hamlin; 1848, Robert Wray, Andrew Decker; 1849, John Porter, Andrew Decker; 1850, David Goodman, John Decker; 1851, James Hight, James Wilson; 1852, James Hight, James Porter; 1853, James Hight, Henry Hutchinson; 1854, James Hight, Hiram Grady; 1855, Jacob Miller, George Numer; 1856, James Hutchinson, John Drennen; 1857, Jacob Hetrick, John Decker; 1858, Abel Corbin, Hiram Grady; 1859, John Numer, Daniel Kyper; 1860, Jacob Hetrick, John Numer; 1861, Jacob Hutchinson, George Miller; 1862, Henry Steel, George Miller; 1863, George Miller, Samuel Hetrick; 1864, A. Allison, J. Numer; 1865, Jacob Hetrick, John Flenner; 1866, Jacob Hetrick, James Sloan; 1867, Laben Hall, John Warfel; 1868, Jacob Hetrick, David Rupert; 1869, Jesse Henry, James Wilson; 1870–71, Samuel Eby, J. S. Warfel; 1872, Samuel Eby, John R. McCartney; 1873, R. M. McCartney, H. P. Decker; 1874, no report; 1875, Henry Steel, Andrew Decker; 1876, William Mundorf, H. P. Decker; 1877, J. K. Hetrick, William Mundorf; 1878, J. K. Hetrick, Michael Enders; 1879, Lewis Bergantz, Joseph Rupert; 1880, Joseph Enders, George Black; 1881, Andrew Decker, C. C. Evans.

General Industries.—The chief employment of the people of Henderson is the tillage of the soil in the ordinary farm operations and fruit-culture, but formerly the lumber interests gave occupation to a large number of men, nearly all the small streams being made to operate mills of limited capacity. A number of these are noted in the several property lists of this book, and others are here briefly mentioned. On Brown's Run, in the northwestern part of the township, John Colestock built a saw-mill many years ago, which is now operated by J. S. Warfel. On Sugar Grove Run James Simpson built a mill, which became the property of Samuel Goodman, and later of John Rupert, who yet owns and operates it. Near Mill Creek, on the canal and operated by the waters thereof, Samuel Simpson had a lumber-mill for many years, which was built about 1847 by William Buchanan. At the same place was formerly operated machinery for grinding fire-clay, which has been removed and is now in use in Brady for preparing fire-clay for the markets.

Midway between Mill Creek and Huntingdon is an extensive and fully-equipped lumber manufacturing establishment belonging to Isaac Deihl & Co., and operated the past few years. The logs are supplied chiefly by the Raystown Branch, and are gathered into a boom near the mill. Steam is the motive-power, and the machinery consists of circular saws, edgers, lath saws, and other apparatus used in first-class mills. The capacity is about twenty thousand feet per day, and when fully in operation the mills give employment to a considerable number of men.

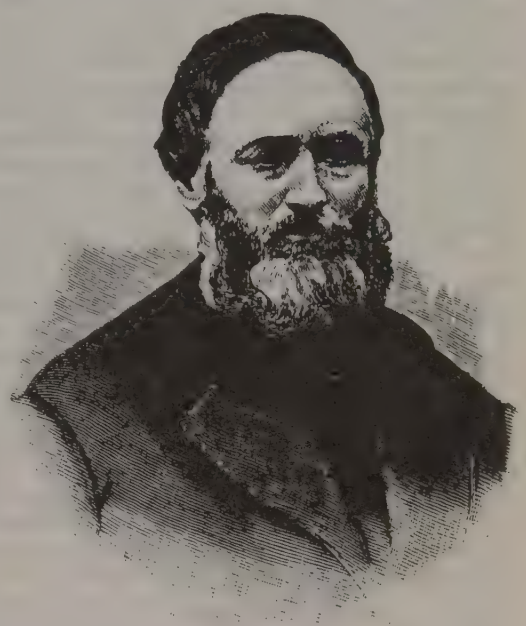
Above that point, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, are the Ardenheim Pipe Works. These were established in 1878 by C. H. Anderson for the manufacture of pipe and stoneware from the clay deposits in that

locality. The vein is seven feet in thickness, and appears about five feet below the surface. It consists of three distinct clays, of whitish, bluish, and yellowish colors. When properly manipulated it produces superior vitrified ware, being surpassed for these purposes by no other native clays. Mr. Anderson employed hand-machines in his works, lack of capital preventing the employment of steam-power. The capacity consequently was limited, and after a year's operation the works were discontinued. A small pottery, formerly carried on by P. Snyder at Ardenheim, has also been discontinued.

Ardenheim Station received its name at the suggestion of one of the officials of the railway company, who wished in this way to perpetuate the memory of a German recluse by that name who lived near Philadelphia. Its nearness to Huntingdon (being only a mile and a half below the borough) has prevented it from becoming a business point. It is a flag-station, and contains half a dozen houses. At this and at other points on the old turnpike, when that thoroughfare was one of the great highways, inns were kept for the entertainment of the traveling public, one of the most noteworthy being known as the "Red House," which was a short distance above Mill Creek. It had a number of keepers, Gershom Lambert being among the number. He removed to the West, where his son Daniel became a very wealthy man. Alexander Carmon was also one of the landlords at this house, removing thence to Huntingdon. The proximity to that borough has prevented the citizens of Henderson from engaging in mercantile pursuits, only one small store being kept in the township. In 1871, Jacob Hetrick began selling a few goods at Union Church, and still carries on a limited trade. He is the deputy of the only post-office in the township, Joseph L. Bergantz being the postmaster. Union Church post-office was established in the summer of 1876, with George F. Hetrick as postmaster, Mr. Bergantz being his successor. Mails are supplied on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, the service being from Huntingdon by way of Cornpropst's mills. In that locality mechanic shops have been maintained many years. On a tract of land which had been improved by the Rev. Jesse Ash, for some years the pastor of the Baptist Church at Mill Creek, Adam Warfel lived and carried on a blacksmith-shop. Subsequently Samuel Tyhurst, the father of the late Al. Tyhurst, was the owner of the shop. While returning to his home here from Newark, Ohio, Samuel Tyhurst sickened and died at the residence of his brother at Neff's Mills. The family soon after removed to Alexandria. The next smith was Jacob Hetrick, who came to the neighborhood in 1855, and for ten years followed that trade on the old Thomas Gorsuch place. For a short time Samuel Hetrick carried on a shop near Union school-house, selling out to James Barris, a carpenter. In the vicinity of the church, David Thompson was for a long term of years a blacksmith, and in the northern part of the township Lewis Bergantz has a smithy for the accommodation of the people of that section. At Union Church is a hall in which assemble statedly a grange of Patrons of Husbandry, of which Joseph Bergantz is the secretary.

Among the enterprising men of the present day in Henderson may be mentioned Mr. Samuel Eby, of whom the following is a brief sketch.

The Ebys of Lancaster County, Pa., figured among the early settlers in the Keystone State, and in old Lancaster developed into a large connection. Ben-



Samuel Eby

jamin Eby, a native of Lancaster County, moved to Franklin County early in life, and followed an active career as blacksmith and farmer. He had six sons, of whom Joel, Jacob, Benjamin, and Henry went to the West, John died in Perry County, and George (born in Lancaster County, April 2, 1795) settled in Franklin County, Pa. The last named married Susanna, daughter of Jacob Lutz, of Huntingdon County.

In 1828, George Eby moved from Franklin County to Shirley township, Huntingdon Co., where he died Jan. 16, 1882, aged eighty-seven. Although blind for some years previous to his death, he was fairly active and hearty to the last. His widow died in August, 1882, aged also eighty-seven. They were married in 1819, and accordingly enjoyed a union of sixty-three years. They had seven children,—Jacob, Nancy, Samuel, George, Catherine, John, and Sarah.

Samuel, the third child, was born in Franklin County, March 3, 1824, and remained at home until his twenty-sixth year, assisting his father in farming. April 1, 1851, he married Catherine E., daughter of John Morrison, of Shirley township, Huntingdon Co., and soon thereafter embarked in business as store-keeper at Mount Union, in partnership with his brother George. At the end of two years Samuel purchased his brother's interest, and conducted the store alone for the next three years. He then retired from mercantile life, and forming a partnership with Mr. Wise for that purpose, took a contract for building a bridge in Juniata County, having already had experience in that direction in the erection of a bridge at Huntingdon. In March, 1859, he bought a fine river farm of upwards of three hundred acres, lying in Henderson township, Huntingdon Co., and removing thereto at once, has resided upon it ever since. He has handsomely improved the place, and in 1876 erected upon it what is by far the best residence in the township. Mr. Eby has been a township school director pretty much all the time he has lived in Henderson, and in minor local offices has always borne his share of duty. He is a lifelong Democrat, as was his father before him. He is the friend of progressive ideas, a stanch supporter and promoter of the cause of public education, and fully alive to the belief that every man, whatever his condition, owes it to himself to keep step with the advancement of the age. Mr. and Mrs. Eby have had nine children. The living are Hannah M., Alice S., Wilbert E., Juniata, and Samuel P.

Educational and Religious.—In the neighborhood of Union Church lived a class of people who early devoted much attention to school and church matters, and consequently their descendants became very worthy citizens. Although nearly all removed from the township, the recollection of their boyhood days has caused them often to revert to the scenes of their life in Henderson, and in the summer of 1881 a reunion of the surviving citizens was held at the Union school-house, when the events of those times were appropriately recalled by a number of speakers. Extracts from their addresses are here given. Said Judge John Porter, of Illinois,—

"Previous to the erection of the house the school had been held in the upper story of a dwelling-house near by, the teacher with his family occupying the lower story. The speaker well remembered his first visit to the school-house as a pupil on a frosty autumn morning, in his bare feet, and being early and finding the door locked, and being compelled to warm his feet in the sunlight on a pile of chips till the arrival of the teacher. The furniture of that school-room consisted principally of a dozen or so of benches made of yellow-pine slabs, hauled from the saw-mill at Huntingdon, with legs so long that the smallest boy could, when seated, just reach the floor with his toes. Some of the boys in this crowd were there during that winter. The teachers he could not attempt to describe. His impression then was that they were rather severe, and disposed to keep the boys a little too close to work, but he was now inclined to think that they were but doing their duty with the rough material and appliances at hand. The object was to instill into the youthful mind the Shorter Catechism and the rules of arithmetic, with an occasional effort to force upon us a few of the rules of grammar, in which they did not succeed, as the audience would observe before the speaker concluded his remarks.

"The house was erected in 1831, and he could not tell how much time he had spent there. It seemed to him a long time, but he remembered of being kept at home one or two winters, in order to keep him even with the rest, his father being very democratic in his ideas, and not wishing any of his sons to get too far ahead. The surroundings have all changed. It does not look like it did then. He remembered the long weary hours he had spent there during a session in summer, and could imagine nothing short of an ague chill that could make time last so long. He used to sit on one of the high benches all forenoon and wish it was noon, and for four long hours during the afternoon wishing it was night; when he wanted out so badly that he built castles in the air, and imagined a causeway built from the farther window, extending around the grove and back to the other window, and spent hours traveling in that circle, and having a good time, until awakened to a sense of duty by the teacher's rod. School-houses have improved since then. One word in regard to the old worthies that built this house fifty years ago. They were then in the prime of life, and were performing a duty to their children to the best of their ability. They built this house and planned it, and there is scarcely one of them left. Nearly all have laid down the burden of life and gone to the better land, but the fruits of their labor no mortal will ever know. It was built for a school-house, but they built and planned it also for a house of worship. Thank God, they were catholic enough to build a house where all men could meet and worship according to the dictates of their own conscience, where Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists might mingle in the common worship of a common Father. Like the Puritan fathers they came here to worship, and unlike them they permitted others to do the same. They were free from the fell spirit of persecution which the Puritan fathers brought with them, and were so much farther advanced in Christianity and religious toleration that they agreed that all might worship here. Many of us have attended the indiscriminate ministry of all denominations and received good lessons from all. They were God-fearing men, and built their ideas of religion and secular education on the Bible and its teachings, and they built wisely and well. They were all farmers, and not one of them had ever seen a rubber applied to a wagon. Not one had ever seen a railroad train, and not one had ever seen a threshing-machine, except the old-fashioned flail. Times are changing, and we are changing with them, but this old Bible upon which they builded, and the doctrines upon which it is based, are immutable and will stand forever. Those hills in which I could once see no beauty in looking over them, after an absence of thirty years look beautiful now. Fruitful fields and smiling farms are now to be seen where then there was nothing but woods."

Concerning the house and its builders, Samuel T. Brown, of Huntingdon, said,—

"What of the founders and early scholars of this institution? I would like to speak of them as individuals, but would I stop? Had they any distinguishing traits as a class or community? They were not wealthy, powerful, or learned. They had to contend from the start with a rugged forest, a sterile soil, and steep hillsides. Not a rich man among us all to give us influence or power. Our common school system was not then in existence. Education could only be obtained by the determined perseverance of our parents and ourselves. Every family must devote the long months of summer and fall to labor in order that the children might have a few months of schooling in the winter, and yet it would be hard to find a neighborhood in which so few could be found without a fair common education. As a general rule, we could read, and did read all the books we could buy or borrow. Although the conditions of life were somewhat hard, we were not at all intimidated or cast down. Perhaps we enjoyed life as well, after all, as many communities more highly favored. Every man, woman, and child was ready to help a neighbor in a pinch. Even the labors of the farm and household were made the occasion of many a social gathering, and I venture to say that very many of us look back to apple-cuttings, the choppings and log-rollings, the stone-haulings and corn-huskings as among the happiest days of our lives. We did not see or handle much money, but we learned how to do all sorts of useful work while yet very young. Training of this kind made us healthful, vigorous, and self-reliant. Many of us, I know, came to the conclusion early that the boy or man who could make a living here could make a living anywhere, and might make a better one some other place. So we scattered and separated until to-day the homes and the graves of that sturdy band are found in every State stretching westward from these slopes of the Alleghenies to the far-off Nevadas on

the Pacific coast. As a general rule, they have held their own wherever they went in the battle of life. They have not been office-seekers or office-holders to any extent, and this, I hold, is to their credit. All they asked was a fair field and no gouging. They were willing to give the odds of wealth and start where others had it, and often managed to come out even at the end of the race.

"That the graduates of this log college succeeded in life was owing as much to the store of health here laid in as to any mental training. Clearing and tilling these rugged hills was hard work, but the air was fresh and invigorating. We had no college campus or gymnasium for our youthful sports when at school, but the open woods all about the building gave ample space for prisoner's base, corner-cat, and town-ball. Here I must say no amount of learning will produce its best results unless accompanied with vigorous health. The practice of imposing on children and youth a long course of school and college training, at the expense of physical development, is like crowding a cargo of rich merchandise into a frail and feeble vessel and sending it forth to meet the storms and tempests of the ocean. If the early settlers here had any distinguishing trait of character it was, in my judgment, a sturdy, honest self-respect. Every man had his own opinion, and stood ready to maintain it. This, as a general rule, applies to the generation of my own age as well as that preceding it. I can say for myself that though I have been as poor and obscure as I well could be, I never saw the day when I did not consider myself the equal of the best boy or man I ever knew or heard of, and just as good as I am to-day. I believe that was a prevailing trait of character among my kindred and friends here, and if any of them differed from that standard they fell just so far below the general average in all that made this community respectable and respected.

"In looking back over the roll of scholars of thirty or forty years ago, I find that a very large proportion of them became teachers, for longer or shorter periods. I think more than one-half of them taught school more or less; not as a permanent business, but doing it well for the time being, and making it a stepping-stone to something more lucrative. In the family of my uncle, James Porter, there were eight sons, and seven of them taught school. In our family there were eight children, and seven of them were teachers for a time. It has been said that the boys of New England are born with spelling-books in their mouths, but I doubt whether you could find many school districts in New England that would 'spell down' the old 'Union' in its palmiest days. We prided ourselves in the art and mystery of spelling, and our spelling-schools ranked well up with our singing-schools. These institutions gave us a great deal of fun and solid enjoyment. I think there has never been anything invented quite equal to a country singing-school as conducted here.

"During my early life this was not only a school-house, but it was our church, our lyceum, and our academy of music and public hall as well.

"This was always a religious community, and though in my day here the majority of the people were Presbyterians, they always turned out to hear any preacher who came along, and filled the old house from door to platform. Mr. Peebles gave us the gospel according to Presbyterian forms, and Jesse Ash and old Father Thomas gave us the Baptist doctrine. Afterwards William Jones came here as a young Baptist minister. He was somewhat sensational, and stirred up a little breeze among our conservative old church-goers. Theology, immersion, and sprinkling were the leading topics of discussion among us for a time. I remember my mother told Rev. Jones to his face that the Baptists were sound Calvinists just as the Presbyterians were, but he was not preaching the doctrine of his own church, but preaching Arminianism, and she would hear no more of it. My mother knew all about the Catechism and the Confession of Faith, and she read the Bible and Buck's Theological Dictionary with close attention. Mr. Jones was never converted to Presbyterianism, however, but he afterwards married a daughter of Mr. John Postlethwaite, a Presbyterian elder, then became a Seventh-Day Baptist, went to India as missionary, returned to England, and is now preaching to a congregation in London. I believe the Methodists never had any regular preaching here, at least in my day. The Lutheran Church has now become the leading denomination, and I am glad to know they maintain the reputation of the old neighborhood for religion and good morals."

Of one of the attendants of the schools maintained in the aforesaid building the Rev. William M. Jones wrote from England,—

"I think I can safely say that one of the earliest scholars in that log or block-house was Elizabeth Postlethwaite, afterwards my dear companion for nearly a score of years, and who became accustomed to the French language in the West Indies, Hayti; afterwards a teacher in Shelah Academy, New Jersey, and after that a student in Arabic and Hebrew in Palestine. In all three languages she was quite proficient. Though never pretending to brilliancy, she was, nevertheless, solid and real in all that she did, and her linguistic attainments were perfect as far as they went. There was no show in her attempts to speak either French or Arabic, and her Hebrew was good enough for a theological graduate and some to spare. Her mortal remains, and those of her youngest child, lie buried in the American cemetery on Mount Zion, just without the walls of Jerusalem."

Among other teachers at the Union school-house were John Brown and his wife, Jennie Porter. Mr. Brown was a thorough teacher and a rigid disciplinarian. He was endowed with quick perceptions and a wonderfully retentive memory, which enabled him to repeat page after page of Burns, and to retain the facts of history fully in mind. On the return of each Sabbath-day he apportioned to every member a certain amount of Scriptures or catechism, which had to be learned during the week, under penalty of severe punishment. Contrary to general custom, he used neither liquor nor tobacco, and abhorred the forms of profanity so prevalent in many localities. As illustrating this trait of his character, it is related that on one occasion, while his pupils were at play, a young man passing along the road used profane language in conversation with the children. This being reported to the teacher, he was greatly incensed, and he determined to punish the young man on his return home. When he saw him approach the house he tapped on the window to attract his attention, and called him in. After ascertaining the truth of the report from the young man himself, he took down the ever-ready birch and gave the astonished fellow a sound thrashing, and after admonishing him not to repeat his offense, told him to proceed on his way. Although this was rather an arbitrary use of power, it gives us a glimpse of the stern qualities of the teachers of that period when they were actuated by moral principles.

The excessive immigration from Henderson had a depressing effect upon the schools and churches of the township, so that these interests have latterly not been conspicuously noteworthy. The future of schools, however, promises to be more auspicious, and even now Henderson has a not unfavorable exhibit in educational matters. In 1880 seven schools were maintained, each five months, at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars. The average number attending was one hundred and forty-one.

No record exists of the first school board under the common-school system, but since 1836 the directors annually elected have been the following:

1837, William Campbell, Jacob Detweiler; 1838, Andrew Allison, Dr. John Metz; 1839, Jonathan H. Dorsey, John Hight, Alexander Simpson; 1840, James Shorthill, James Sloan; 1841, Andrew Allison, Dr. John Metz; 1842, John Hight, Jonathan H. Dorsey; 1843, Alexander Simpson, James Shorthill; 1844, Leonard G. Kessler, Dr. John Metz; 1845, John Hight, John A. Campbell; 1846, Martin Fleming, David Thompson; 1847, John Porter, James P. Wray, S. Goodman, John Colstock, and Jacob Miller; 1848, James Goodman, George Numer; 1849, John Colstock, Stephen Gorsuch; 1850, John Porter, T. P.

Campbell, David Black, John Colstock, Thomas Fisher, George Taylor; 1851, Jackson Fee, James Wilson, Dennis Buoy; 1852, Andrew Decker, Stephen Gorsuch; 1853, James Goodman, John Flenner; 1854, Jacob Miller, John Warfel, James Wilson; 1855, Elisha Shoemaker, George Numer; 1856, John Rhodes, John Flenner; 1857, John Goodman, John Porter; 1858, James D. Hight, John Warfel; 1859, John Numer, Adam Rupert; 1860, David Hare, Jacob Hess, George Miller; 1861, Samuel Eby, John Warfel, Henry S. Miller; 1862, Thomas Dorland, Daniel Rupert; 1863, William Mundorf, Lewis Bergantz, John Warfel; 1864, Samuel Eby; 1865, James Barras, Simon Bayles; 1866, James Wilson, John Rhodes; 1867, Daniel Rhodes, Simon White; 1868, John Numer, Lewis Bergantz; 1869, William Mundorf, Samuel Eby; 1870–71, A. Decker, J. A. Shultz; 1872, George Miller; 1873, Samuel Steel, Joseph Enders; 1874, D. Rhodes, L. Bergantz; 1875, Samuel Eby, Charles Estes; 1876, Laben Hall, G. F. Hetrick; 1877, Samuel Eby, David Peightal, Samuel Steel; 1878, Laben Hall, George W. Bergantz; 1879, Daniel Rowland, Samuel Eby; 1880, Henry Steel, Andrew Decker; 1881, Henry Lamp, William Hern.

About thirty years ago the only meeting-house in the township was erected near Union school-house by a congregation of Presbyterians, which had for a time a flourishing existence. Subsequently the members became so few that the organization was given up, the church at Huntingdon absorbing the remaining interest. The history of that religious body consequently is not produced here. Unity Church, after being unoccupied some time, became the property of

The Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, and has since served as a place of worship for that church. The congregation was formed about 1858 of a number of persons, among whom were Joseph Camp and wife, Jacob Hetrick and wife, John and Rosina Rhodes, Samuel Hetrick and wife, Rachel, Catherine, and Elizabeth Hess. The church had the same pastors as Huntingdon until 1874, when, in connection with Mill Creek and McAlevy's Fort, a new charge was constituted, with the Rev. A. A. Kerlin as pastor. His pastorate was terminated May 1, 1881, and in July following the Rev. S. Croft took charge of these churches. Mount Zion has ninety communicants, and a church council composed of William Mundorf, John Hall, Henry Steel, and Joseph Bergantz. In the first council were Robert Sherlon, elder, and Jacob Hetrick, deacon. Among the elders have been George Hetrick, James Hall, Daniel Rowland, Joseph Garner, and others.

Unity meeting-house has been repaired, and now presents a fair appearance. In this house a Sunday-school has been maintained, first by the Presbyterians and since by the Lutherans, which has been attended by the people of the central part of the township in general. In the summer of 1881 the enrollment was one hundred members, and William Mundorf and William Hern were the superintendents. Although other denominations have a following in the township, their main organization is outside the limits of Henderson.

CHAPTER XLII.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

HOPEWELL was one of the six original townships of Huntingdon County at the time of its organization, in 1787. It then included the territory now embraced in the townships of Union, Tod, Cass, Penn, Carbon, and Lincoln. Union, which then included Tod, Cass, and Carbon, was formed from it in 1791; Penn, in 1846; and Lincoln, in 1866. It is now one of the smallest townships in the county.

As now constituted it is bounded on the north by Lincoln township, east by Lincoln, Tod, and Carbon townships, south by the county of Bedford, and west by Bedford and Blair Counties. It is the southwestern township in the county. It lies between Terrace and Tussey Mountains, and between these, running parallel with them, are several lesser ranges of mountains or hills, known respectively as Allegrippa Ridge, Pine Ridge, Backbone, Warrior Ridge, and Mulberry Ridge.

It is traversed by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, which runs in a northeasterly course along the base of Terrace Mountain. The principal affluent of this stream in Hopewell is Shy Beaver Creek, which rises near Cove Station and empties into Raystown Branch near the line between Hopewell and Lincoln townships.

The surface of the township is hilly generally, though there is some level land in the valleys along the above-named streams, and there, as well as on the hillsides, are excellent farms. The hilly regions are mostly utilized for farming, which is the principal business in the township. The mountainous parts of the township are covered with timber, mostly locust, chestnut, and the different varieties of oak.

The only manufactory in the township is the tannery of W. S. Enyeart & Bros. This is located in Puttstown village, near the southeast corner of the township. This was first established in 1857 by Messrs. Pepser and Putenbaugh. It had been a carding- and cloth-dressing mill, but was converted into a tannery by the above firm. The machinery was propelled by the water of Shoup's Run. The firm became Pepser & Enyeart, then Enyeart & Sons, then, in 1877, as at present. In 1880 the tannery was rebuilt, and in the spring of 1882 new machinery was introduced, propelled by a steam-engine of twenty horse-power; five hands are employed, and the tannery has a capacity of two thousand five hundred hides annually.

The only grist-mill now in Hopewell was erected in 1842 at Puttstown by Henry Putt. It was first a log mill, with one run of stones that were quarried on Broad Top Mountain. It was propelled then as now by water from Shoup's Run. In 1853 the old log mill was taken down and the present framed

David B Weaver

David B. Weaver was born in Hopewell township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., in 1840. His mother was of the Berkstresser and Sheckler families, the first settlers along the Raystown branch of the Juniata River. He was brought up as a farmer. His father owned a farm at Weaver's Bridge. He gave up farming as an occupation in 1863, and went to the Broad Top Coal-Mines, in the capacity of weighmaster at the Crawford Colliery. In 1863 and 1864 he was engaged in mining coal for supplying fuel for the motive power of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at the Prospect Colliery. In the spring of 1864 he went to Iowa, got an outfit, and crossed the plains to the gold-fields of Montana, arriving at Emigrant Gulch in the latter part of August the same year. He was one of a party of three men who first found gold in paying quantities in the Yellowstone Valley. This was on the 30th of August, 1864. He raised the first potatoes that were cultivated on the upper Yellowstone Valley, in the summer of 1865. Was engaged in gold-mining during the seasons of 1864, 1865, and 1866. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Weaver went to San Francisco. Was employed as a pumping engineer at Mt. Diablo Coal-Mines, California, from Dec. 3, 1866, until Jan. 1, 1868. Returned to Pennsylvania and married Miss Elizabeth Mountain, a granddaughter of Jane McGuire, whose narrow escape from capture by the Indians is chronicled in Jones' "History of the Juniata Valley" (when Francis Donnelly and son were killed by the Indians near Standing Stone Fort). Mr. Weaver went to Missouri in the spring of 1869, and returned on account of his father's death the next fall to the place where he now resides.

In 1875 he was elected a member (and took the oath of office on Jan. 3, 1876) of the board of county commissioners of Huntingdon County, this being the first full board under the present constitution of Pennsylvania. After serving out his term of office he retired to private life.

In January, 1883, Mr. Weaver purchased the "Morrison Mills," near Hawthorn, Fla., where he intends to reside.

structure erected on its site by Levi Putt, a son of Henry. In this there are three run of burr stones.

At a very early day there was a rude grist-mill on the Raystown Branch, about two miles above the mouth of Shy Beaver Creek. It has long since gone to ruin, though the remains of the dam are still to be seen. Tradition says the last person who carried on this mill was a man named Walters.

In times past there were in this township many saw-mills. On Shy Beaver Run four are remembered, and on Shoup's Run and Raystown Branch four others, besides several on smaller streams. Of these only two remain, one on Shy Beaver, owned by John B. Beaver, and the other on a smaller stream, by William Stone.

Of the iron ore which abounds in this township, one mine is worked by Robert H. Powel, of Philadelphia, who, in 1882, erected an extensive furnace a few miles away.

The village of Puttstown, in the southern corner of the township, was commenced by Jacob Putt, who erected the first house there in 1840. It has now a grist-mill, a tannery, and about thirty dwellings.

At Cove Station there is a post-office, a small railroad depot, and a few dwellings. In the northern part of the township is a small hamlet, where Shy Beaver post-office is located.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad passes through the township in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. On this is a flag station named Rough and Ready, about a mile and a half from the north line of the township, and Cove Station, near the southern boundary.

The original thoroughfare or highway through the township ran along the eastern base of Warrior's Ridge, but this ceased to be used some seventy years since. It was originally an Indian trail. Along this road the first settlements in the township were made. Subsequently the road through Woodcock Valley, between Warrior Ridge and Tussey Mountain, was constructed. (Tradition says that the valley was so named because the workmen on this road found many of these birds there.) The present road, or rather roads along Raystown Branch were not built till about 1839, though a poor excuse for a road had previously existed there.

Pioneers.—It is not now known who were the first settlers in what is now Hopewell, nor when they came. The original settlers, as before stated, came on the old Indian trail along the eastern base of Warrior's Ridge. Of these, the names of Skelly brothers, Michael and Felix, are known. They settled near Elk Gap, in Woodcock Valley, on land now owned by John B. Weaver. What was known as Elk Lick was near the house of the Skellys. This was much frequented by elk and deer at that early day, and even at the present time they often come here. Of these brothers, Michael was killed here and Felix was taken prisoner by the Indians.

Michael Diamond was also an early settler here. He erected the log house that is now occupied by J. B. Weaver, the oldest in the township. None of the descendants of these families are in this region.

George Elder and his sons George and William were among the pioneers here. They located in Woodcock Valley, about half a mile from what is now Cove Station. The wife of William was made a prisoner by the Indians at the same time Felix Skelly was captured. None of the descendants of the Elder family are here.

Jacob Weaver came in 1791 with his wife and five children from the vicinity of Hagerstown, Md. They followed the Indian trail, and brought their effects on the back of a cow. They located on the farm now owned by John B. Weaver, opposite Elk Gap. They had five sons and three daughters. Of the sons, two, Peter and John, went West; Henry, Christian, and Leonard remained and reared families. Of the sons of Henry, John B., sixty-three years of age, resides on the farm where his grandfather originally settled, and William lives on a part of the same farm. John B. has three children living in this vicinity, and William two. Six of the children of Leonard and two of the grandchildren of Christian reside in the township.

George Russell came in 1795 from Berks County, Pa., and located near Jacob Weaver in Woodcock Valley. He had three sons and three daughters. Many of the grandchildren of the sons reside in Hopewell.

Jeremiah and William Smart were early settlers on the Raystown Branch, but none of their descendants remain.

Frederick Sheckler also came from Maryland, and settled on the Raystown Branch near Puttstown. Some of his descendants in the female line are still here. Boston Heeter came from Maryland and settled on the Raystown Branch half a mile above the mouth of Shy Beaver Creek. George Buchanan settled early, midway between Puttstown and the mouth of the Shy Beaver, on Raystown Branch. Andrew McFurran settled just above Mr. Buchanan. James Lynch was an early settler at the head of what was known as "Rogue's Hollow," near the branch. None of the descendants of these men are in Hopewell.

Daniel Imler settled at an early time on the Shy Beaver, about a mile from its mouth. Jacob Kochenhower came early, and located near where Shy Beaver post-office now is.

Official List.—The officers of Hopewell township have been the following:

SUPERVISORS.

1789, Joseph Norris, William Hoake; 1790, Alexander Huston, Jacob Ganshorn; 1791, Wilkinson Lane, Solomon Sill; 1792, John Shaver, Martin Mixel; 1793, Henry Shultz, John Shaver; 1794, John Norris, Joshua Davis; 1795, David Swoope, Lewis Reigh; 1796, John Skelly, Joseph Norris, Sr.; 1797, Isaac Easton, Michael McAffee; 1798, Frederick Heeter, John Freet; 1799, Thomas S. Wilson, William Elder; 1800, Jacob Grace, George Russell; 1801, William

Smart, Joseph Fay; 1803, James Entrekin, John Pechel; 1804, John Keith, Valentine Fink; 1805, Isaac Bowers, Adam Keith, Jr.; 1806, John Craff, Joseph Kerry, Jr.; 1807, Sebastian Heeter, Michael Garner; 1808, Adam Amer, John Bailey; 1809, John Bailey, Adam Amer; 1810, John Reihley, Frederick Heeter; 1811, William Eynart, Matthew Gardner; 1814, Nicholas Isenberg, James Thompson; 1815, William W. Harris, John Reed; 1816, George Buchanan, Joseph Norris; 1817, Daniel Summers, William Barrack; 1818, Jacob Grove, Evan Davis; 1819, Christian Shontz, Harry Weaver; 1820, William Houk, Jacob Barrick; 1822, Adam Snyder, Alexander McCall; 1823, Alexander McCall, Michael Stone; 1824, William Elder, Peter Pechtel; 1825, Henry Hannawalt, John Hoover; 1826, Abraham Kuntz, James Hight; 1827, Levi Wilson, Daniel Brumback; 1828, Michael Garner, Adam Snyder; 1829, John Shultz, Isaac Bowers; 1830, John Boyer, William Elder; 1831, Abraham Grubb; 1832, Jacob Fink, William Elder; 1833, Lloyd Houck, Thomas Enyeart; 1834, Christopher Moses, Joseph Kneely; 1835, David Schner, Leonard Weaver; 1836, George Prough, Isaac Peichtal; 1837, Jacob Fink, Frederick Heeter; 1838, Jacob Fink, Jacob Weaver; 1839, Jacob Weaver, Philip Holler; 1840, Jacob Hess, Daniel Shultz; 1841, David Shultz, Joseph Norris; 1842, John Russell, Thomas Norris; 1843, Henry Zimmerman, Francis Haller; 1844, Henry Shultz, Jefferson Simonton; 1845, John Garner, David Mountain; 1846, Daniel Shontz, Charles Magill; 1847, Leonard Weaver, Samuel Beaver; 1848, David Miller, John B. Weaver; 1849, David Miller, Robert McCall; 1850, John Brumbaugh, Abraham Brumbaugh; 1851, Jacob Summers, Martin Hysong; 1852, Samuel Beaver, Henry Putt; 1853, Edward Duncan, William Weaver; 1854, Samuel Schell, John I. Decker; 1855, J. Russell, Edward Duncan; 1856, John Donaldson, Henry Carbough; 1857, J. Moyer, G. Barkstresser; 1858, W. Brumbaugh, S. Grove; 1859, Henry Shultz, Jacob Weaver; 1860, Henry Shultz, Charles Buller; 1861, Daniel Brumbaugh, Jonah Reed; 1862, David Lynn, William Weaver; 1863, David Lynn, Nicholas Lynn; 1864, George Russell, John Beaver; 1865, David Lynn, Nicholas Lynn; 1866, David Lynn, Andrew Brumbaugh; 1867, Solomon Lynn, Charles Butler; 1868, William Morgan, John K. Russell; 1869, John B. Weaver, Adam Speck; 1870, Miles Putt, W. Weaver; 1872, W. Weaver, A. Russell; 1873, Andrew Carvey, William Fleck; 1874, T. N. Weaver, John B. Weaver; 1875, Levi Hanpt, Abraham Russell; 1876, A. Lloyd, Noah Smith; 1877, Abner Lloyd, J. B. Russell; 1878, Abner Lloyd, David Russell; 1879, Leonard Smith, Jacob Stone; 1880, John W. Russell, J. Wilson Weaver; 1881, Frederick Evans, Isaac Russell.

CONSTABLES.

1788, William Dean; 1790, John Bishop; 1791, Jacob Shoup; 1792-93, Richard Plummer; 1794, Michael Gardner; 1795, Martin Maxwell; 1796, William Smart; 1797, Abraham Grubb; 1798, Joshua Davis; 1799, Michael McAfea; 1800, William Estep; 1801, John Keith; 1802-3, Fred. Heeter; 1804-5, Andrew McFerren; 1806, Jacob Ditwyler; 1807, Henry Sommers; 1808, Joseph Fray; 1809, Richard Dowlin; 1810, William Elder; 1811, S. Hoover; 1812, Henry Shultz; 1813, John Dean; 1814, William Enyartson; 1815, Joseph Norris; 1816, George Russell; 1817, Benjamin Bailey; 1818, William W. Harris; 1819, Henry Hannawalt; 1820, Thomas Clark; 1821, George Buchanan; 1822, Amos Clark; 1823, William Barrick; 1824, Matthew Gardner; 1825, Michael Garner; 1826, Peter Pechtel; 1827, William Enyeart, Jr.; 1828, Abraham Vantries; 1829, John Keith; 1830, Lloyd Houck; 1831, Jacob Summers; 1832-33, Lloyd Houck; 1834, Samuel Watson; 1835, Caleb Swoope; 1836, Jacob Hess; 1837, William Dean; 1838, John Bowers; 1839, William Richardson; 1840, Eli Plummer; 1841-42, John B. Weaver; 1843, Eli Heeter; 1844-46, George Russell; 1847-48, Thomas Hull; 1849, Jacob Summers; 1850, David Mountain; 1851, J. W. Berkstresser; 1852-53, Samuel Beaver; 1854, William Johnston; 1855, Alexander Park; 1856, Jacob Russell; 1857, Jackson Beaver; 1858, J. Bundle; 1859, William Richardson; 1860, John Rothrock; 1861-62, David Shoup; 1863-64, John Fulton; 1865, W. S. Entrekin; 1866, John Fulton; 1867, George Berkstresser; 1868-71, George C. Hamilton; 1872, George Berkstresser; 1873-75, David Helsel; 1876-77, George Berkstresser; 1878-81, William Stone.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1789, William Shirley, Hugh Shalley; 1790, Adam Keigh, Michael Keigh; 1791, William Shirley, Levi Moore; 1793, Levi Moore, William Shirley; 1794, Levi Moore, William Shirley; 1795, Joseph Morris, Joshua Davis; 1796, Peter Harstock, Adam Keigh; 1797, Peter Hartsock, Adam Keith; 1798, Peter Hartsock, Adam Keith; 1799, Joseph Davis, Sr., Joseph Norris, Sr.; 1800, Joshua Davis, Joseph Norris; 1801, John Dean, Sr., Joseph Norris, Sr.; 1803, Adam Keith, John Norris; 1804, Adam Keith, Sr., Michael Keith; 1813, Robert Wray, Robert Wason; 1815, George Russell, Adam Duman; 1816, Richard Dowland, Joseph Norris; 1817, Henry Hanawalt, George Brumbaugh; 1818, Daniel Shaffer, William Elder; 1819, William Barrick, Henry Hanawalt; 1820, Henry Hanawalt, John Norris; 1822, William Elder, R. Brown; 1823, George Russell, Peter Pechtel; 1824, Daniel Brumbagh, Christian Shontz; 1825, Jacob Barrick, Christian Shontz; 1826, Joseph Doland, John Hught; 1827, Henry Hannawalt, William Barrick; 1828, John Keith, John Garner; 1829, George Ruple, John Bowers; 1830, Jacob Barrick, John Bowers; 1831, William Barrack, Peter Pechtel; 1832, Jacob Grove, Abraham Bowers; 1834, Thomas Clark, Isaac Brumbaugh; 1835, Daniel Brumbaugh, Thomas Clark; 1836, Matthew Garner, George Brumbaugh; 1837, Jacob Stouffer, George Garner; 1838, Peter Peightel, Henry Sheeder; 1839, Henry Summers, Dewalt Fouse; 1840, —— ——; 1841, Dewalt Fouse, Edward Duncon; 1842, John Anderson, John Barkstresser; 1843, Felix Linn, David Miller; 1844, Eli Plummer, Thomas Norris; 1845, Jacob Fink, Jefferson Simonton; 1846, William Dean, Jacob Fink; 1847, Robert McCall, Leonard Weaver; 1848, Jeffries Simonton, John Plummer; 1849, Jeffries Simonton, John Shultz; 1850, John Shultz, Jacob Summers; 1851, Jacob Summers, Michael Star; 1852, John Weaver, Nicholas Lynn; 1853, John Brumbaugh, George Russell; 1854, Leonard Weaver, Samuel Johnston; 1855, Adam Fouse, D. Mountain; 1856, Samuel Schell, Samuel Johnston.

ASSESSMENT OF 1788.

Arranged according to present townships.

HOPEWELL (NOW PENN).

Anderson, Stewart, 50 a. propr. land, 2 h., 2 c.
Bishop, John, 150 a. W., propr. land, 4 h., 2 c.
Barrut, William, 100 a., propr. land, 1 c., 2 c.
Denis, Jacob, 100 a. L.
Dean, John, 190 a. deed, 2 h., 1 c.
Dowland, Richard, 150 a. W., 1 h.
Dean, William, 100 a. W., 2 h., 2 c.
Donaldson, Moses, 150 a. W., 2 h., 2 c.
Engard, William. 170 a. L., 2 h., 3 c.
Engard, John, 50 a. W., propr. land, 2 h., 1 c.
Hartsock, Peter, Jr., 50 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
Hartsock, Peter, Sr., 200 a. L. (George Elder).
Hartsock, Samuel, 1 h., 1 c.
Knowles, Daniel, 10 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Norris, Joseph, 390 a. W., 2 h., 1 c., 2 negroes.
Norris, John, 200 a. W., 2 h., 3 c.
Reed, Alexander, 100 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
Reed, John, 200 a. W., 2 h. 2 c.
Sills, Solomon, 150 a. deed, 4 h., 4 c.
Sills, Solomon, 200 a. propr., 4 h., 4 c.
Spoon, Henry, 100 a. L.
Wilson, Thomas, Esq., 150 a. L., 2 h., 4 c., 1 mill.

HUNTINGDON (NOW PENN), 1788.

Ashbock, John, 300 a. manor., 4 h., 4 c., 1 still.
Bowers, Mary, 100 a. manor, 2 h., 2 c.
Brackenridge, Mary, 300 a. manor.
Bittle, John, 150 a. deed, 2 h., 4 c.
Buckhannon, George, 200 Lunnon, 2 h., 1 c.
Davis, John, 200 a. W., 2 h., 2 c.
Donnelson, Andrew, 150 a. manor, 3 h., 3 c.
Donnelson, Andrew, 100 a. W.
Entrican, James, 100 a. Lunnon, 2 h., 3 c.

HOPEWELL (NOT CLASSIFIED).

Brown, William, 200 a. L., 2 h., 1 c.
Brown, James, 200 a. L., 2 h., 1 c.
Butcher, Philip, 200 a. L., 2 h., 1 c.
Burns, Nathan, 1 h.
Canon, Charles, 50 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Case, John, 200 a. (See Union.)
Deckerhoff, Ferdinand, 2 h., 2 c.
Florah, James, 50 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Gibboney, Edward, 100 a. W., 1 h., 1 c.

Hutson, Richard, 100 a. W.
Hughes, William, 50 a. L., 1 h.
Howard, Henry, 2 h., 2 c.
Hall, Thomas, 200 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Hock, William, 250 a. W., 2 h., 2 c.
Hutson, Matthew, 2 h., 1 c.
Hall, William, 300 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
Hines, Henry, 150 a. W., 1 h., 1 c.
Paine, Daniel, 300 a. L.
Lavery, Henry, 20 a. L.
Monshour, Balser, 100 a. L., 1 c.
Mask, Richard, 100 a. L., 2 h., 1 c. (Abn. Sells.)
McFaran, Andrew, 100 a. L., 2 h., 1 c. (Abn. Sells.)
Parker, John, 30 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
Rolf, David, 100 a. W.
Rakey, Adam, 100 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Rockhold, Nath., 50 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Shirley, William, 100 a. L., 1 h. 3 c.
Sheets, Jacob, 150 a. W., 2 h.
Swigard, John, 30 a. L., 1 h.
Shepherd, William, 100 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
Shoupe, Jacob, 75 a. L., 1 h., 2 c.
Stephen, Vincent, 100 a. L., 2 c.
Toverry, Thomas, 300 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Wilson, Robert, 100 a. W., 3 h., 4 c. (Bayton and Wharton.)
Wilson, Hill, 100 a. L., 2 h., 2 c., 1 still.
Whitston, Susanna, 65 a. W., 1 h., 1 c.
Whitnel, Robert, 100 a. W., 1 h., 2 c., propr. land.
Wagoner, Peter, ———, 2 h., 2 c.
White, Francis, 1 c.

CARBON.

Houck, William, 250 a. W., 2 h., 2 c. (Hock.)

HOPEWELL (NON-RESIDENT).

John Cannon, 100 a., deed.

CASS.

Johnston, Hugh, 50 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Lucket, Thomas, 500 a. L., 2 h.
Riley, Peter, 300 a. W., 2 h., 1 c.
Shop, Lawrence, 193 a.
Thomson, Peter, 200 a. L., 2 c., 2 c. (Is this Penn?)

CLAY.

Lane, Samuel, 100 a. W., 1 h.

PRESENT HOPEWELL.

Cannum, William, 50 a. L., 2 h., 1 c.
Heeter, Boston, 2 c.
Shackler, Frederick, 25 a. L., 2 h., 2 c., 1 still.
Skelly, Michael, 100 a. L., 1 h., 3 c. (land Mr. Donaldson).
Skelly, Hugh, 50 a. L., 2 h.
Dimmond, Daniel, 50 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Linch, James, 300 a. W. (Mr. Donaldson, of Baltimore).

LINCOLN.

Cline, John, 50 a. deed, 1 h., 1 c. (where John Donaldson lives).
Huston, Alexander, 30 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
Hale, James, 100 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
Moor, Levy, 200 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
Moor, Zebulon, 150 a. L., 2 h., 3 c.
Mrs. Caspord, 100 a. L., 1 h.
Mrs. George, 1 c.
Plumer, Richard, 450 a. L. (Reub. Haines), 1 h., 1 c.
Plummar, Elizabeth 450 a. L. (Reub. Haines), 2 h., 2 c.
Smart, William, Jr., 50 a. L., 2 h., 1 c.
Smart, William, Sr., 50 a. L., 1 c.
Anderson, William, 100 a. L., 2 h., 3 c.
Abit, William, 30 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
Arvason, Hugh, 20 *, 1 h.
Davis, Joshua, 300 a. L., 3 h., 2 c.
Elder, George, 150 a., non-resident.

JUNIATA.

Johnston, Joseph, 60 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
Shavor, John, 300 a. W., 3 h., 3 c.
Stark, Philip, 50 a. L., 2 h., 1 c.
Shaver John, 300 a. W., 3 h., 3 c.
Thompson, Samuel, 100 a. W., 4 h., 2 c.
Weston, John, 150 a. L., 3 h., 2 c.

HUNTINGDON (NOW JUNIATA), 1788.

Donnelson, Moses, 200 deed.

TOD.

Crum, Nicklis, 50 a., held by L., 2 c., and 1 mill. (This mill was on old site at Paradise.)
Clark, Cornelius (Neil?), 100 a. L., 3 h., 2 c.
Corbin, William, 200 a. L., 1 h., 2 c.
Donning, John, Sr., 200 a. L., 3 h., 2 c.
Donning, John, Jr., 2 h., 1 c.
Ellery, Ludwick, 50 a. W., 1 h., 1 c.
Edwards, John, 150 a. L., 2 c., 1 c.
Freekes, Robert, 300 a. W., 2 h., 2 c.
Gutroy, Hugh, 120 a. L., 2 h., 1 c.
Heeter, George, 165 a. deed, 3 h., 2 c.
Hiland, Edward, 2 c. (Where did he live?)
Hornick, August, 150 a. L., 1 h., 1 c. (Where did he live?)
Houck, Jacob, 400 a. W., 2 h., 2 c.
(Keech) Keith, Adam, 100 a. L., 2 h., 1 c.
(Keech) Keith, Adam, Jr., 100 a. L., 1 h., 1 c.
(Keech) Keith, Michael, 150 a. L., 2 h., 2 c.
(Keech) Keith, Jacob, 1 h., 1 c.
Lane, William, 180 a. W., 2 h., 2 c.
Lane, Richard, 100 a. L., 1 h.
Laine, Daniel, 300 a. L.
McLane, Elias, 200 a. L., 2 h., 3 c.

UNION.

Covenhoven, John, 100 a. held by deed, 2 h., 2 c.
Hampson, James, Sr., 45 a. W., 2 h., 2 c.
Hampson, James, Jr., 1 h.
Hampson, William, 50 a. L., 1 h.
Prigmor, Joseph, 120 a., deed, 3 h., 2 c.
Tanner, Hugh, 100 a. W.
Case, John, 200 L., 2 h., 1 c., 1 still (Mr. Lilly to pay).

German Reformed Church.—This society was organized about the year 1829, with ten members and Rev. Christian Barnes as pastor. In that year a log church building was erected in Woodcock Valley, near where the Shy Beaver post-office now is. This building was twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, and was finished according to the primitive fashion of those times. Some of the seats were made of split chestnut staves, and others of peeled poles of the same timber. Only an axe and an auger were required in the manufacture of this furniture. In this temple the congregation worshiped till 1859. In that year it was taken down and the present stone structure erected on its site. This is thirty-five by forty-five feet, and its ordinary seating capacity is three hundred.

Mr. Barnes served the church as pastor till 1844, and was followed in succession by Revs. F. B. Rupley, Dewalt Fouse, Jacob Hessler, J. Witmar, John H. Sykes, Cyrus H. Reiter, and the present pastor, H. F. Long.

The present membership is seventy. Of the original members of this church but one, Nicholas Lynn, of Lincoln township, is now living.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Hopewell.—The first Methodist preaching in the township of Hopewell was about the year 1857. Among the earliest preachers who came here the names are remembered of Revs. Clever, Graham, Leckey, McKindless, Long, and White. Others whose names are forgotten occasionally held services here.

The first house of worship was a school-house at Rough and Ready Furnace, then the Weaver school-house. Services were held here without the formation of a class or society till 1877, when a church organization was effected, of which the constituent members were Mrs. Elizabeth Myers and her daughters Margaret and Hannah, Mrs. Elizabeth Bussick, John Bullar, Mrs. Emeline Snow, and Thomas Keith. Mr. Keith was the first class-leader, and continues in that position.

In 1877 a framed church was erected in Woodcock Valley, half a mile north from Shy Beaver post-office. It is a plain edifice, thirty-eight by thirty feet, and its cost was one thousand dollars. The erection of this building was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Thomas Keith, who contributed freely in money and labor for the purpose of securing this place of worship.

The clergymen in charge of the circuit of which this society is a part have been Revs. —— Montgomery, J. F. Rogerson, and the present incumbent, George W. Baker.

The four public schools in Hopewell were in 1881 kept open during five months, and the number of pupils instructed was one hundred and seventy-three.

The population of the township in 1850 was 788; in 1860, 1005; in 1870, 412; and in 1880, 579.

CHAPTER XLIII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson is one of the border townships of the county, occupying the upper parts of Shaver's Creek and Standing Stone Valleys. On the west and north is Centre County, Mifflin County forming the eastern boundary. On the south is Miller township, and on the west Barree. The greatest portion of the area is mountainous, seven distinct ranges appearing in the northern and eastern parts. Of these, Tussey Mountain and Standing Stone Mountain are dividing ridges between Huntingdon and Centre and Mifflin Counties. The intermediate and parallel ridges are Shaver's Creek Ridge, Greenlee Mountain, Long Mountain, Bare Meadow Mountain, and Broad Mountain. These confine the tillable lands to the southeastern part of the township, except a few narrow vales between the ranges named. The latter were originally heavily timbered, chiefly by pine-trees, although a large area of timber land yet remains upon some of the higher ridges. Bare Meadow Mountain owes its name to the fact that it is an almost treeless plateau, with a surface soft and yielding, being somewhat of the nature of swampy lands. In the valleys the soil is usually fertile and in some localities it is underlaid by limestone. The drainage is afforded by Shaver's Creek and by Standing Stone Creek and its branches, the chief of which, the East Branch, is a stream of considerable volume, flowing near the base of Standing Stone Mountain. The main branch of this creek has an almost parallel course with the former, the two streams being about a mile and a half apart. It is fed by a number of affluents, the principal ones being Laurel, Little Laurel, Ross, and Detweiler's Runs. Iron ore is found in abundance in many parts of the township, and the deposits are especially rich between the Broad and Standing Stone Mountains, where they are developed to supply Greenwood Furnaces.

Pioneer Settlers.—In the history of Barree may be found the names of many of the early citizens of the present township of Jackson, whose descendants, in the third generation, may be found among its population to-day. In general these suffered but little at the hands of hostile Indians in the times of the Revolution, but were not free of the fear of an attack by predatory bands. To provide a place of safety in case of sudden emergency a stockade fort was erected near the house of Gen. William McAlevy, which locality and existence has been perpetuated by the village of McAlevy's Fort. It was built about 1778, in consequence of the many Indian alarms in the lower part of the valley, and may have been designed more as a place of rendezvous for the people who wished to go in a company to the stronger forts at Standing Stone or in the Kishacoquillas Valley than as a place of defense. The location of the fort was near the house of William McAlevy, which was by a large spring, above the present residence of Robert McBurney, and every vestige of it was removed many years ago. It appears that this fort was occupied in the summer of 1778 by a number of settlers, who had gathered here in consequence of a rumor that hostile Indians had entered the valley, although their presence had not been clearly noted, and some were doubtful whether the alarm was well founded.

Murder of James McClees and Mrs. Huston.—Among these was an old lady by the name of Huston, whose age had made her somewhat garrulous. Her home was in the valley several miles above the fort, and among the other crops she had growing on the farm was a patch of flax, whose possession and care gave her a world of concern. Indeed, after she reached the fort she could do nothing but talk about her flax and lament constantly that it would go to waste because she could not give it her attention. Yet, yielding to her fears, she dared not leave the fort alone to attend to it, and tried in vain to persuade the men of the fort to accompany her. To no purpose did they set forth that the flax was well enough off where it was, and that owing to the wildness of the country adjacent her land to go there would be attended by the greatest risk of ambuscade by the Indians,—a venture too great when no good could be accomplished. She persisted in her purpose to go to her flax-patch until she became an object of good-natured ridicule and the butt of some jokes. One

morning, about the middle of August, 1778, a group of men were seated before the fort when she again commenced talking about her flax, to the amusement of the men, who began twitting her about the great loss if her flax could not be gathered. At this a young man by the name of James McClees got up and said, "Boys, it's bad enough to be too cowardly to help the old woman gather her flax, but to ridicule her misfortune is a shame." To this the others retorted, "If you think it is cowardly, why don't you go and help her pull it." "That is just my intention," replied the spirited young fellow, and turning to the old woman he said, "Mrs. Huston, get ready, and I'll go with you to pull your flax."

The old woman was overjoyed, and in a few moments the two departed, the young man carrying with him his rifle. He was but eighteen years of age, but well developed, strong, and utterly without fear. They left promising to return that evening or the evening following at furthest. The first evening passed and they came not. The second one went by and still no signs of them. Their absence caused alarm, and a search was instituted. When the scouting party reached Mrs. Huston's house they found everything quiet, with no signs of one having been there. They started up the hill to the flax-patch, where they found Mrs. Huston dead and scalped, with cuts from a hatchet in her forehead. The flax was untouched, showing that she was killed on her way to the patch. About one hundred years farther lay the body of young McClees, stabbed and cut in every part of the body, no bullet-holes being visible, while on every hand were the evidences of a fearful close encounter. The ground was bloody for twenty yards around, and there were remnants of Indian dress lying around, but his rifle was gone. By his side was his knife, broken and bloody. The full nature of the conflict was not known until a few days later, when on a bench of the mountain, a mile distant from the cabin, were found the remains of three Indians covered with bark. It was thought that there were five Indians, and that McClees killed two outright, dying in a hand-to-hand struggle at the same time that the third Indian yielded up his life.[1]

The annals of the township do not contain accounts of other Indian outrages, but the massacre of Mrs. Huston and young McClees had the effect of keeping out many settlers until after the close of the Revolution. A participant in that struggle and the first to make a permanent home in the upper part of Stone Valley was the Gen. William McAlevy spoken of in connection with the fort. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1728, his parents being of Scottish descent. About the middle of the last century he emigrated to America and settled in the neighborhood of Carlisle, in the Cumberland Valley. He married Margaret Harris, a sister of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, and had by this union sons, named William and George, and daughters, Jane, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Some time prior to 1770[2] he came to Huntingdon County, and with the aid of an assistant put up a cabin and made a small clearing where the village of McAlevy's Fort now is, upon which he planted some of the common vegetables. Having done this, he felled a large tree on the bank of the creek near his home, from the trunk of which he fashioned a large canoe, which he floated down Standing Stone Creek into the Juniata and so on down that stream into the Susquehanna, landing at a point nearest to his old home. After making the necessary arrangements he embarked with his wife and children and what goods he had, and after days of arduous toil he reached his forest home. Most of the way the boat was propelled by means of poles, but where he could do so he hitched a horse to the boat, leading him along the banks of the streams.

Not long after his settlement his wife died, and marrying a second time he had for his wife Miss Mary Hays. For his third wife he married Mrs. Margaret Allen, and had children named Allen and Mary. Gen. McAlevy served with credit in the Revolution, as is elsewhere noted, and was one of the most prominent men in the county in the period in which he lived. He was born a leader of the people, and although he never put himself forward unduly, he had a most enthusiastic following. To him, right was a ruling principle, and wrong was abhorred, no matter by whom entertained. He died in 1822, full of honors, at the unusual age of ninety-four years, and was interred on the high hill on his farm, which he had set aside for a cemetery. The oldest surviving son of the general, William, married Ruth Allen, a daughter of his third wife, and reared four sons and two daughters, viz.: William, George, Samuel, and Miles, Margaret and Catherine. By a second wife he had a son David. He died in the prime of life in 1817, having served in the Legislature a number of years and filled other offices of trust.

William McAlevy, his oldest son and grandson of the general, was born in 1796, and married Asenath Semple, rearing eight children, as follows: Jane A., William, David S., Alexander T., George Miles, James S., Asenath Ann, and Samuel Elliott. Of these, Alexander T. was a young man of brilliant promise, who died in 1851, before having completed his studies at Jefferson College; George Miles, born in 1826, and married to Elizabeth Mitchell, who died in 1875, is a well-known citizen of Huntingdon borough. Other members of the family removed to the western part of the State and to Iowa.

[1] From Jones' Juniata Valley.

[2] Mrs. Mary Crum, in a statement taken by Jos. Adams, 22d June, 1845, said, "That she remembers hearing her father, Gen. McAlevy, say that when he removed to this county he had no neighbor nigher than ten miles. That he removed his family to the county in a canoe some time about 1768." "That she heard her father say Lytle's (Little's?) was the first mill built in their part of the county."

Jane, the first daughter of Gen. McAlevy, married James Reed, who died at the age of eighty-two years. One of his sons, John, was for several years a recorder of the county, and afterwards an attorney. He was the father of William D. Reed, of Walker township, and the Rev. James A. Reed, of Springfield, Ill. The second son of James Reed, Sr., William, a single man, who died at an advanced age, was well known as a surveyor. Of the many other children of the McAlevys, in the second and third generations, a number yet remain in the interior of the State, but the most of them have removed to other localities.

The Jackson family, from which the present township took its name, was one of the earliest in the county. George Jackson came from Wilmington, Del., and settled on the Swoope farm, on Raystown Branch, about 1766. In the course of half a dozen years he settled on the Little Juniata, in the present township of Logan, below Jack's Narrows, on what is now known as the G. P. Wakefield farm. There he lived during the Revolution, forting at Anderson's and being enrolled as a member of a scouting party. He died in 1806, and was buried in the old Shaver's graveyard, below the railroad at Petersburg. He reared children named Joseph, William, Thomas, and daughters,—Jane, who married Col. John Fee; Mary, John Beatty; Rachel, Joseph Potter, of Shaver's Creek; Elizabeth, William Spencer, of Alexandria; and Prudence, Samuel Keller, of Blair County. Joseph, the oldest son, was born on Raystown Branch, a short time after the settlement of the family, and was one of the first white children born in the county. He was baptized at Huntingdon by the Rev. William Smith, the proprietor of the town, on the occasion of one of his visits from Philadelphia. In 1791 he was married to Margaret Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, who settled on Herod's Run in Jackson, and what is now known as the Jackson homestead, in 1776. To this place Joseph Jackson came about 1792, and lived there until his death in 1838. Of his eight children, the four daughters were married to James Wills, of Mifflin County; Robert Massey, of Masseysburg; Samuel Hawn, of Jackson; and Thomas Osborne, of Jackson. David, the oldest son, died in the township in 1839; George, the second son and father of sons named J. C., Hugh, and William, is yet a citizen of Jackson township; the third son, John, is yet a resident of Jackson, near the homestead. He is the father of Drs. William and John Jackson, of Huntingdon. Joseph, the fourth son, removed to Missouri. Of the other sons of George Jackson, William was well known as the keeper of a public-house at Huntingdon which bore his name, dying in that borough in 1831. Thomas, the youngest son, lived in Logan many years, finally removing to Hollidaysburg, where he died.

The Jackson homestead was settled by John Wilson in 1776. At that time he had a wife, Jane Nevin, and two children. The daughter Margaret married Joseph Jackson, and the son William was drowned in the Juniata about 1800, while attempting to cross that stream near Cryder's Mills. John Wilson died in 1812, and his wife in 1820. In the Revolution he served in Capt. McAlevy's company, his family being meanwhile at Reedsville, where the settlers of the upper part of Standing Stone Valley found protection from Indian attacks.

Joseph Oburn was another of the soldiers in the McAlevy company in the Revolution. He came from Delaware about 1770, and settled on the present David Cunningham place. He was a very righteous man, and extremely generous. It is related of him that in 1777 he raised a large crop of wheat, when that grain had failed in many localities and commanded so large a price that it was eagerly sought after, and many buyers were attracted to Mr. Oburn's house. One morning a man, reputed to be rich, rode up to the house, and accosting the owner, said, "Mr. Oburn, have you any wheat?" "Plenty of it: have you the money to pay for it?" "Certainly." "A horse to carry it, and bags to put it in, I see." "Oh, yes; everything," replied the wheat-buyer. "Well, then," said Mr. Oburn, "you can go to Big Valley for your wheat; mine is for people who have no money to pay, and no horses to carry it off." It is said that he absolutely gave away his large crop to such as could not afford to buy wheat or go to other localities to procure that article. Joseph Oburn reared two sons,—Joseph and Daniel. The former married a Miss Logan, and died on the homestead. His daughters married into the Harkness, McElroy, and Huston families. There was also a son Joseph, who died below Ennisville. He was the father of William Oburn, of Jackson; Joseph, of Mooresville; and Harrison, of Tyrone. The latter two served in the war of the Rebellion and endured captivity.

On the Flenner farm Richard Miller settled about 1787, but sold out at an early day, and removed to the West. At where are now Strunk's Mills, John Little settled about 1770. He too went out to do service for the patriot cause in the Revolution. Little built pioneer mills and made other substantial improvements at an early day. He died about 1814, and his only son also died many years ago. One of the daughters married Samuel Porter, an early settler near Little's, and the progenitors of the Porters of the township. Others of the Little daughters married into the Boggs, Coulter, and Bell families, and most have removed to the West. On the Powell place Thomas and John Ferguson were early citizens, but removed to Centre County, where a township bears their name. The Glen family also moved to that township, and made some good improvements on the head-waters of Spruce Creek. Robert Smith was the warrantee of a large tract of land above the claim made by Gen. McAlevy, which he improved somewhat, and then sold out to Samuel Mitchell, of Mifflin County, who located on it in 1790. He

built his house above the present Mitchell homestead, and there commenced the distillation of liquor, afterwards selling that interest to Gen. McAlevy. The sons of Samuel Mitchell were Thomas, William, Robert, David, James, and Samuel, and the daughters married John Stewart, David McClelland, and Robert McClelland. Of the sons, David died on the homestead, at the age of sixty-two years; Samuel, by trade a blacksmith, moved to Iowa; and Thomas, the oldest son, married Betsey Hughes, and lived on the homestead until his death in 1826. His oldest son, Samuel, born in 1803, now occupies the homestead. Part of the Mitchell tract was surveyed in 1766, and was called "Unexpected Discovery."

In 1800, Hugh Smith moved from Sherman's Valley to where Ennisville now is, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. One of his sons, William B., died in the township, and was the father of James Smith. The second son, John M., is yet a resident of Ennisville, and his sons are William S., Samuel C., and D. B. Smith, of Jackson township.

John Oaks came from Dauphin County in 1798, settling first in West township, but in 1801 came to Jackson, and moved on a place which had previously been occupied by James Ramey, a blacksmith. In 1835 he died, at the age of seventy-seven years. Of his seven daughters, six were married to James Armstrong, Robert Johnston (grandfather of John N. Johnston, of Barree), William Myton, Thomas Wilson, William Stewart, and Samuel Shaver. The oldest son, William Oaks, married Ann McCormick, and lived in the neighborhood of Mooresville. He was the father of sons named Alexander, John, and Reuben, and of daughters who became the wives of Robert McBurney, Robert M. Cunningham, and Henry Neff. The youngest son, John, was born on Shaver's Creek in 1798, and after attaining manhood married Jane Stewart, of Barree township. He then settled on the homestead in Jackson, where he yet lives, and which is also the home of his son, William Asbury. Another son, James, lives at Petersburg. One of the daughters married the Rev. William R. Mills. In the Oaks neighborhood John Magill, an Irishman, was one of the early settlers. He reared two daughters, who married Samuel Morrison and William Cummins.

The Cummins family, although not among the first settlers, has for many years been one of the most prominent in the township, its members being among the foremost agriculturists and active business men. Their connection with the various interests of Jackson is appropriately noted in the following pages.

In 1845, the year following the organization of Jackson as a separate township, the owners of seated lands and other property were as below indicated:

Anspach, Jacob (chopping and saw-mills).
Adamson, James.
Angle, Wesley.
Alexander, James.
Alexander, Hugh.
Barr, John, Sr.
Bush, Peter (saw-mill).
Ball, Josiah.
Bell, D. S.
Black, James.
Burns, James.
Barr, Samuel, Jr.
Bell, George M. (saw-mill).
Bruce, William.
Barr, Gabriel (tannery).
Barr, Robert (grist- and saw-mills).
Barr, Samuel, Sr.
Becker, William.
Becket, Samuel.
Bell, James (factory).
Black, Daniel.
Black, William D. (saw-mill).
Barrick, David.
Barr, John, Jr.
Benchfried & Co. (saw-mill).
Barr, Samuel (saw-mill).
Brooks, Jacob.
Barr, William.
Cummins, John.
Colombine, Henry.
Cummins, William.
Carmon, James.
Cummins, Charles.
Chilcot, Benjamin.
Cummins, Robert (saw-mill).
Caroles, George.
Caroles, John.
Cowen, Hannah.
Campbell, John.
Cole, William.
Clarke, Isaac.
Clarke, Hezekiah.
Campbell, Mary.
Call, Peter.
Call, John.
Chamberlain, Daniel.
Coplin, Richard.
Cummins, Samuel.
Clark, William.
Dearmont, John.
Dearmont, James, Sr.
Dearmont, James, Jr.
Dearmont, George.
Duff, John, Jr.
Dittsworth, Abraham.
Dittsworth, Samuel.
Davis, Cornelius.
Duff, James.
Dougherty, Edward.
Duncan, Daniel.
Dinsmore, William.
Eckley, Jacob.
Evans, Lewis.
Edmundson, Joseph.
Edmundson, David.
Ewing, Thomas D.
Fleming, Robert.
Fagan, John.
Fitzgerald, John.
Fleming, James.
Fleming, John.
Franks, James H.
Fleming, Joseph.
Gooden, William.
Garver, Benjamin.
Gilleland, Matthew.
Gilleland, James.
Gilleland, John.
George, James.
Green, John.
Gillap, Aaron.
Gates, George.
Hartman, Christian.
Henry, David.
Havens, Samuel.
Huston, Thomas.
Heffley, Joseph.
Henninger, Michael.
Hays, Samuel P.
Hall & Rawle (furnace, grist- and saw-mills).
Hirst, John (inn-keeper).
Huber, Samuel.
Henry, William.
Hamer, Solomon.
Hoffman, William.
Hays, William, Jr.
Hartman, Benjamin.
Horning, John.
Hays, James.
Henderson, Joseph.
Harkness, Joseph.
Hunter, Joseph.
Johnston, Robert.
Jackson, John.
Jones, William, Sr.
Jones, William, Jr.
Jackson, George (saw-mill).
Johnston, James (saw-mill).
Johnston, Alexander.
Keith, Kinzie.
Katterman, Michael.
Kyler, Jacob.
Keller, Jacob.
Kennedy, Robert.
Kemp, Philip.
Leech, John M.
Lightner, Matthias.
Lightner, Benjamin.
Lerish, Benjamin.
Lee, Henry.
Lang, Nicholas.
Lego, Stephen.
Lego, Charles.
Langwell, James.
Leonard, James.
Mitchell, Robert.
McClelland, William.
Magill, Mary.
Miller, David.
Miller, Stephen.
McClelland, John.
Miller, George.
McKinney, James.
McCartney, James.
Musser, William.
McAlevy, Allen.
Mitchell, David.
Magill, William.
Magill, James.
McMonegal, Henry.
McMonegal, Samuel.
McElroy, John.
McAlevy, Samuel.
Mitchell, James, Sr.
Murray, George.
McCord, Thomas.
Murray, Thomas.
Mitchell, William (grist-mill)
Mitchell, Samuel.
Mitchell, Samuel (shoemaker).
Moore, John.
Mitchell, Thomas.
Mitchell, James, Jr.
Mitchell, John.
McKee, William.
McCracken, William.
Morris, Thomas.
Milliken, David (saw-mill).
Moyer, Daniel.
Myton, John W.
McCauley, Andrew.
McBurney, Robert.

Mitchell, Thomas.
Murray, William.
Nunnemaker, Nicholas.
Oaks, John.
Osborne, Thomas (saw-mill).
Osborne, Joseph.
Orr, Robert.
Oaks, William A.
Oaks, James S.
Pearce, Isaac.
Porter, William (saw-mill).
Porter, David.
Parker, David.
Parker, Hugh M.
Porter, George.
Peightal.
Rudy, Nicholas.
Rorer, George.
Roper, Joseph L.
Randolph, John.
Rudy, John.
Rudy, George.
Randolph, William, Sr.
Rudy, Samuel.
Rudy, Henry.
Ross, George.
Rorer, Daniel.
Rankin, William D.
Randolph, William, Jr.
Stewart, Robert (woolen-factory).
Spangler, Jacob.
Steffey, Samuel (inn-keeper).
Steffey, George.
Selfrage, Henry.
Stern, John.
Stewart, James.
Smith, Thomas.
Scott, James.
Stern, George.
Shunkweiler, Henry.
Sasserman, Michael.
Stewart, Samuel.
Stewart, William.
Stirly, Henry.
Stewart, Samuel.
Stewart, John.
Sasserman, Joseph.
Stewart, James.
Smith, John.
Smith, Hugh.
Smith, William B.
Stewart, William (saw-mill).
Semple, Robert.
Stewart, Samuel M.
Sasserman, Peter.
Stiver, Samuel.
Sasserman, Daniel.
Snyder, John.
Scott, Alexander (saw-mill).
Thompson, Alexander.
Tully, William.
Treaster, George.
Tate, Edward.
Thompson, Roswell.
Thompson, John.
Updyke, Lewis.
Updyke, George.
Van Buskirk, John.
Weston, William.
Watson, Thomas.
Wagoner, Jacob.
Wilson, George.
Watt, James.
Wilson, Robert.
Wood, William.
Walls, John.
Walmer, Thomas.
Walborn, Henry.
Walborn, Simon.
Whaler, William.
Walborn, Henry, Jr.
Wolfkill, Leonard S.
Yoders, Cyrus.
Zook, Christian.

Single Freemen.

Agnew, J. S.
Angle, Benjamin.
Barr, Daniel.
Bickett, Robert.
Beale, John H.
Confer, John.
Campbell, James.
Cummins, James.
Campbell, Armstrong.
Caroles, William.
Coplin, Samuel.
Collobine, Anthony.
Clepper, John.
Duncan, James.
Daugherty, Adam.
Devore, William.
Duff, Joseph.
Emmis, Joseph.
Erb, Joseph B.
Fleming, Henry.
Fleming, Robert.
Grossman, Jacob.
Gross, Herman.
Gorley, William.
Grossman, John.
Hughes, James C.
Hagan, James.
Hall, James.
Hays, David.
Hamlin, John.
Hutchinson, John.
Hope, John.
Johnston, John.
Johnston, L.
Johnston, George.
Jones, George.
Kinman, Nathan.
Lee, John T.
Miller, William.
Moody, Thomas.
Magill, James.
McAlevy, James.
Moore, James.
McCortney, William.
McCofferty, William.
McClellan, Samuel.
McMonegal, John S.
Murney, Daniel.
McVey, John.
McCord, Samuel.
Murphy, George.
Mitchell, William, Jr.
McAlevy, Alexander T.
McAlevy, David.
Miller, Matthew (doctor).
Nunnemaker, Samuel.
Osborne, John B.
Porter, Samuel.
Porter, Robert H.
Parker, Constance C.
Porter, James.
Ramsey, Samuel.
Riddle, William.
Reedy, Henry C.
Reed, William.
Rorer, Jackson.
Scott, James T.
Stewart, John C.
Stewart, William A.
Semple, Francis.
Semple, William.
Stewart, Alexander.
Scott, Nathaniel W.
Swartzell, Henry.
Stewart, Samuel.
Snider, Lewis.
Semple, James.
Snider, Abraham.
Tate, Nelson.
Trainer, Barnabas.
Vance, Alexander B.
Vance, David S.
Vance, Joseph.
Wilson, John.
Williamson, Robert.
Wood, William P.

By the official census of 1880 the township was credited with a population of 1665.

Civil Organization.—The township was organized for civil purposes in conformity with the following report:

"*To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of November Term*, 1846:

"In pursuance of the order to inquire into the propriety of dividing the township of Barree, we, the subscribers appointed to view and divide the said township, being all sworn, proceeded to make the necessary examination of the boundaries and number of inhabitants, and are of the opinion that the great length of said township makes it inconvenient. We, in compliance with our appointment, have divided the same as follows: Beginning on Stone Mountain, at McConkey's Gap, where the old Indian path crosses the same; thence north twenty-eight and one-fourth degrees west sixteen hundred and sixty perches to a post near Steffey's field; thence north five degrees and sixteen hundred and forty perches to the top of Tussey Mountain near the Warring Run.

"JAMES SIMPSON,
"JOHN COLESTOCK,
"ANDREW JOHNSTON,
"*Commissioners.*

"And now, to wit, January Sessions, 1845, 15th day, the report again being read, and the division of said township as reported by the aforesaid commissioners is hereby confirmed, and the new township laid off is to be called Jackson; and the other part thereof, in which the election district is, to remain as and retain the name of Barree."

When the line was first run it divided the Jackson homestead, but it was afterwards so modified that the Jackson place fell wholly within the new township, which before the official announcement was called by some Jackson's township, and the present name was subsequently adopted as the proper title.

Since the township has been organized the following have been elected to fill the principal offices:

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1847, Robert Johnston, John Campbell; 1848, J. Anspach, Alexander Thompson; 1849, John Smith, Samuel P. Hayes; 1850, Robert Cummins, Thomas Osburn; 1851, William Oaks, Thomas Osburn; 1852, William D. Black, David Mitchell; 1853, James S. Oaks, John Campbell; 1854, Henry Lee, John Rudy; 1855, Robert Barr, Samuel McAlevy; 1856, Samuel Mitchell, Robert Cummins; 1857, M. Fleisher, S. Cummins; 1858, John Cummins, Samuel Steffey; 1859, George W. Porter, John Oaks; 1860, Henry Lee, John Barr; 1861, Samuel Mitchell, Samuel Cummins; 1862, John Duff, John B. Smith; 1863, Robert Huey, Samuel McCord; 1864, Henry Lee, E. E. McGill; 1865, Samuel Sauer, John Brooks; 1866, Samuel Beckett, Robert Fleming; 1867, Joseph Stewart, George Jackson; 1868, Samuel McAlevy, Jacob Ayers; 1869, John M. Smith, Robert Huey; 1870-71, John Oaks, William Tulley; 1872, John Jackson, M. Fleischer; 1873, Robert Huey, Robert Fleming; 1874, Robert Huey, John Henry; 1875, Wesley Miller, Samuel McCord; 1876, Wesley Miller, J. A. Wilson; 1877, John A. Wilson, John B. Smith; 1878, James H. Lee, John B. Smith; 1879, James H. Lee, William Hayes; 1880, John A. Wilson, James Smith; 1881, James Smith, Washington Randolph.

AUDITORS.

1847, James Stewart; 1848, George Jackson; 1849, J. T. Campbell; 1850, Samuel Stewart; 1851, John Duff, Samuel Mitchell; 1852, George Rarer; 1853-54, Samuel Stewart; 1855, John Cummins; 1856-57,

Samuel Porter; 1858, William B. Smith; 1859, Samuel Cummins; 1860, Elias Musser; 1861, John A. Wilson; 1862, James Barr; 1863, John M. Smith; 1864, Thomas Mitchell; 1865, William Oburn; 1866, Sterret Cummins; 1867, Asbury Oaks; 1868, Matthew Miller; 1869, W. S. Smith; 1870–71, George Jackson; 1872, J. M. McIlvaine, J. A. Wilson; 1873, John Cummins; 1874, William Huston; 1875, T. F. Shipton; 1876, W. O'Brien; 1877, H. A. Jackson; 1878, T. F. Shipton; 1879, Dr. M. Miller; 1880, Jacob Schnee; 1880, John B. Smith.

General Industries and Hamlets.—Aside from the pursuit of agriculture, which gives employment to the larger number of the inhabitants of the township, considerable attention has been paid to manufacturing, a number of the small water-powers having been utilized to operate saw- and grist-mills. The Little Mills, on Laurel Run, were the first built, probably as early as 1780, occupying the site of what are now known as the Strunk saw- and grist-mills. The present mills were built by Henry Walborn. The property has had many owners, but the locality is one of the oldest and best known in the northern part of county. Above this mill Garner Jackson and others had a saw-mill, which has been destroyed by fire; and yet farther above is a power which was improved by Thomas Johnston, the mill being yet operated. Below the Phineas Strunk mill the Porter family improved the power about 1818 to operate a saw-mill, which is yet carried on by the Anspachs. On the same stream, on the Barr place, David Barr got in operation a saw-mill about 1815, which was later the property of Thomas Osborne and John A. Wilson, but has been abandoned. On Herod's Run, so called for a hunter who had a camp on the present Oaks place, the first improvement was made by Joseph Jackson, who put up a saw-mill about 1806. The next mill on that stream was at what is now Saulsburg, and was built by Henry Weidensall about 1816. Later William Hirst built another mill on that stream, which is now the property of Martin Walker. In 1840, George Jackson built a saw-mill on De Witt's Run, which is yet operated a few months each year, and on the same stream Daniel Troutwein built a mill, which has been demolished.

On Standing Stone Creek, near the township line, Maj. John Magill made the water-power operate a saw-mill about 1820, which was operated until it went down, when William Cummins built a grist-mill at that place which is yet successfully operated. Among the subsequent proprietors were James Magill, Robert Cummins, and Richard Cunningham. At McAlevy's Fort Gen. McAlevy built mills about the beginning of the century, and that water-power has been employed ever since to operate milling machinery. After Gen. McAlevy's death, William Flickinger became the owner of the property, selling to Robert Barr, who built the present mill on the west side of the creek, the old mill being at that time converted into a plaster-mill. The present owner of the property is Robert McBurney, who is also the owner of the greater part of the McAlevy homestead farm. Above the McAlevy site is a mill-seat, where a saw-mill was built about 1816 by Thomas Mitchell, and a grist-mill ten years later. These mills were subsequently operated by Samuel and William Mitchell, who sold to William Musser. John Crownover built the present mill, and a later owner was Robert Barr, to whose family the property yet belongs.

In the immediate neighborhood of this mill was Mitchell's Furnace, built in 1841, by Thomas and John Mitchell. It was of small capacity, and the stack being improperly constructed, it was never operated with paying results, although in the hands of a number of parties. Scarcely a trace of this furnace remains. At this point a number of tenements were built and stores kept by the proprietors of the furnace or the mill, and the place was quite a business point. The last to be in trade there were Green & Gregory, who discontinued their business about 1879. The next power above the furnace was improved to operate a carding-machine for Robert & James Stewart, from which originated a factory for the manufacture of woolen goods some time about 1836. The present factory is a new one, in room of the old one, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and is operated by B. A. Gibbony. In other localities small saw-mills have been built which were operated until the timber supply rendered them unprofitable, and they have, with a few exceptions, been discontinued.

The most important manufacturing interest in the township is on the head-waters of the East Branch of Standing Stone Creek, five miles from McAlevy's Fort, and near the Mifflin County line.

Greenwood Furnace was begun in the fall of 1832, but owing to the difficulty in procuring the necessary building material, it was not put in blast until June 5, 1834. The stack was built for a quarter-blast furnace, and the proprietors were Judge Rawle and James Hall. The latter became the resident partner, and in 1833 built the furnace mansion, which he occupied about a dozen years. The firm having failed, Sterritt & Potter worked up the stock, and for some time the furnace was idle. In 1849 it was again put in blast by John A. Wright & Co., and was carried on by that firm in connection with their works in Mifflin County.

The combined interests were operated in 1856 by the Freedom Iron Company, of which Joseph M. Thomas was the president, and John A. Wright superintendent. At this time the manager at Greenwood was D. A. W. Wright, and until the spring of 1858, when John Withers came in his stead and remained until Oct. 1, 1872, when he was succeeded by the present manager, W. H. Womer, who had for fifteen years prior served in the same capacity at Freedom, following Joseph Morrow, who was the manager when the company was formed. Since 1865, R. H. Lee has been the superintendent of the interests of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company and its suc-

cessor, the Logan Iron and Steel Company. The latter company was formed in 1871, with John M. Kennedy, president, who filled that office until February, 1881, when Henry F. Townsend became the president. The second stack at Greenwood was put in blast in 1866, steam-power being supplied, and the capacity of the furnace is at present forty-four tons per week, the metal having an excellent reputation among founders and iron-workers. The ore is procured on the lands of the company near the furnace, being carried thither by a tramway about three miles in length, and yields forty-four per cent. of iron. The lands of the company in Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties number about forty thousand acres, and at Greenwood, besides the furnace, the fine mansion, offices, mills, etc., there are about ninety good tenements. Employment is given to nearly two hundred men. The store was opened soon after the furnace was put in blast, but the mill was not built until a dozen years later. About the same time Greenwood Furnace post-office was established, and since Oct. 31, 1878, L. C. Heskett has been the postmaster. He has also been the book-keeper for the company at this point since 1863. A tri-weekly mail is supplied from McAlevy's Fort. At Greenwood Furnace are also a good school-house and a fine Methodist Church, the whole forming an attractive mountain village.

ENNISVILLE is a pleasant hamlet on the main branch of Standing Stone Creek, about a mile and a half above the Miller township line. It is on the "Unity survey," a part of which became the property of Joshua Ennis in 1807, who lived where is now the home of William Oburn, where he died about 1830. He had sons named James and Alexander, who founded what is now called Ennisville, the latter being the chief promoter of the enterprise, opening a store in 1816. But the first store in this locality was opened half a dozen years earlier by Alexander Campbell, on the present Widow Smith farm, Ennis purchasing the store and moving it to the south side of the creek. The Ennis family was in trade a number of years, and later a dozen different persons merchandised there, the present store being kept by David B. Smith. The Ennisville post-office was established about 1820, with Alexander Ennis as postmaster. Among the subsequent appointees have been Jeremiah Betts, Joseph Watson, John W. Myton, W. H. Harper, and the present John M. Smith. The mail service is daily from Petersburg, and the office is in charge of D. B. Smith. At Ennisville the common mechanic trades have been carried on by a number of persons, among them being William Randolph, James Short, John Dinsmore, and William McFadden. The latter opened the first good carriage-shop about 1860, and for a number of years carried on coach-making extensively. The hamlet also contains a fine Methodist Church, and in 1880 had seventy inhabitants.

MCALEVY'S FORT, which had in 1880 one hundred and forty-five inhabitants, several good stores, public-house, a mill, and in the neighborhood were Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Churches. Gen. William McAlevy, the first settler in this locality, lived in the rear of the present McBurney residence, in the neighborhood of the large willow-tree standing there. The fort was farther down the brook on the flats near the creek, instead of on the hill, overlooking the villages, as some imagine. Although there was a mill and shops as early as 1800, a store was not opened until about 1809, when Alexander Campbell began trading in a small building which stood near the site of the old fort, removing a year later to the Smith place, near Ennisville. John Mitchell and Mordecai Massey were the next in trade about 1843, in the house which is now the residence of George E. Little. This building was erected a few years prior, and is the oldest house in the village. Subsequently Love & Oyer, George Cresswell, John Conrad, Joseph Porter, and William Couch were in trade there. Stewart Bell erected the brick store-house now occupied by Robert McBurney in 1844, and the following year opened a good store. A few years later the property passed into the hands of Robert McBurney, and he and his nephew, Robert McBurney, have since merchandised there, the latter for more than a quarter of a century. Other merchants are William Harper and William B. and Robert Little.

The first licensed public-house was kept in 1846, nearly opposite the old store-room, by John Hirst, who carried it on about three years. Henry Selfridge, James Fleming, Robert Stewart, and the present John Crownover have been among the subsequent landlords. The present McAlevy's Fort hotel was built by Edward Little, and in its day was a well-appointed hostelry. For the past four years it has been kept by V. B. Hirst.

McAlevy's Fort post-office was established about 1847, with John Hirst as postmaster, and three mails per week, on the route from Alexandria to Reedsville. The office has since had as postmasters Samuel W. Myton, George M. McAlevy, and Robert S. Cummins; Robert McBurney being the deputy, and keeping the office in his store. This is the terminus of a stage line from Petersburg, and a daily mail is supplied.

Among those who have carried on the mechanic trades have been William Franks and J. F. Schnee, undertakers; John Thompson, A. D. Scott, and Lewis Bigdon, blacksmiths, with Wesley Thompson, at another stand since 1862, at the same trade.

The first physician to locate permanently at McAlevy's Fort was Dr. Matthew Miller, who settled there in 1845, and has since been a resident of the place, being an active practitioner until a few years ago. He was born in Miller township in 1819, and received his education in the common schools of the county. After reading medicine with Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon, he graduated from Jefferson College in 1845. The next physician to locate

in the township was Dr. William Bigelow, who was at Mitchell's Mills a few years, while Eliphas Bigelow was at the head of the valley in the practice of medicine, although not as a regular physician. In 1868, Dr. William Duff began practicing with Dr. Miller and continued until 1876, when he removed to Harrisburg. Dr. J. H. Bigelow came about the same time, and yet continues. Dr. Samuel Croft has been in practice the past few years, and since the spring of 1881, Dr. G. M. Couch and Dr. H. C. Cummins.

The United Brothers' Lodge, No. 176, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 20, 1846, with the following charter members: John R. Hunter, Thomas Bell, Charles Bowden, John Thompson, and Daniel Massey. The first named was the Noble Grand, and the meetings were held in West township. After some years of prosperity the lodge was discontinued, and on the 18th day of May, 1870, was reinstituted at McAlevy's Fort, with Abraham Miller, Shadrach Chaney, Elias Musser, J. F. Schnee, William Dickey, A. D. Scott, W. H. Huyser, and A. M. Chaney as charter members. In 1881 the lodge had a membership of eighty, and the following officers: L. C. Heskett, Jr., N. G.; Wesley Miller, V. G.; L. A. Bigelow, S.; J. W. Bigelow, A. S.; and V. B. Hirst, Treas. The meetings are held in a neat hall, and the lodge is fairly flourishing.

Educational and Religious.—Since the organization of the township those elected to serve as directors have been,—

1847, John Duff, John Oaks, William Cummins; 1848, W. D. Black, Robert Johnston; 1849, George Rarer, Samuel Steffey; 1850, James Oaks, Alexander Stewart; 1851, Samuel Cummins, Robert Stewart; 1852, John Campbell, Samuel Cummins; 1853, William B. Smith, Lewis Evans; 1854, W. A. Oaks, Hugh Alexander; 1855, Samuel Mitchell, John Jackson, Henry Lee; 1856, John Stein, E. Bigelow; 1857, James McGill, James S. Oaks; 1858, Hugh Gary, Joseph Oburn; 1859, Samuel Barr, James Miller, Robert Cummins; 1860, S. B Grassman, Alexander Morrison; 1861, James H. Lee, John Jackson; 1862, George M. Decker; 1863, Jacob Hunter, Matthew Miller; 1864, Liberty Johnston, William A. Oaks; 1865, John Cummins, Samuel Steffey; 1866, Joseph Harkness, R. A. Gibbony, John A. Wilson; 1867, Thomas Mitchell, John M. Smith; 1868, Joseph Bonslow, Hugh Cary, Robert Fleming; 1869, James Stewart, James Barr; 1870–71, Thomas Yothers, John Davis; 1872, F. Strunk, George McAlevy, D. H. Fisher, J. Thomas; 1873, P. D. Moore, William Jackson, William Keys, L. C. Heskitt; 1874, Wesley Miller, William Hall; 1875, J. F. Schnee, J. A. Wilson; 1876, Thomas Mitchell, W. A. Oaks, Samuel Rybold; 1877, Washington Randolph, Sterrett Cummins; 1878, J. F. Schnee, Samuel Rudy; 1879, James Smith, D. S. Cunningham; 1880, Cyrus S. Cummins, William C. Bell; 1881, James F. Schnee, Wilson Henderson.

The township contained in 1880 twelve school districts, in which were enrolled as pupils two hundred and thirty-three males and two hundred and seventeen females, giving an average attendance of two hundred and twenty-six pupils for five months in a year. These were instructed at a cost of sixty-five cents per month for each pupil. The entire amount raised for school purposes was $2140.16.

In addition to the foregoing, a private school, by the name of Stone Valley Academy, is maintained in the township. The board which controls the school was first organized Sept. 9, 1873, and the members were Rev. J. M. Adair, president; George M. McAlevy, treasurer; William S. Smith, secretary; James Magill and Samuel Morrison. The academy was opened in the old church building of the United Presbyterian congregation near McAlevy's Fort, under the principalship of E. S. McCarthy. In 1875–76 the teacher was N. Wingart, and in 1877, W. S. Smith, when the school was taught in the village. James R. Millan came next, and since 1879, J. B. Work has been at the head of the academy, which was attended by about twenty pupils. In some of the previous years the enrollment reached thirty-two students. In 1881 the trustees were Rev. J. M. Adair, president; Thomas Mitchell, secretary; Sterritt Cummins, Matthew Miller, and James W. Magill. The school is at present taught in the old academy building east from the village, and is in good repute among the people of the valley.

The United Presbyterian Church of Standing Stone Valley.[1]—This congregation is the lineal descendant of the Associate Presbyterian congregation which was organized in Huntingdon borough in 1801 by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The first settled pastor was the Rev. Thomas Smith, born in Dumfries, Scotland, and educated at the Edinburgh University. He came to America in 1808, but was not installed pastor of the Huntingdon congregation until 1811, continuing in that relation until his death in 1825. At that time the congregation, including the members from Shaver's Creek and Standing Stone Valleys, numbered about one hundred persons, embracing members who belonged to the Brown, Huston, Corbit, McConnell, Pollock, Smart, Reed, Fleming, Anderson, Moore, Robb, Johnston, Wilson, Irwin, Cummins, Bickett, Barr, Porter, Semple, Magill, McGiffin, McElhenny, and Carmon families, many of whom lived in the Standing Stone Valley. Owing to a combination of causes the Huntingdon part of the congregation flourished but little after 1825, while the membership in the valleys increased so that the preaching-places at Manor Hill and Standing Stone Creek became more important than the church itself. The latter especially seemed to inherit the life of the declining congregation, and was soon relatively the principal part of the charge, maintaining that position until the present.

In 1836, Dr. J. S. Easton, a native of Scotland, and a graduate of Union College, was settled in Standing Stone Valley, in connection with two small congregations in Mifflin County, and maintained pastoral relations towards them until 1855. In 1858, Standing Stone Valley was made a separate pastoral charge, and the following year the Rev. J. M. Adair was installed pastor, which relation yet continues.

In 1858 the union of the Associate Presbyterian

[1] From a sketch by the Rev. J. M. Adair.

Church and the Associate Reformed Church was effected, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church, and since that period the congregation in Standing Stone Valley has been designated by the title which introduces this sketch. In 1881 it had a membership of two hundred and twenty, thoroughly organized. There is a congregational library with an endowment of one thousand dollars to keep it up, and Sabbath-schools, prayer-meetings, and missionary societies are maintained. East from McAlevy's Fort is a commodious and convenient house of worship of brick, which was erected in 1869 at a cost of ten thousand dollars. In the basement are rooms suitable for session purposes and Sunday-school use. This building took the place of one erected there in 1832, and which was used until the period named, when it became too small to accommodate the growing congregation. It is yet standing upon the same lot, and is used for school purposes. A part of the same ground is devoted to cemetery purposes. At Manor Hill a meeting-house was built in 1817, which was statedly used until 1850, when it was taken down, and no meetings were held there by the congregation until 1863, when a mission church was again established there. The original church of the congregation at Huntingdon was sold about twenty-five years ago and converted into a residence.

The congregation of Standing Stone Valley is the only one in the county belonging to the United Presbyterians, and it has been a most useful factor among the religious bodies of this part of the State. Besides its large aggregate membership the following ministers have originated in the congregation: the Rev. Dr. Samuel Irwin, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Smart, Rev. J. P. Smart, Rev. Cyrus Cummins, Rev. William Magill, Rev. J. A. Magill, Rev. Dr. S. B. Reed, Rev. W. B. Barr, and the Rev. J. C. Hunter.

The Shaver's Creek Presbyterian Church established a preaching-place in Jackson at an early day, and in 1844 built a meeting-house on Standing Stone Creek a short distance above the village of McAlevy's Fort. A lot of land was conveyed for that purpose by Samuel Mitchell to George Jackson, John Stewart, and Henry Lee, as trustees for the congregation. On this a frame building was erected, which in a repaired condition is yet in use. The lot was also designed for burial purposes, and becoming too small, an addition was purchased in 1855. The trustees of the property in 1881 were James Stewart, James M. Stewart, John B. Smith, Samuel Smith, William Davis, and Thomas Mitchell. At the same time the elders were Hugh A. Jackson, James Smith, and David McAlevy. The latter office has also been filled by Alexander Thompson, Samuel Mitchell, Robert Huey, William D. Black, George M. McAlevy, and Robert Fleming. In the history of Barree township may be read a full account of the Shaver's Creek Church, from which it will be seen that in its relation to that part of the congregation worshiping in Jackson the preaching-place has become more important than the mother-church. The last few years services have been regularly maintained in Jackson, and preaching only occasionally at Manor Hill. There were about sixty members in the congregation, and a Sabbath-school is maintained in Jackson under the superintendence of James Smith, which had a good attendance in 1881.

Among the ministers of the old Shaver's Creek Church, in the order named, from 1790 to the present time, have been the Revs. John Johnston, James Johnston, Matthew Stevens, Samuel Wilson, David Sterritt, Richard Curran, Samuel Hill, Moses Floyd, John C. Wilhelm, W. W. Campbell, and since October, 1878, the Rev. William Prideaux.

The Ennisville Methodist Episcopal Church.—Among those who adhered to the Methodist Church at an early day were members of the Oaks, Miller, Green, Smith, and Chaney families, who had their pastoral service from the Huntingdon, and later from the Manor Hill Circuit. About 1830 a plain frame meeting-house was built near Ennisville, which was used as a place of worship by the Methodists of this part of the county until the present Ennisville Church was erected to afford greater accommodations.

It was built in 1865, at a cost of six thousand dollars, and was dedicated in November of that year, by the Rev. Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburgh. The material is brick, and the size forty by sixty feet. The building committee was composed of Joseph Oburn, Joseph Jackson, Asbury Oaks, James Oaks, John M. Smith, Matthew Miller, and William Randolph. The house has been kept in good condition, and is one of the most inviting country churches in the northern part of the county. The board of trustees in 1881 were John M. Smith, A. W. Oaks, J. H. Oaks, William Randolph, D. S. Cunningham, S. C. Smith, Wesley Thompson, and J. E. Martin. About one hundred members worship at Ennisville, forming three classes, led by W. S. Smith, William Randolph, and Washington Randolph.

The present pastoral service is by Ennisville Circuit, which was formed in 1872, to embrace Ennisville, Greenwood Furnace, Steffey's School-house, and State Hill, in Jackson township,—and Wesley Chapel, in Miller township. The preachers in charge have been: 1872–73, Rev. Elisha Shoemaker; 1874–75, Rev. Isaac Heckman; 1876, Rev. W. J. Owens;[1] 1877–78, Rev. W. A. Stephens; 1879–81, Rev. W. A. Clippinger. At Ennisville is the parsonage of the circuit, built in 1875, and valued at thirteen hundred dollars, and the church itself stands on an acre of ground, a part of which serves as a place for interment. The class at State Hill numbers twenty-six members, and has Elias Musser as the leader; the Steffey class has twenty-seven members, and J. C. Henderson as leader. Ennisville Sabbath-school has

[1] Died on this charge, in the fall of 1876.

W. S. Smith for superintendent, and has two hundred members.

Greenwood Furnace Methodist Episcopal Church is a fine, substantial stone edifice, built in 1865, but was not dedicated until September, 1867. The committee having in charge the building was composed of John Randolph, John Withers, Rev. J. A. De Moyer, Joseph Bonslough, and Robert De Armit. The size of the house is thirty-four by forty-eight feet, and the cost was in the neighborhood of six thousand dollars. In 1881 the trustees were W. H. Worner, L. C. Heskitt, Samuel H. Wilson, James Howard, and Joseph Bonslough. At the Furnace are forty-four members, constituting two classes, under the leadership of Samuel Wilson and Robert Bonslough. A Sabbath-school of ninety members has W. H. Worner for superintendent. The appointment belongs to Ennisville Circuit, and prior to 1872 had the same pastoral service as the Manor Hill Church. From Ennisville Circuit have gone as ministers of the Methodist Church the Revs. John Miller, Shadrach Chaney, and William Hirst.

Standing Stone Valley Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This house of worship is several miles northeast from McAlevy's Fort village, and was dedicated Nov. 7, 1849, although built several years earlier. The committee having the work in charge had among its members Nicholas Troutwein, Henry Walburn, and J. Anspach. The house is a plain frame, forty by forty-five feet, and is on an acre of ground which also served for cemetery purposes. At the organization of the congregation Nicholas Troutwein and J. Anspach were chosen elders, and the membership did not exceed a dozen persons. At present there are about ninety members, representing thirty families. The aggregate number belonging has been more than two hundred. In 1881 the church council was composed of Elders William Mitchell and John Baumgartner, Deacons Solomon Troutwein, James Als, Moses McMullen, and James McAlley. A Sunday-school was organized in this locality about 1843, which has been continued since, almost continuously under the superintendence of J. Anspach. The average number attending is about forty.

Since the organization of the church in 1843 the ministers have been the Rev. Daniel Moser, until his death, being assisted part of the time by Robert H. Fletcher and O. S. Kemper, coming from Pine Grove, in Centre County. Becoming a mission, the Rev. E. Studebaker preached as a missionary about two years. In 1868 it was again supplied by Pine Grove Church, the pastor being Rev. D. Sell. The next supply was the Rev. J. M. Rice, followed in 1872 by the Rev. A. A. Kerlin. In 1874 the latter became the pastor and continued until 1881, the church being connected with Lick Ridge and Mill Creek in forming a charge. Since June, 1881, the pastor has been the Rev. S. Croft.

CHAPTER XLIV.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

THIS is one of the mountain townships of the county, situated south of the main branch of the Juniata, where the Raystown Branch empties into that stream, including a narrow belt of country on the east side of the latter, extending to the summit of Terrace Mountain, which separates Juniata from Union township; on the southwest is Penn township, and on the northwest is Walker, from which it is separated by the summit of Piney Ridge. Closely hemming the Raystown Branch is another ridge of broken lands of a mountainous nature, called the Allegrippis Ridge. The southern part of the township forms a plateau, containing a considerable area of tillable lands of light soil, but admitting of profitable cultivation. Along the streams are narrow belts of land whose fertility is equal to any in the county. The drainage is chiefly afforded by the Raystown Branch, which has a very sinuous course through the township, and sometimes becomes in seasons of freshets a wild and turbulent stream, causing much damage. Flowing into it and the main river are a number of small mountain streams whose volume becomes very small as the forests are being cleared away. In the northwestern part of the township is the mouth of Vineyard Creek, whose flow is almost wholly in Walker township. The minor streams afford limited water-power, which has been utilized to operate small lumber-mills, the forest products of Juniata constituting its principal source of revenue. Large quantities of bark are annually shipped from Huntingdon, which is the market of the township, both for sale and supplies, there being no hamlet or business point within its bounds.

Pioneer Settlers.—Although possessing so little land to invite settlements, some of the first improvements in the county were made in what is now Juniata. At the mouth of Vineyard Creek lived a Mr. Brady, the father of the Capt. Brady so greatly distinguished as a scout and Indian-fighter. His claims were probably based on possession, since these lands were warranted to other parties, and as the property of William Smith, D.D., were unimportant in the pioneer history of the county, being occupied by tenants for short periods only. It is believed that the Brady family removed to the West Branch of the Susquehanna some time during the Revolution, and no well-authenticated account of it can here be given. What is well known as the old Ridenour property, on the Raystown Branch, was occupied as early as 1770, by Caleb and Amos Folk, who disposed of their interests a few years later to John Cunningham. Then it was owned by old Master John Shaver, who served in the war of 1812, and from the hands of his son Roger passed into the possession of the Ridenour family, which came from Maryland. John Ridenour reared

ten children, he dying in 1852. Of his family, William resides at Altoona, John died in 1863 at Huntingdon, Levi lives in Juniata, David died in the township in 1860, Mary married Rudolph Brenneman, of Porter; Lydia is the widow of Thomas Dean; Rosa, widow of Michael Speck; Sophia, widow of William Dean; and Sarah is the wife of William B. White, of Penn township.

William Corbin, also a native of Maryland, settled on the Raystown Branch, on a farm which had been improved before the Revolution by a man named Pridmore. Corbin died on that place some time about 1820. He was the father of sons named William, David, John, and Abraham, and of a daughter who became the wife of Reading Bye. The first-named son settled in Springfield; David married Nancy Enyeart, and occupied the homestead where now resides his son, William E. Other sons, John and Abraham also live in Juniata, Alexander in Nebraska, David in Mifflin, and George H. in Bedford. His daughters became the wives of John Horning, Samuel Proudfoot, John Bolinger, Joseph Beck, Andrew E. Grove, and Hiram D. Rhodes. Other members of the Corbin family died in Juniata township.

ABRAHAM CORBIN, alluded to above, was one of the leading farmer-citizens of Juniata township, is of the third generation of Corbins known to Huntingdon County history. His grandfather, William Corbin, a descendant of an old Maryland family, moved from near Hagerstown, Md., to Huntingdon County before 1800. Soon afterwards he settled upon the farm in Juniata township now owned by William E. Corbin. Some of his sons and daughters lived to be very old, passing in some cases the great age of ninety. David G. Corbin, one of his sons, was born on the old homestead in Juniata, and after spending his life there, died in 1876 aged seventy-five. He married Nancy, daughter of William Enyeart, of Huntingdon County, and had fourteen children, of whom all lived to marry. Eleven are still living; William E., John, and Abraham being residents of Juniata.

Abraham (born Jan. 30, 1826) was the fourth child, and during all his life has been familiar with the business of farming. The years 1855 and 1856 he passed in Iowa, where he farmed and followed the business of carpentering. Two years in the far West satisfied him, and in 1856 he sold out and returned to Pennsylvania. He had been farming in Juniata on his own account before he went to Iowa, and when he returned he resumed operations upon the same place. About 1865 he bought the farm he now owns and occupies (consisting of one hundred and seventy-eight acres of table land), and subsequently added two hundred acres of mountain land.

May 26, 1847, he married Ann, daughter of Charles Snyder, of Huntingdon County, by whom he had two children,—Margaret Ann (now Mrs. Henry Haun) and Lewis Charles. His wife died, and Aug. 29, 1850, he married again, his wife being Nancy, daughter of Adam Rupert, of Huntingdon County. Of this marriage (ended also by death) there was no issue. May 6, 1852, Mr. Corbin married his present wife, Harriet C., daughter of George Mark, a well-known farmer of Juniata township. Of the third marriage the children have been Martha A., George A., David M., James H., Mary Jane, John G., Abraham L., Frank W., Esther Belle, Ellis M., William M., and Nancy H. Only four—David M., James H., Abraham L., and William M.—are living.

Mr. Corbin is a leader in matters that affect public advancement, and in many ways has identified himself with popular progress in Juniata township. For many years he has been a school director, and in educational concerns takes a warm and active interest. In church affairs he is strong and earnest in his labors. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1845, and is now a deacon in the Juniata Baptist Church, of which he was one of the founders, and whose house of worship he erected and liberally supported with a handsome contribution. He is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, a member of the home temperance organization, and a friend, in short, of all measures looking to the promotion of moral good.

On the same stream, in the upper part of the township, and partly in Penn, William Enyeart began his improvements about 1770. During the Revolution he sought protection in the fort at Standing Stone, and when no Indians were supposed to be about tilled his farm in company with a neighbor by the name of Reed, who improved an adjoining tract of land, one standing guard while the other worked. They several times escaped barely with their lives, on one occasion Enyeart jumping down the bank of the river and running to the fort near Marklesburg, thus avoiding the savages, who waited to waylay him should he try to return to Huntingdon. William Enyeart was several times married, having five children by the first wife and sixteen by the second. Of these, John moved to Indiana, William lived near Marklesburg, David in Shirley, Polly married Isaac Vandevender, and Betsey, Joseph Norris. By the second wife there were sons, Silas, James, Joseph, Thomas, Benjamin, Levi, and Abraham, all of whom removed to the West, and daughters, who married Peter Heffner, William Wilson, John Heffner, John McMonegal, William Watson, David Corbin, and —— Graffius.

The Reed above alluded to was from the north of Ireland, and died about 1800. His sons David and Samuel settled on the ridge, and remained in the township until their death. The latter reared sons named John, William, and Daniel, who removed to the West; Samuel and Robert, who became ministers of the gospel. Near the Reeds lived John Anderson, the father of James, John, Samuel, and of a daughter who married David F. Tussey, of Porter

ABRAHAM CORBIN.

township. In the same locality, on the present Lininger farm, lived William Dean, the father of James and Thomas Dean. Another William Dean was an early settler on the ridge. His house was destroyed by fire while occupied by two of his daughters. One was burned to death, and the other sustained severe injuries. Daniel McMonegal was a pioneer in the same part of the township. The farm he improved was afterwards occupied by Adam Morningstar, and Jacob Pecht was the pioneer on the present John Montz place. On the present Henry Mark place lived Thomas Monroe, and before him a man named John Bigam.

On the Raystown Branch, on the present Kaufman farm, Joseph Douglass settled in 1813. He moved there from Alexandria, and being a blacksmith by trade, put up a shop on his farm, in which he worked until his death in 1841. He had sons named Thomas, who moved from McConnellstown to Ohio; Joseph, a merchant, who recently died at McConnellstown; David, a machinist at Altoona; and daughters who married William Snyder, Alfred Ganoe, William Vandeventer, Samuel Wilson, and William Gibson. At that time Martin Neroushe owned a farm in that locality, which was tenanted by David Shriver. Reading Bye, a cabinet-maker, also lived in the same neighborhood.

On the north side of the river, below the old Douglass place, Michael Brenneman was an early settler. He had a number of sons, among them being Rudolph, living in Porter township; Henry, who moved to Williamsburg; John, who died in Juniata; Michael, living in Porter; and Abraham, who removed from the county. A settler of an earlier period was George Jackson, who lived on the farm which was afterwards occupied by Lawrence Swoope, who there reared sons named Caleb, David, and Moses. This farm became the property of the Shenefelt family. George Shenefelt, who lived in that locality, had no children, but his brother Frederick reared sons named John B., yet living in the county; Abraham, who occupied the old mansion until his death in 1880, and where now reside Miles and John Shenefelt; Jacob, yet a citizen of the township; David, and Isaac, the former living in Henderson.

One of the old Enyeart farms became the property of the Yocum family. John Yocum came from Chester County in 1800, and for some years had a smith-shop at Huntingdon. From there he removed to McConnellstown, where he died. Of his family, Richard, the second son, died in Hollidaysburg; Edmund died in Walker; William lives in Scott County, Iowa; Samuel is a citizen of Henderson; Isaac, of Walker; and James, of Iowa. His daughters married James and Samuel McGee, of Indiana; Jesse Yocum, of Brady; Arthur Foster and Joseph Gibbony, of Shaver's Creek; Robert Carmon, formerly of Alexandria; and John Houck, of Fulton. The oldest son of John Yocum, also called John, lived on the Enyeart place until his death in 1857. He was the father of John W., J. Williams, Silas E., Rittenhouse Porter, Elmer W., and Lewis C. Yocum, most of whom yet remain in the township.

Above the Yocums lived William Dowling and his sister Polly, the latter's farm being occupied many years by John Thompson, who reared sons named John and Edward, who are yet citizens of the township.

What is now known as the mansion-house of the Haun brothers was formerly the residence of the Kisling family, who are interred on the farm. John Haun, the ancestor of the family, was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1768. After coming to America he lived for a time in York County, but before 1795 became a resident of what is now Brady township, living near Mill Creek, where he died in 1805. After that event all the members of the family, except Michael, removed to Woodcock Valley, and about 1829 to Juniata. Of these brothers, Jacob, John, George, David, Daniel, Peter, and Isaac, the former is the only one that entered the marriage relation, and reared a large family, most of the members yet living in Juniata, and the three last named are the only survivors of this somewhat remarkable family of brothers. The Haun's were very industrious, and amassed considerable wealth, which induced a robbery of the mansion and attempts on the lives of some of the inmates, John dying from the injuries he then received. Michael Haun was born in 1793, and died at Mill Creek in 1864. He was married to Eva Speck, and was the father of George Haun, of Mill Creek; Daniel, of the township of Brady; and Michael, a boatman, who died of cholera while on one of his trips down the river. Isaac has also deceased.

Martin Speck, a son of Michael Speck, an early settler on Jack's Mountain, in Brady, located on Piney Ridge some time about 1800, the country being at that time wild and an almost unbroken forest. He died some time about 1860. Of the family he reared, Abraham is a well-known citizen of Brady, and David of Juniata. Other boys were Michael, Peter, John, Adam, Henry, Alexander, Valentine, and William. A daughter Mary married Jacob Lininger.

John Geissinger, a native of Northampton County, after living a number of years in Juniata County, in 1825 moved to Piney Ridge, where he died in 1839. He was the father of Charles Geissinger, who died in Union township in 1879; of John Geissinger, who married Jane Barrick, of Walker, and who is now living, at the age of seventy-six years, in Penn township. He is the father of Sheriff William J. Geissinger. William, the third son, yet occupies the homestead on Piney Ridge.

The names of other pioneer settlers may be seen in the lists of inhabitants of old Huntingdon township in 1788 and 1802, of Porter township in 1815, and of Walker township in 1828. The year following the

organization of Juniata as a separate township the following persons were its residents and property-owners:

	Acres.		Acres.
Anderson, John (saw-mill)	253	Lindsey, Henry (tenant)	....
Anderson, John, Jr.	200	Leffard, Joseph	173
Brenneman, Rudolph	325	Morningstar, Adam	116
Corbet, Stewart	150	Morningstar, George (tenant)	....
Corbin, William E.	100	Morningstar, John (tenant)	....
Corbin, Abraham	74	Mark, George	159
Corbin, David	240	Mark, Henry (tenant)	....
Corbin, John	100	Mosser, John	64
Coulter, Simon (tenant)	....	Miller, Henry (tenant)	....
Dean, Thomas	163	Oswald, John (tenant)	....
Dean, William	146	Oswald, Benjamin (tenant)	....
Dicker, Nicholas	127	Parks, James (tenant)	....
Forshey, Anthony	150	Quarry, John	165
Garner, Henry	199	Quarry, David (tenant)	....
Geissinger, William	194	Ridenour, John and Levi	250
Gilleland, John (farmer)	....	Richardson, John	183
Hawn, John (of Jacob)	150	Ross, William (tenant)	....
Hawn, John and Morningstar	212	Steel, George	90
Hawn, David (saw-mill)	42	Sloan, John	206
Hawn, Peter and Isaac	300	Shaver, John	119
Hawn, George (farmer)	....	Showalter, Jacob	150
Hawn, Jacob (saw-mill)	170	Shaver, Roger (tenant)	....
Haffner, John (of Jacob)	170	Speck, Abraham	200
Heffner, Isaac	90	Speck, David	145
Heffner, Joseph	170	Speck, Martin	137
Heffner, Jacob	70	Speck, William	130
Heffner, Peter	82	Shenefelt, Abraham	209
Heffner, Charles (farmer)	....	Stover, Jacob (tenant)	....
Isenberg, Henry S.	166	Thompson, John, Jr.	150
Isenberg, Henry, Sr.	....	Thompson, John, Sr.	80
Johnston, James	130	White, Simon (tenant)	....
Kile, Samuel (tenant)	....	White, William (tenant)	....
Long, Isaac (tenant)	....	Yocum, John	143
Long, Samuel (tenant)	....	Yocum, J. N.	123

Single Men.

Corbin, William A.	Quarry, Matthias.
Dean, John R.	Ridenour, David.
Long, Washington.	Snyder, Frederick.
Long, Jackson.	Weston, George.
Morningstar, William.	White, David.
Oswalt, William.	Yocum, Silas (143 acres).

In 1880 the population of Juniata was four hundred and thirty-eight.

About the only machinery that has been operated in the township is that connected with saw-mills, of which Jacob Hawn had one of the first as early as 1825, and members of that family have operated saw-mills ever since. In 1881 there were mills owned by George W. Hawn, John Morningstar, John W. Snyder, and Elmer W. Yocum. A few years previous portable steam saw-mills were operated by Aiken & Chilcott and Steel & Lytle, which manufactured large quantities of lumber.

In 1875, Richard Langdon erected a distillery in Juniata, near Huntingdon, which was put in operation in October, 1876, by Martin Gruhe, and carried on by him until May, 1881, since when the firm has been M. Gruhe & Son. The house is of brick, thirty by forty-five feet, and two stories high. It is supplied with steam-power, but is not operated to its full capacity.

Civil Organization.—The township became a civil body by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Nov. 19, 1856, when the name of Juniata was bestowed upon the territory indicated in the following report:

"*To the honorable the judges within named:*

"We, the persons appointed by the within order of the court to inquire into the propriety of forming a new township out of a part of Walker township, in Huntingdon County, do hereby most respectfully report: That agreeably to due notice being given both to the commissioners and the inhabitants of said township, we met at the house of Benjamin Megahan, in McConnellstown, in said township, on the 16th day of April, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, when, after being duly sworn according to law, we proceeded to hear the complaints of the petitioners, and also the objections offered by those opposed to said division. We then proceeded with much care to examine into the propriety of forming said new township, as prayed for by the petitioners, when, after examining the boundaries of said township and the territory contained therein, and the advantages and the disadvantages which would be likely to arise from the proposed division to the inhabitants on each side of said division, we arrived at the conclusion that by making the summit of Piney Ridge the line, as prayed for by the petitioners, it would interfere very little with the individual rights or interests of any one, and would make an equitable division as to quantity of territory, and would, in a measure, obviate the great inconvenience set forth by the petitioners, arising from the distance required to travel, and the crossing and recrossing of the said Piney Ridge in the ordinary transaction of the business of the township. And we believe that it would have a tendency to allay that state of feeling that now appears to exist on the part of the citizens on each part of the said Piney Ridge towards the other; and, further, we believe that each side of said ridge is sufficiently able to sustain itself as a corporate body, separate and apart from the other, so far as township purposes are concerned; and in finding said Piney Ridge a complete natural division of said township, dividing the territory nearly equal as to schools, etc. In taking into view these facts, in connection with others that could be advanced, we firmly believe that the prayers of the said petitioners ought to be granted, and we therefore beg leave to report to your honorable court for confirmation the following described boundaries of said new township, to wit: Beginning at a rock-oak on the south side of the road leading to Huntingdon along the summit of Piney Ridge, two miles and six perches from a stump, a corner on the line dividing Penn from Walker township, and about four miles from the summit of Tussey Mountain, and about the same distance from the summit of Terrace Mountain, on said line between Penn and Walker townships, near to Martin Speck's, on said Piney Ridge, and running from thence along the summit of said ridge with the various bearings represented on the draft hereunto annexed nineteen hundred and eighty perches to the lower abutments of the lower bridge across the Juniata River at Huntingdon; thence down the meanderings of said river four miles to a post on the margin of said river, opposite the summit of Terrace Mountain; thence along the summit of said mountain eight and three-quarters miles to the corner between the said Penn and Walker townships; thence along said line north fifty-four degrees west four miles to the place of beginning. Provided, always, that the part lying north of said division line shall be at the expense of keeping in repair the road along the said Piney Ridge, as it is now located; and said northern division shall keep in repair that portion of the two bridges that cross the Juniata River at Huntingdon that the said Walker township was entitled to keep in repair previous to said division, and shall hereafter be entitled to no assistance from the said southern division in making the aforesaid repairs; and, further, all the roads that have been petitioned for, confirmed, and in process of being made, but not yet finished, south of said division line in that part of said Walker township lying between the summit of Piney Ridge and the summit of Terrace Mountain shall be finished in a customary and suitable manner to accommodate the traveling community by the two divisions of said township jointly, as though no division had been made of the same; and, further, we would recommend the court to give a name to said new township as described above, a draft whereof is hereunto annexed.

"WILLIAM CHRISTY,
"JOHN PORTER,
"JOHN CRESSWELL,
"*Commissioners.*"

The following have been the principal civil officers of Juniata since its organization:

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1857, Isaac Long, Peter Heffner; 1858, Adam Morningstar, George W. Clark; 1859, John Heffner, David Corbin; 1860, John Richardson, Rudolph Brenneman; 1861, John Richardson, John Hawn; 1862, Henry Miller, Levi Ridenour; 1863, David Corbin, William Dean; 1864, Thomas Dean, John Heffner; 1865, John Hawn, Isaac Long; 1866, John Hawn, Rudolph Brenneman; 1867, R. Corbin, Augustus Bush; 1868, Abraham Corbin, Augustus Bush; 1869, William H. Brenneman, Augustus Bush; 1870–71, W. E. Corbin, James Parks; 1872, W. E. Corbin, James Parks; 1873, Peter Heffner, George

Mountain; 1874, John Montz, L. C. Corbin; 1875, John Thompson L. C. Corbin; 1876, John Oswalt, Charles Heffner; 1877, Adam Bagshaw, H. A. Mark; 1878, Peter Heffner, Augustus Bush; 1879, John Corbin, Ellis Beames; 1880, Augustus Bush, Martin Getz; 1881, Enos Ridenour, Augustus Bush.

AUDITORS.

1857, J. W. Yocum, John Oswalt, Henry Mark; 1858, Abraham Corbin; 1859, William E. Corbin, William Geissinger; 1860, John Hawn; 1861, William Speck; 1862–63, William E. Corbin, J. N. Geissinger; 1864, Henry Hawn; 1865, William Yocum, Henry Mark; 1866, John N. Geissinger; 1867, J. W. Yocum; 1868, Albert Hawn; 1869, A. H. Kaufman; 1870–71, William Chilcott; 1872, A. H. Kaufman; 1873, Lewis Corbin; 1874, M. Shenefelt; 1875, A. H. Kaufman; 1876, Harrison Speck; 1877, W. H. McCall, L. C. Yocum; 1878, George R. Mountain; 1879, John Shenefelt; 1880, John Geissinger; 1881, J. P. Snyder.

Educational and Religious.—In the sketch of Walker township appears an account of the early schools. It seems that the free-school system was not kindly received by many of the inhabitants at first, but after its advantages were better understood it was not so strenuously opposed as to become inoperative. The sparsely settled condition of the country had much to do with the slow advancement of the cause of education, necessarily keeping the schools backward, and preventing until recently the erection of a good class of buildings. In the winter of 1881 the school-house in the Corbin neighborhood was swept away by an ice gorge, and in its place a new brick house has been built which well accommodates the people of that section. In 1881 there were in all five districts, each provided with a house in which five months' school were taught. The males attending numbered sixty-six, the females forty-nine, and the average attendance was sixty-two. The salary paid to teachers was but twenty dollars per month. The officers of the school board were William Geissinger, president; D. W. Womelsdorf, secretary; and Enos Ridenour, collector and treasurer. Their co-members of the board were David Speck, Abraham Corbin, James Parks, and J. W. Yocum. The following have been the directors since the township became a separate organization:

1857, William E. Corbin, William Geissinger, John Thompson, George Morningstar, William Speck, Abner Speck; 1858, John Ridenour, William Dean; 1859, John H. Stone, Levi Ridenour; 1860, William A. Corbin, James Johnston; 1861, Thomas Dean, Abraham Speck; 1862, William Geissinger, Isaac Long; 1863, William E. Corbin, W. B. White; 1864, Isaac Heffner, John Heffner; 1865, William Geissinger, A. B Shenefelt, Abraham Corbin; 1866, William E. Corbin, Abraham Corbin, J. P. Snyder; 1867, Charles Heffner, John Heffner; 1868, Daniel Weight, Samuel Bagshaw, Samuel Peightal; 1869, William E. Corbin, Charles Heffner; 1870–71, A. B. Shenefelt, W. A. Corbin, J. W. Yocum, J. P. Snyder, Adam Fouse; 1872, John Heffner, George Hawn; 1873, W. E. Corbin, J. W. Yocum; 1874, William Geissinger, John Lefford; 1875, J. P. Snyder, James Parks; 1876, W. E. Corbin, Joseph Logan, W. H. McCall; 1877, Charles Heffner, David Speck; 1878, John Oswalt, J. P. Snyder; 1879, D. W. Womelsdorf, John Heffner; 1880, William Geissinger, David Speck; 1881, A. Corbin, James Parks, J. W. Yocum.

The only house of worship in the township is the Hawn meeting-house, which was erected by the Hawn brothers, John, George, Peter, and Isaac, for the use of such persons as adhered to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. It is a brick building of plain but not unattractive appearance, and affords ample accommodations for all who congregate there. Among these is a small Lutheran congregation, which has the same pastoral service as the church at Huntingdon, and is, for all practical purposes, a part of that organization.

The house is also occupied at stated periods by the Juniata Baptist Church as one of its preaching-places, Corbin's school-house being the other. This society was first formed in August, 1869, and at that time bore the name of Raystown Branch Baptist Church. It was constituted of nine members who had previously sustained a membership at Huntingdon, and had been favored with preaching as an outstation of that church. The pastor of the Huntingdon Church, the Rev. J. W. Plaunett, ministered to the church until 1871, when the Rev. W. G. Coulter for the next two years served them in holy things. The society, unfortunately, did not enjoy great prosperity, and in 1874 it was disbanded. In 1876 the pastor of the Huntingdon Church again began holding meetings in Juniata, and in the course of a revival many persons were converted, who joined the church at Huntingdon. In December, 1879, fifty-seven of these received letters of dismissal, and constituted themselves into the present Juniata Church, which was formally recognized by a council Dec. 9, 1879. The Rev. D. W. Hunter was called to the pastorate, and still serves the church, preaching twice per month. The officers in 1881 were William E. Corbin, Abraham Corbin, Adam Bagshaw, and E. W. Yocum.

CHAPTER XLV.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

LINCOLN, so named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln, was erected Aug. 18, 1866. Its territory was taken from the township of Hopewell, which now bounds it on the south. On the northwest it is bounded by Blair County, on the northeast by Penn, and on the southeast by Tod township. It lies between Terrace Mountain on the east and Tussey Mountain on the west, and, as in the case of Hopewell, it is traversed in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction by nearly parallel ridges and intervening valleys, making the surface quite uneven, except narrow areas along the principal streams. These ridges are Allagrippa, between which and Terrace Mountain runs Raystown Branch of the Juniata, Pine Ridge, Backbone, Warrior, and Mulberry Ridges.

Raystown Branch pursues a tortuous course through the township, along the base of Terrace Mountain, and into this empty Coffee Run, Tatman's Run, and other small streams that rise in and traverse portions of the township. Coffee Run was so named from the circumstance that on one occasion a party of sur-

veyors who were camped near the stream spilled in it their coffee. Tatman's Run was named from Joseph Tatman, who was an early settler on it.

Agriculture is almost the sole industry of the township. The valleys and hillsides are covered with cultivated fields, while the mountain-sides and the crests of the lesser ridges are covered with large areas of timber, from which the wild denizens of the forest are not yet wholly exterminated.

Coffee Run village took its name from the stream which passes by it. It came into existence after the construction of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, which has a station here. It has ten or fifteen houses, two stores, and a post-office. The first store was established by David Foster and James Gilliam in 1856. Several have carried on mercantile business at this place. The stores now here are conducted by Cunningham, Hess & Co., and Simon Cohn. Drs. Figart and Shultz have their offices in this village.

Pioneers and Early Settlers.—John Plummer came to Lincoln prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled on a farm on the Bedford road, near the southern boundary of the township. Early during the Revolution Mr. Plummer was killed by the Indians near Coffee Run, and at the same time one of his daughters, Nancy, was made a prisoner. She died before she reached Canada, whither the Indians were taking her. Eli, his son, then ten years of age, and Sarah, another daughter, were captured and taken to Canada, where the girl remained with the Indians during her life. The son was kept during three years and then liberated. He rejoined his mother and sisters, who had returned to Maryland, and subsequently came back to Lincoln. He was the progenitor of all the Plummers in Huntingdon County, and his descendants by four daughters still remain here.

Felix Lynn came to what is now Lincoln township in 1832, and settled near Coffee Run, where his son, David Lynn, now resides. He had ten children, of whom four—George, Nicholas, David, and Eliza (now Mrs. Spangler)—now reside in the township. Daniel Brumbaugh was a resident here more than half a century since. Of his descendants many still reside in the township.

James Entrekin, Sr., came here between 1790 and 1800, and settled at the mouth of Coffee Run. He established there a store, the first in this region, and conducted it till 1835, when he sold the business to his nephew, James Entrekin, Jr., who continued the business till 1852. During the first few years of his residence here he kept "bachelor's hall," but after a time he married Margaret Wilson. They had no children. He was a surveyor, and in the prosecution of that business he became well acquainted with the different localities in this region, and as time went on he became a very large landholder. He was during thirty years a magistrate, and a man of much influence in Huntingdon County. His nephew, James Entrekin, Jr., came in 1829, and at first engaged with his uncle as a clerk. In 1835 he purchased the store, and continued the business during nearly twenty years. He was largely engaged in the purchase of land warrants and the location of wild land, and by the sale of such land he acquired a large fortune. He was distinguished for being the promoter of all measures of public interest. He was twice married; first to Margaret Steel, of Huntingdon, and after her death to Elizabeth S. Shirley, of Martinsburg. Of his children by his first wife only William S. Entrekin is living. He resides on the old homestead at Coffee Run. Two children by his second wife reside here. One is a son, Horatio T., and the other is the wife of John H. Hess, of Coffee Run.

Of the other pioneers in the valley of the Raystown Branch the names are remembered of John Keith, who located near Tatman's Run. His sons, Thomas and James, and his daughter, Mrs. Peter Brumbaugh, are residents of the township.

Abraham Brumbaugh settled near Mr. Keith. His son Andrew resides on the old homestead.

John Donaldson located on Raystown Branch, a mile and a half below the mouth of Coffee Run. His son, John H., owns the farm his father settled on, and another son, Isaac, is a resident of the township.

Rev. Dewalt Fouse came to this township in 1833, and settled in the north part, near the borough of Marklesburg, where his son Samuel now resides. He was a farmer, and in 1842 he became a clergyman of the Reformed Church. He continued his ministerial functions till his death in 1873. Of his children, Adam, Samuel, and a daughter, Mrs. Anthony Shultz, reside in the township.

Henry Shultz came to Lincoln township at a very early date, probably about 1797, and settled on the farm now owned by David Fouse, about a mile and a quarter south from Marklesburg. He resided there till his death, which occurred in 1837. Of his eleven children, two sons, John and David, lived in this township till their death. None of the children of John are here. Of David's children, John, Henry, Anthony, Martin, and David are now residents of Lincoln township.

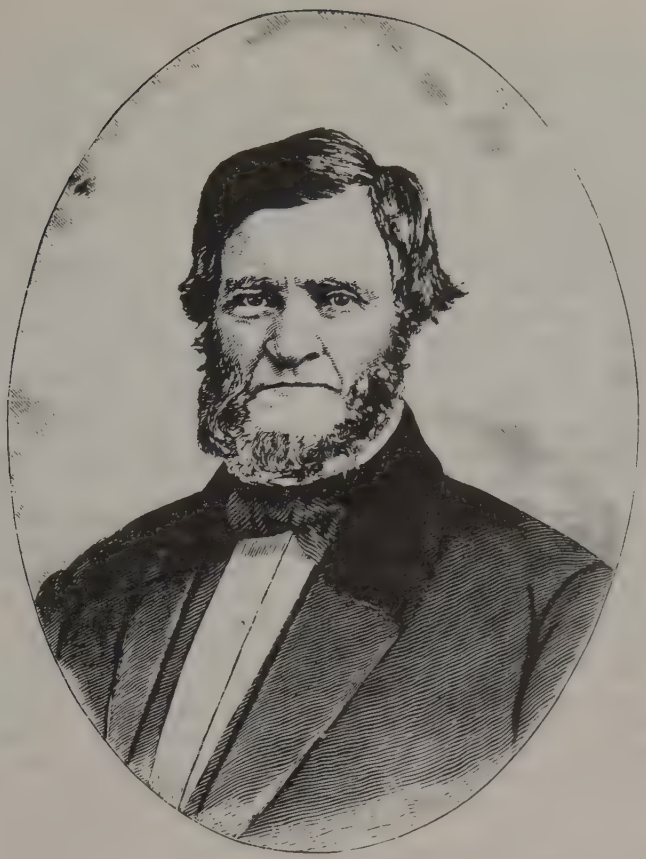
Summers came at about the beginning of the present century, and located on the farm now owned by his grandson, Jacob Summers. His sons, Henry and Jacob, succeeded him on the same farm, where both died. Of the children of Henry, Jacob resides on the old homestead, and David and Henry are residents of Lincoln township.

In 1870, Lincoln had a population of five hundred and thirty-two. In 1880 it was six hundred and four.

The township officers since its organization have been as follows:

CONSTABLES.

1867–68, Harris Richardson; 1869, William Stapleton; 1870–78, John Fulton; 1879–81, Jonathan Biddle.



JAMES ENTREKIN.

James Entrekin was the eldest son of Col. John and Nancy Entrekin, and was born Oct. 18, 1804, in Ross County, Ohio. His father was a farmer, and served in the war of 1812. About the year 1829 he came to Coffee Run, Huntingdon Co., Pa., in company with his uncle, James Entrekin, who was engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there until 1840, when he purchased his uncle's interest in the store, and continued in the business until the spring of 1852, when he sold out to J. T. Shirley & Bro. On the 20th of February, 1833, he married Miss Margaret Steel, of Huntingdon. They had four children, and but one (son) is living, William S. He was then engaged in the real estate business; built three flouring-mills and the "Rough and Ready Furnace," was one of the principal proprietors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, and after it was completed he was for many years principal director of the same. He was postmaster at Coffee Run for twenty years. Was a Republican, and always took an active part in politics; was school director for a number of years. In 1840 his wife, Margaret, died.

In 1854 he married Miss Elizabeth S., daughter of James Shirley, of Martinsburg, Blair Co. He had by his second wife two children, Anna M. and Horatio T.

William S. Entrekin remained with his father until he was of age. He was educated at the public schools of Coffee Run and Huntingdon. When he was about eighteen years old he began the stock business. In 1857 he embarked in the mercantile business, and in about a year sold out and commenced farming in connection with the stock business.

He built a storehouse and hotel in 1866 at Coffee Run, where he again carried on the mercantile business a few months and sold out. He has since been engaged in the real estate business and farming.

Mr. Entrekin has held a number of township offices. Has been school director for the past eight years. Is a member of the Reformed Church. On the 6th of November, 1877, he married Miss Martha Stoler. Two children have been born to them, James T. and Maria Margaret.

SUPERVISORS.

1867, Anthony Shultz, Frederick Berkstresser; 1868, John H. Donaldson, Henry Shultz; 1869, Henry Shultz, J. Donaldson; 1870, David Fouse, Samuel Schell; 1872, I. Keith, N. Lynn; 1873, J. W. Books, Henry Shultz; 1874, John Beaver, Casper Fisher; 1875, Harris Richardson, David Lynn; 1876, John A. Shultz, C. Shoutz; 1877, Nicholas Lynn, David Fouse; 1878, Philip Garner, David Fouse; 1879, S. H. Grove, David Fouse; 1880, S. H. Grove, Samuel Schell; 1881, Jacob Harker, Henry Shultz.

Tanneries.—In very early times there was a tannery on Coffee Run, about midway between Coffee Run village and the mouth of the stream. The builder of this tannery is forgotten. More than forty years have passed since operations ceased there, and nothing of the establishment remains.

Another was on the Bedford road, about a mile north from Marklesburg. Operations there ceased in 1844.

In 1882, George Park and Daniel Brumbaugh commenced the erection of a tannery at Coffee Run. This, when completed, will have twenty-five vats.

Grist-Mill.—In 1844 a grist-mill was erected on the Shy Beaver Creek at its mouth by James Entrekin, Jr. It is a large framed mill, with four run of stones. It has been owned by Orbison & McMurtrie, Peter Brumbaugh, and the present proprietor, G. W. Baker, from whom it takes its name, Baker's mill.

Zion's Reformed Church.—This society was organized Oct. 28, 1843, by Rev. Theobald Fouse, with sixteen constituent members. During five years the congregation worshiped in a log school-house on the old Summers farm. In 1848 the present church edifice was erected on the Bedford road, about three-fourths of a mile south from Marklesburg. It is a framed structure, thirty-eight by forty-eight feet, with a seating capacity of four hundred.

Mr. Fouse continued to be pastor of this congregation till his death in 1873. He was followed by Rev. John H. Sykes, and he in 1878 by C. H. Reiter. The present pastor, Rev. H. F. Long, entered on his duties in November, 1881. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-five.

Brethren.—In 1876 a house of worship was erected at Coffee Run for the accommodation of the members of James Creek congregation residing there. It is an unpretentious wooden structure, with a seating capacity of two hundred.

There are in the township four schools, which in 1881 aggregated one hundred and eighty-five scholars, and were kept open during five months.

CHAPTER XLVI.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Logan embraces the lower part of Shaver's Creek Valley, its southwestern boundary being in the main the Little Juniata River, which separates it from Porter township. Northwest is Franklin township, the summit of Tussey Mountain forming the boundary line. The opposite boundary of the valley is Warrior's Ridge, a high and broken tract of land, lying in the southeastern part of Logan and the northwestern part of Oneida townships. Above Logan is the township of West, from which it was but a few years ago set off. The width of the township is about four miles, and its length one-half greater. Not more than two-thirds of the area is tillable; but the soil is usually fertile, and the township contains a number of very fine farms, and its improvements rank with those of other leading townships in the county. Flowing from the northeast, and bisecting Logan near its centre, is Shaver's Creek, the only stream of any size in the township. It is sluggish and not noted for good water-powers. The name was derived from a very early settler by the name of Shaver who lived near its mouth. There is a tradition that he was murdered one evening while he was putting his horse in the pasture-lot, and from the fact that he was beheaded, but not scalped, it was believed that the crime was perpetrated by a white man. It is said that the most liberal reward failed to secure the least clue by which the author of this cruel deed might become known. Shaver was buried on the right bank of the creek, below the present railroad bridge at Petersburg, where was afterwards established one of the earliest graveyards in the valley.

Early Settlers and Old Surveys.—One of the few warrants of 1755 located in Huntingdon County was granted March 8th to Barnaby Barnes for two hundred acres of land "at a place called the Two Springs, and to include the same about two miles from Peter Shaver's, on the north side of Juniata." In 1768 this tract became the property of William Smith, D.D., founder of the town of Huntingdon. It embraces the Myton farm, and extends along the river from a point less than half a mile below Petersburg to the Oneida township line. It was patented to Dr. Smith in 1787, and called "Smithfield."

Mention has already been made of Samuel Anderson in connection with the Bridenbaugh farm. It appears from the records of the land office that John Lytle had obtained an office title, or had made application for one that would conflict with the claim of the heirs of Peter Shaver. Accordingly, on June 25, 1765, "Samuel Anderson, on behalf of John Shaver and Peter Shaver, the minor children of Peter Shaver, late of the county of Cumberland, Indian trader, deceased, enters a caveat against the acceptance of a survey or patent being granted to John Lytle or any other person for a tract of land at the mouth of Shaver's Creek, about four miles above the Standing Stone, whereon s^{d} Peter, the father, made an improvement about the year 1754, the said Samuel Anderson alleging the right or claim of improvement is vested in the said children until they have a hearing in the office." On the 9th November, 1784, Samuel Ander-

son obtained a warrant for this land, in which Jacob Neff, Hugh Mears, and John Reed, deceased, are mentioned as adjoining owners. The application is dated 19th July, 1784, and Thomas Mitchell, Oliver Wallis, and John Walker, the witnesses, made oath that the improvement was made in 1754.

The tract upon which a part of the borough of Petersburg is located was applied for by Andrew Anderson, April 9, 1768. A survey was made on Dec. 11, 1860, but altered before return to the land office.

Next above Samuel Anderson's, or Shaver's, on the Juniata, is a tract warranted June 3, 1762, to Jacob Hiltzheimer. The warrant calls to adjoin "the improvement made by Peter Shaver." The next tract, extending to the mouth of the Little Juniata and up that stream for nearly a mile, as well as the one lying immediately north of these two tracts, was warranted in 1762. The fertile lands along the valley of the creek and along the Warrior's Ridge were taken by office titles or improvements from 1760 to 1768.

Old records show that Charles Elliott had made an improvement in 1762; some of the McKnitts, Thomas Armstrong, and William Wilson in 1763; Daniel McFaul in 1766. Adam Torrence, who owned the Crawford farm, had resided in the county in 1755.

Samuel Anderson, referred to above, in a deposition taken Jan. 12, 1790, stated that he had been an inhabitant of this locality since 1767. In 1772 he resided on his land at the mouth of Shaver's Creek, and at April and July sessions of the court of Bedford County he served as a grand juror.

Michael Maguire, in a statement made in 1845, said that his father came to this locality about seventy-two years ago, which would place the date about 1773. The Spencer family came about the same year. The Wilson family settled some time about 1770 or 1773.

William Johnston, Robert Erwin, and William McNitt took out warrants for lands April 25, 1763, and were then or soon afterwards became settlers.

"Alexander McNut's (McKnitt?) land" is mentioned in several orders of survey granted in 1766.

He was followed by the Andersons, Maguires, Donnellys, and others, who took up the choicest tracts of land a number of years before the Revolution. Samuel Anderson was one of the most prominent of these settlers, and in the struggle for independence was a very active man in preparing defense against the savage allies of the British. He lived on the tract of land on the opposite side of Shaver's Creek from Petersburg, which later became known as the Bridenbaugh farm, and was instrumental in building a small fort in that locality which bore his name. It was of the nature of a block-house, and was never assailed, although doubtless a comfort to the settlers, who could more readily take refuge there than at Standing Stone. It is not improbable that the fort was intended more as a rendezvous for the settlers when they gathered to go to Standing Stone, when an incursion was feared, than as a means of protracted defense against assault. Anderson lived here until the close of the war, but of his subsequent history nothing is known in the township.

Bartholomew Maguire settled in the western part of Logan, at the base of Tussey's Mountain, some time before 1770. He had a daughter named Jane, who had a narrow escape from the Indians, as will be further on related, and a son Michael, who lived to become one of the oldest men in the township, dying a number of years ago. He was a man of a wonderfully retentive memory, and had a vivid recollection of the early events of the country. His youngest son, James, is a citizen of Iowa. Jane Maguire married into the Dowling family, and removed to the Raystown Branch, where some of her children yet live. A neighbor of Bartholomew Maguire was Felix Donnelly, who lived in the neighborhood of Barree Iron-Works. One of his sons was named Francis. These families had a very thrilling adventure with the Indians, which resulted fatally to the two Donnellys. In consequence of the presence of Indians the Maguires and Donnellys made preparations to go to Standing Stone to fort early in the summer of 1777. Accordingly, on the 19th of June that year, Felix Donnelly and his son Francis, and Bartholomew Maguire and his daughter Jane, with some of their goods and cattle, left their homes for Standing Stone. Nothing disturbed their progress until they had passed down the river to a point near the Big Spring, above Huntingdon. Jane Maguire was in the advance driving the cows, the men following on the horses. Suddenly the Indians fired from an ambuscade, killing young Francis Donnelly. As he was falling his father caught him for the purpose of keeping him on the horse, and thus prevent his being scalped. Maguire urged Donnelly to flee for his life, but the old man refused to leave his son, when Maguire came back, and the two men carried the dead boy between them on the horse. The Indians fired another volley, one of the bullets striking Felix Donnelly, and another grazing Maguire, carrying off a lock of his hair. Both the Donnellys now fell to the ground, and Maguire rode forward with all haste, going by the girl and the cows. The Indians, after scalping the Donnellys, rushed after Jane, evidently with the intention of making her a prisoner. One of them, more fleet than the others, overtook her, and, with a yell of delight, grasped her by her dress. Fortunately the string of her short gown tore, leaving that garment in the hands of the Indian, while the girl, now freed from the grasp of the savage, in her haste to escape, caught hold of the tail of one of the cows, which, taking fright, ran with terrific speed down the road towards the fort, overtaking Mr. Maguire, who had by this time sufficiently recovered himself to aim his rifle at the pursuing Indian. Upon seeing this the savage took shelter behind a rock, and both the Maguires succeeded in reaching the fort in safety. Meantime some men on the oppo-

site side of the river, at Cryder's mill, who had heard the firing and the yells of the savages, had set off in a canoe for the purpose of engaging the savages. But before they could do so the Indian had succeeded in reaching the top of the bluff, where he joined his companions and disappeared. The whites fearing an ambush, returned to the mill, where they were soon after joined by a scouting party from the fort; but failing to discover the trail of the savages, pursuit was abandoned. The bodies of Felix and Francis Donnelly were taken to Huntingdon and interred upon a spot which is now the centre of the town.

The following year the fort at Anderson's was built, and in the summer of 1779 was the scene of a ludicrous fright. A half-witted boy who had been sent for the cows in the woods near by soon returned, white with fear, saying that the Indians were coming down the river in full force. The fort was quickly prepared for their reception, and as they did not appear, a part of the garrison marched up the hill to see where the enemy was. After looking in vain for some time, nothing but three mild-eyed cows were seen coming down the path. The occupants of the fort now having recovered from their consternation, indulged in a mock court-martial, in which the boy was sentenced to be shot. The poor fellow could not understand that he was only the butt of their sport, and was almost frightened to death before he realized the imposition practiced on him.

The mouth of Shaver's Creek was the scene of the abduction by the Indians of Mrs. Moses Donaldson and her two children, related in the history of Porter, and in the township occurred the last massacre by the savages in the county. This happened in the latter part of August, 1781, at a time when no hostile Indians were supposed to be about. At the period mentioned Peter Crum was operating the Minor mill, at the place where are now Barree Iron-Works, under a lease. He had gone to the mill early in the morning to set it a-going, and was returning home for his breakfast, carrying his rifle over his shoulder and a string of fish in the other hand. When about a mile below the mill, at the old Jackson farm, he heard the crack of a rifle, and looking up the hill saw two Indians. He dropped his fish and opened the pan of his rifle, but having been shot in the hand, the blood had moistened the priming so much that he could not use his gun. Seeing this the Indians rushed upon him and dealt him a blow behind, followed by others until his head was beaten in. When he was found, several hours later, Crum was lying upon his face, his rifle by his side, and an Indian war-club, clotted with blood, lying across his body. The Indians eluded the scouts which immediately set in pursuit of them and escaped, carrying the scalp of Crum as a trophy to the British garrison at Detroit, probably the last one carried from the Juniata Valley.[1]

[1] *Vide* Jones' Juniata Valley.

Among the pioneers who retained a permanent settlement in the township was James Porter, an Irishman, who bought a tract of land from James McClay about the period of the Revolution, living and dying on the farm now owned by his grandson, James Porter. He reared sons named William, Joseph, John, and James, and several of his daughters married Robert Gillis, of Washington County, and David Anderson, who removed to Indiana County. William, the oldest son, moved to Ohio; Joseph to Washington County; John died in Jackson township; James married Susan Borst, and lived on the homestead until his death, about 1861, leaving a family of nine children, viz.: William, died in Illinois; Jacob, living in Oneida; James, on the homestead; George B., in Petersburg; and Samuel, near the homestead. The daughters were married to William Stewart, of Logan, Jesse Henry, and Daniel Longanecker. William and Samuel, brothers of James Porter, the elder, were also pioneers in Logan.

After the Revolution came George Wilson, also an Irishman, and located on the James Walls place, dying there. His son Robert moved to Centre County; David to Clearfield County; James died in the township without issue; George, the youngest, died in Logan, on the old Armstrong place, in 1873. He was married to Jane Reed, and was the father of George W. Wilson, occupying the homestead. A daughter married W. L. Armstrong. The daughters of George Wilson, Sr., were married to members of the Stewart, Porter, and McClellan families. William Armstrong came to Logan as early as 1769. He was the grandfather of Robert Armstrong, of the township of Logan.

On what are now known as the Miller and Oaks farms James Reed was the pioneer. He died in 1834, aged eighty-two years, and his wife, Jenny, in 1826. He was the father of sons named Robert, William, John, James, and Joseph, and several daughters. On a neighboring farm was Thomas Johnston, who had sons named William, John, and Thomas. This family has become extinct in the township. Farther up the valley lived William Nelson, an Irishman, who had been with Braddock in his campaign in 1755. In 1765 he settled on the John C. Wilson place, on Nelson's Run. He was a scout during the Revolution. He died in 1804, and was buried at Manor Hill. His sons were John and William. The former was born in Logan in 1774, and married Margaret, a daughter of Nicholas Graffius, in 1802, moving to Mercer County the same year. His son John is yet a resident of the township. William, the other son, born in 1777, married Elizabeth Thompson, and lived on the homestead until his death in 1853.

William Wilson came a little later, but was also one of the settlers who helped to build Anderson's Fort. A number of his descendants yet live in the township, very aged men. In about 1796, John Wall became a citizen of Logan, and remained in the township until

his death in 1848, aged eighty-one years. He had sons named John, Jacob, Joseph, Andrew, David, Eli, and James. But few of their descendants remain, Jonathan, a son of John, being about the only one to perpetuate the name in the township.

The Cresswell Family.—1. ROBERT CRESSWELL emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, and settled in Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin Co. He sold his farm there to Rev. James Johnston, who became, about 1784, pastor of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian congregation, and continued in the service of that church until his death in 1820. Robert Cresswell doubtless moved to what is now Huntingdon County with his sons, as his remains rest in the Ewing graveyard in Barree township. His children were:

2. Samuel.
3. Matthew.
4. John.
5. Robert.
6. Alexander.
7. Edward Potter.
8. A daughter, who married Silas Anderson and moved to Ohio.
9. A daughter, who married —— Denyne.

III. MATTHEW married a daughter of Patrick Leonard. One of his sons, Jacob (10), was a prominent citizen of the county. He served as deputy surveyor from 1837 to 1839, and afterwards for some time taught school in Huntingdon, where, in 1841, the writer hereof was one of his pupils. Subsequently he was appointed agent for the trustees of the Savage estate and moved to Savage Forge, in Tod township, from which, after a residence of some years, he took his family to Cassville, where he died March 11, 1868, aged about sixty-three years. He married first a Miss Wilson, of Sinking Valley, by which union he had two daughters. The surviving daughter is the wife of James W. Hughes, a member of the House of Representatives from Bedford County. His second wife, a daughter of Stephen Davis, with several of her children, now resides in Tyrone.

V. ROBERT married Mary, a daughter of Nicholas Graffius,[1] who had settled on Shaver's Creek. He and his brother Matthew bought and made their homes on the tract on Warrior's Ridge now known as the Schuck farm. After a residence here of some years, where most, if not all, his children were born, Robert pushed with his family into the wilderness of Clearfield County, and settled on the bank of the Susquehanna above Anderson's Creek, at a spot designated by the watermen as the "Pewees' Nest," where he died Aug. 24, 1807. His children were:

11. John.
12. Nicholas.
13. Robert.
14. Elizabeth.
15. Martha.
16. Abraham.
17. Mary.
18. Catharine.

Robert's wife survived him many years. She returned to Barree township and died there about 1832.

XI. JOHN CRESSWELL, b. in what is now West township, Dec. 28, 1794, died at Petersburg, June 23, 1881. He learned the trade of chair-making, and carried on the business in Alexandria up to about the year 1832. He served many years as a justice of the peace, and in 1822 was elected county commissioner. Afterward he became a contractor on the Wabash Canal, in the State of Indiana. In January, 1839, he was appointed by Governor Porter prothonotary, and served until a successor was chosen at the following October election. Subsequently he was appointed collector of tolls on the canal at Huntingdon, to which he moved his family and remained there several years. In 1847 he commenced the mercantile business at Manor Hill. In 1853, Petersburg became his residence, where, with his son George M., under the firm-name of John Cresswell & Son, he continued until his death to take an interest in the mercantile and grain trade. In his earlier years he took an active interest in military affairs, and from service in the militia received the appellation "colonel," a designation by which he was universally known. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and for many years was a prominent and useful member of his congregation. Politically he was always a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Monroe, in 1816, and the last for Winfield S. Hancock, in 1880. He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 178, A. Y. M., at Huntingdon, and although the lodge was disbanded during anti-Masonic times, he never ceased his interest in the work of the craft.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Jacob Mytinger, in Alexandria, Aug. 27, 1816, who died March 29, 1832; and, second, Marilla Burr, Oct. 29, 1835, who died childless Oct. 23, 1878. The children by the first marriage were:

19. Robert, b. June 24, 1817, a member of the firm of Breed, Cresswell & Washburn, of Philadelphia, and for many years a dry-goods merchant there.

20. John, Jr., b. Jan. 16, 1819, for a long time a resident of Hollidaysburg, and a practicing attorney-at-law there. He served two terms in the State Senate, and was Speaker thereof in 1859. He married a Miss Armitage, of Huntingdon, and d. in Hollidaysburg, Jan. 27, 1882.

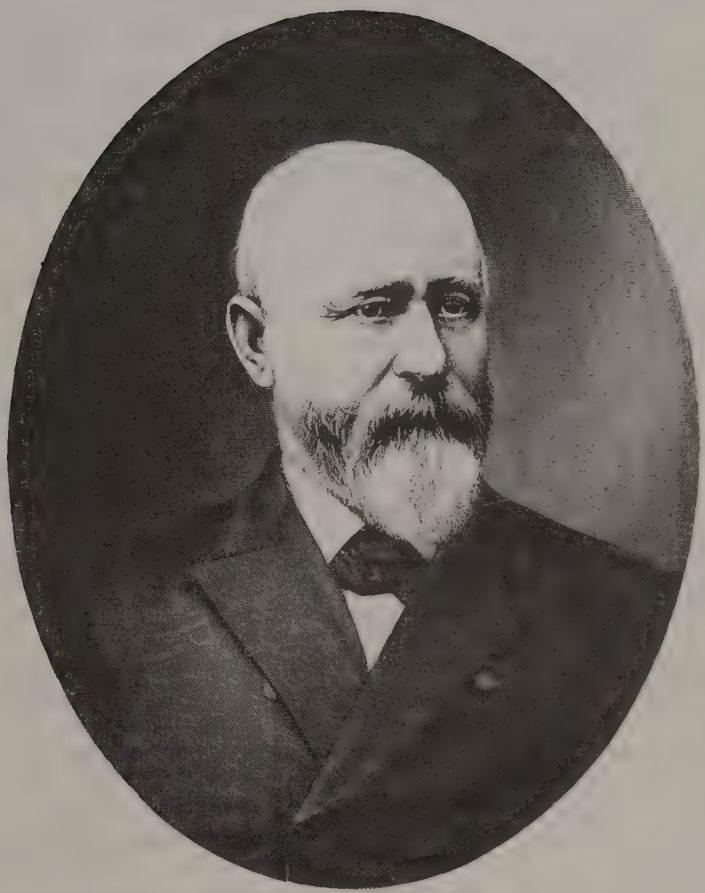
21. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 10, 1820, unmarried, resides with her brother George M., in Petersburg.

22. Mary, b. Oct. 12, 1822, unmarried, resides with her brother Robert, in Philadelphia.

23. George Mytinger, b. Oct. 1, 1824.

24. Silas Anderson, b. Aug. 1, 1826, m. Abigail Wakefield, Jan. 23, 1853. Their surviving children are Ella and Henry M. He is a member of the firm

[1] For the Graffius family, see Porter township.



Geo. M. Brossard

of Cresswell & Porter, engaged in merchandising and as grain dealers at Petersburg.

24. Henrietta M., b. June 22, 1828, wife of Dr. J. H. Shumaker, principal of the Chambersburg Academy.

25. Matthew, b. Sept. 25, 1830, is in the wholesale dry-goods trade in Philadelphia, senior member of the firm of M. Cresswell & Co.

XII. NICHOLAS, b. Oct. 23, 1796, learned the trade of a potter with John Glazier, in Huntingdon, m. Mary Ann Gemmill, and died at his residence in Alexandria, Aug. 27, 1876.

XIII. ROBERT, b. April 5, 1798, d. unmarried in Petersburg, Sept. 29, 1867.

XIV. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 22, 1799, m. James Ewing, and died in Barree township, Sept. 18, 1877.

XV. MARTHA, b. Jan. 16, 1802, d. in youth, in Clearfield County.

XVI. ABRAHAM, b. Oct. 21, 1803, m. Margaret Hope, d. in Petersburg, Feb. 11, 1871.

XVII. MARY, b. March 1, 1805, m. Jacob Bolinger, and resides in Hollidaysburg.

XVIII. CATHARINE, b. Feb. 11, 1807, widow of Thomas Stewart; resides in Barree township.

XXIII. GEORGE MYTINGER, b. in Alexandria, Oct. 1, 1824, received his education in the common schools of his native borough and at the Huntingdon Academy. His first employment was as a clerk in his father's office as collector of tolls at Huntingdon. In 1844 he clerked for the house of James M. Bolton & Co., in Philadelphia; next in the store of John Wesley Myton, at Ennisville; then in a store at Guysport. In 1846 he opened a store at McAlevy's Fort; April 1, 1847, sold out to his father, and entered the store of A. & N. Cresswell, his uncles, at Petersburg, where he remained until the fall of 1848. Then followed five years' experience boating on the Pennsylvania Canal, at the end of which he became the junior partner of the firm of John Cresswell & Son, at Petersburg, which continued until the death of the father in 1881. In 1874 the store was sold to Cresswell & Miller. In 1868, in connection with his father, purchased the Neff mills on the Little Juniata, and in 1878 he became the owner of the "Juniata Forge property," including the forge and flouring-mill below Petersburg, and about two thousand acres of woodland in Logan and Oneida townships. He rented out the Neff mills and forge, and is now running the Petersburg flouring- and saw-mills. As his father was so he is, in religion a Presbyterian, and in politics a Democrat. He does not covet political preferment, and, except in serving his immediate neighbors as school director or burgess, he was but once a candidate for office. In 1876 he was the Democratic nominee for senator for the district composed of Huntingdon and Franklin, and in his own neighborhood ran largely ahead of the other candidates on the same ticket. He married, May 31, 1853, Martha W., daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Kyler) Forrest, who was born in Barree township in 1830, and died Sept. 30, 1873. Their children were:

26. Henrietta, b. May 9, 1854, d. July 12, 1854.

27. Joseph Forrest, b. Aug. 25, 1855, m. May 16, 1882, Fanny M. Wakefield; is a member of the firm of Cresswell & Miller, running the Neff flouring-mill.

28. Margaret Mytinger, b. April 28, 1858, d. Oct. 28, 1860.

29. Bertha, b. Dec. 25, 1860.

30. George Mytinger, b. July 22, 1863, d. Oct. 1, 1869.

31. Anna Gibson, b. June 14, 1866.

32. John, b. Oct. 10, 1868.

The Stryker family came from Hunterdon County, N. J. In 1816, John Stryker settled at Masseysburg, in Barree township, where he had purchased a small farm. To this he added by purchase until he was a large land-owner. He died in 1855, and was buried in the Neff cemetery at Petersburg. His family consisted of John T. Stryker, who died in Tyrone township; Peter, the second son, died in Porter, opposite Alexandria, in 1857; Samuel, the third son, immigrated to California; Mahlon T., the fourth, lived and died in West in 1873. The fourth son, Joseph W., graduated at Union College, N. Y., and is at present a citizen of Washington. For seven years he was the American consul at Pernambuco. William W., another son, is a citizen of Logan, living near Petersburg. The daughters married,—Eliza, Adam Lightner, of West; Adam Lefford, of Mifflin County, Lewis Lightner, of Illinois, and Elijah Perry, of Missouri.

The Neffs are of Swiss descent, and those in America are the offspring of three brothers, two of whom settled in Philadelphia, the other in Lancaster County. From the latter have descended the Neffs of this part of the State. About 1794, John, Jacob, and Henry, brothers, came from Lancaster to Logan to live; but the latter soon returned to his old home. Their mother, Christiana, came with them, and died in 1806, at the age of seventy-three years. She and nearly all her numerous descendants who have deceased were buried in the Neff burying-ground west of Petersburg. John Neff, the oldest of the two brothers, lived on the present William Stryker farm until his death in 1810. His wife Fanny died in 1815. Of their family, John, the oldest son, was married to Margaret Mong, and their children were Mary, the wife of William McClure, of Logan; Isaac M., living in Logan; Samuel, who died in the township; Margaret Ann, single; Eliza and John, deceased; Benjamin L. and Henry A., living in Logan. John Neff was a very active business man, building the mills and other improvements west of Petersburg. He died in 1862 at the age of seventy-seven years, and his widow yet resides in the township at the age of eighty-seven years.

Jacob K., the second son, died at Petersburg in

1829, at the age of forty years. He was the father of sons named John A., living in Philadelphia; Edwin, living in Detroit; and Dr. Henry K., who died in the borough of Huntingdon.

The third son, Andrew, married Elizabeth Grove, and lived in Porter until his death in 1833, at the age of forty-five; his wife died in 1866, aged sixty-nine years. His family consisted of Benjamin, living on the homestead; Andrew G., living in the southern part of Porter; Henry G., in the same township; and Jacob, living on the homestead. One of the daughters, Eliza, is the wife of Samuel Hatfield, of Porter; and Mary is the wife of Dr. Martin Orlady, of McConnellstown.

The fourth son, Daniel, was married to Elizabeth Hewitt, and lived in Porter until his death in 1849, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow died eight years later, at the same age. They were the parents of Henry Neff, of Neff's Mills; John Neff, of the same place; William and David, living on the homestead; and a daughter became the wife of Abraham Harnish, of Morris.

Isaac, the fifth son, was born in 1795 and died in 1859. He was the father of Edward Neff, of Warrior's Mark; William and Isaac, living in Cleveland; and of daughters who married John McMullen and John Martin.

A sixth son, Henry, died at Alexandria. He was the father of Elvira Neff, of Tyrone, and of Mrs. Perry Moore, of Morris.

The only daughter of John Neff, Sr., married for her first husband Henry Swoope; and for her second, Jacob Harncame, of Logan.

Jacob Neff, Sr., was born in 1763, and died in Logan in 1834. Barbara, his wife, died in 1822. Their children were Jacob, who lived on part of the homestead which is now occupied by his son Benjamin; Rudolph, another son, resides in Altoona; and a daughter married Capt. Martin, of Harrisburg.

A second son of Jacob Neff, Daniel, married to Mary M. Burket, lived in West township. They were the parents of David and John Neff, and of daughters who married Thompson Stryker, William Ake, Lee Wilson, and David Ross. The daughters of Jacob Neff, Sr., were Mary, Nancy, Barbara, and Susan. The latter was the wife of Isaac Neff, Sr., of Logan; Barbara was the wife of Christian Hoover, of Logan; Mary, of Christian Stoner, of Sinking Valley; and Nancy, of Daniel Neff, of Lancaster County, but who lived and died in Logan. These were the parents of Andrew Neff, of Logan, and of Benjamin K., who died at Baden, Germany.

At Petersburg among the early settlers were Dr. Peter Shoenberger and his parents. The latter died at this place, and are buried in the old Shaver graveyard. The family removed from the township about forty years ago. His settlement took place about 1794. George Rung came at a later day, and carried on a tannery until within a few years of his death, in 1842. He was born in Lancaster County in 1777. His children were Henry, who died in 1833, at the age of twenty-eight years; Mary was the wife of Samuel Metz, of Logan; Anna married John Mytinger, of Water Street; William removed to Illinois; John, married to Mary Lightner, lived on the lower part of the Johnston farm until his death, in 1877, leaving no representatives of the family in the township.

John Dopp settled on a part of the Smith tract below Huntingdon in 1790, coming from Hagerstown. The flood of 1810 forced him to leave that place, and he died in Smithfield in 1813. He reared three sons and two daughters,—Henry, who kept a public-house at Huntingdon; Jacob, who went to sea, where he lost his life; and John, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. The latter was the father of Jacob Dopp, of Petersburg, and grandfather of John T. Dopp, of the same place.

Valentine Wingert, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, whose wife's maiden name was Todd,—a very intellectual woman,—early settled at Petersburg, living in the plastered building near the public spring. He died about 1850. Eveline, his youngest daughter, became the wife of Gen. Charles Albright. Of his sons, Samuel became an attorney at Pittsburgh and Charles a paymaster in the United States army.

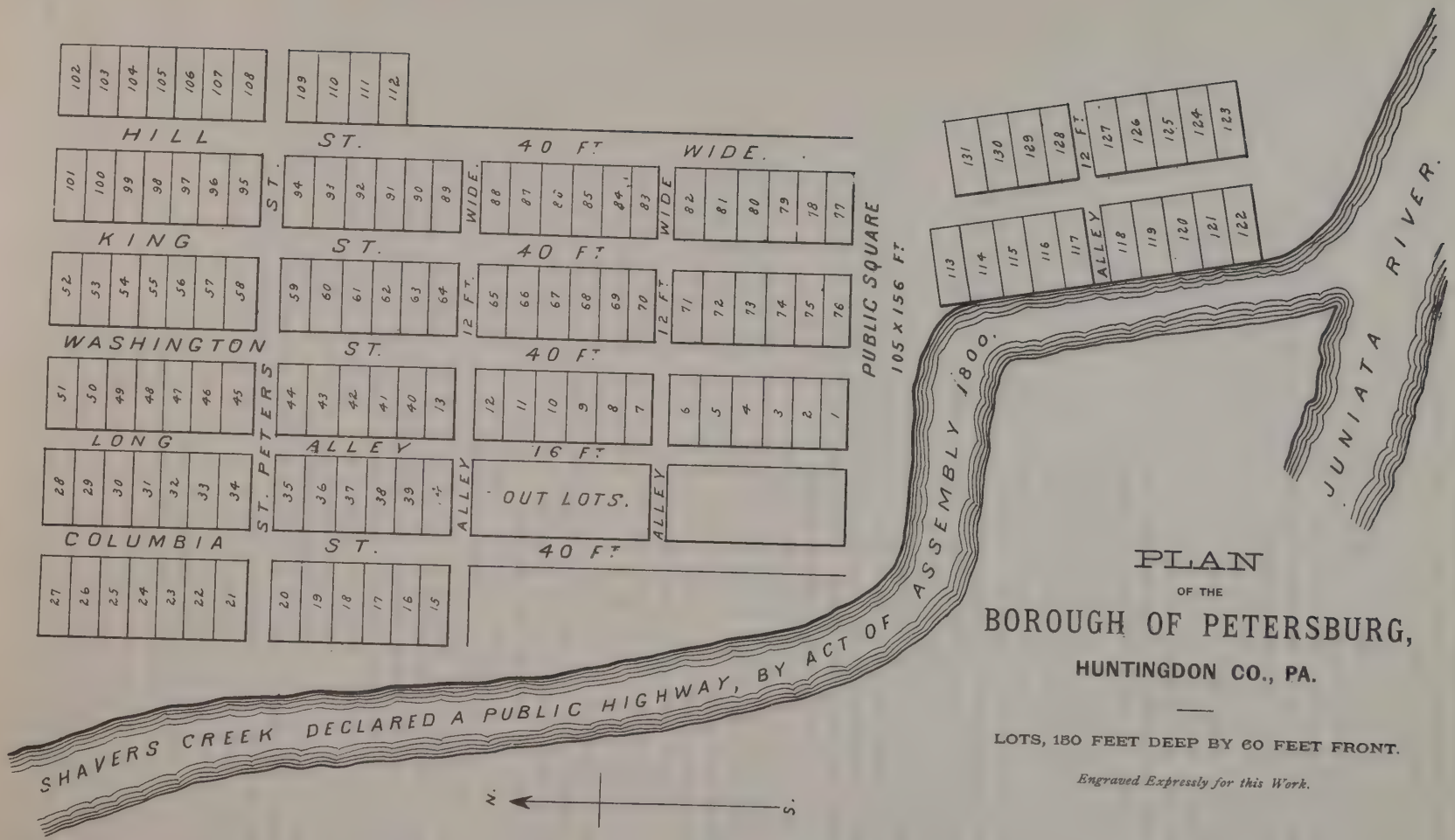
Samuel Renner was one of the first settlers in what is now the upper end of the borough of Huntingdon, clearing up a farm there, which until quite recently was known by the family name. He died in 1828. He was the father of John Renner, of Blair County; Jacob, who died at Altoona in June, 1881; Isaac, who died at Lock Haven; and Abraham, living at Petersburg. One of the daughters, Mary, became the wife of E. M. Jones, of Altoona, who was for many years a clerk at Juniata Forge, at Petersburg.

James Murphy, a son of Francis Murphy, of Chester County, became a citizen of Petersburg in 1814, and continued a resident until his death in 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was the father of John P. and Alexander Murphy.

An account of other early settlers of the valley may be found in the sketches of West and Barree townships, in another part of this book. In 1880 the population of Logan, exclusive of Petersburg, was six hundred and eleven; including the borough, nine hundred and ninety-two.

Civil Organization.—On the 10th of April, 1878, Henry Wilson, William Ewing, and Thomas Bell, commissioners to inquire into the expediency of dividing West township, reported that they had met at the residence of Elijah Gillam, in West, on Monday, March 18, 1878, and made a draft of the proposed division, the line being as follows:

"Beginning at a post on the line between Oneida and West townships, eight hundred and seventy perches from the Barree township line, and twelve hundred and twenty-one perches from the Juniata River; thence north forty-three degrees west seven miles, one hundred and nine perches to a small pitch-pine on the summit of Tussey Mountain, on the line of Franklin township."



PLAN

OF THE

BOROUGH OF PETERSBURG,

HUNTINGDON CO., PA.

LOTS, 150 FEET DEEP BY 60 FEET FRONT.

Engraved Expressly for this Work.

The court then ordered an election to ascertain whether the voters approved the proposed division with the foregoing bounds, and on the 10th of June, 1878, returns were made that one hundred and eight voters were for the division and ten against. On the 15th of June of the same year, the court confirmed the action bearing on the division, and ordered that the north part retain the name of West, and that the south part be called by the name of Logan.

The following have been the principal officers since the organization of the township: 1879, Constable, John S. Nelson; Supervisor of Roads, George P. Wakefield; Auditors, Henry Graffius, John T. Dopp, K. J. Myton; 1880, Supervisors, Henry A. Neff, James G. Stewart; Auditor, George B. Porter; 1881, Supervisors, Michael Sprankle, George P. Wakefield; Auditor, John T. Dopp.

General Industries.—The power of Shaver's Creek being limited to a few mill-seats, and that of the Juniata not being available along its whole course, but few manufacturing interests have been established in Logan. On the former stream a water-power was improved in 1810 by Thomas Johnston, who built saw- and grist-mills. The property has been altered at different times and had a number of owners, among them being William Johnston, John Byers, Judge Thomas F. Stewart, and the present James G. Stewart. It is regarded as a good country mill. The tannery at this point has not lately been carried on. It was established by Judge Stewart. The old Rung tannery at Petersburg, which had a good reputation years gone by, was discontinued a quarter of a century ago.

Juniata Forge was built at Petersburg a few years before 1800 by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, occupying the site where are yet the ruins of an old forge. Shaver's Creek alone at first supplied the power, but in course of time the waters of the Juniata were also utilized, affording a power of large capacity. From the first the products of the forge achieved an excellent reputation among iron-workers, and the revenues derived from its operation in the beginning of this century laid the foundation of the great wealth of the Shoenberger family. After Dr. Shoenberger's retirement his sons, George and John H., carried on the forge on an extended scale, and about 1846, Edward Shoenberger, a third son, had charge of the forge and established a rolling-mill in connection. The flood of 1847 inflicted great damage, and the latter enterprise was soon after abandoned. About 1861, John R. Hunter and John N. Swoope purchased the Shoenberger interests in Logan for forty thousand dollars, and operated the forge until the depression in the trade following the panic of 1873 made it unprofitable. It has since been allowed to remain idle.

The Petersburg Flouring-mill is operated by the same power. It commenced running in the spring of 1866, with Hunter & Swoope as owners, and was carried on by them until the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Hunter, in 1878. Since that time the owner of the property has been George M. Cresswell. The mill is capacitated to grind sixty barrels of flour per day. At the same place is a saw-mill and machinery for grinding fire-clay.

The "Juniata Mills" are a mile above Petersburg, near the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the power is supplied by the Little Juniata. The improvements were first made by John Neff about 1800, and consisted of a saw-mill only. Six years later a grist-mill was built which, in an enlarged condition, is yet in use. The mill is supplied with modern machinery, and has a good capacity and a fine reputation for its products. Besides John Neff, the property had as owners Harncame & Neff, John Cresswell & Son, and, since 1881, George M. Cresswell.

The Petersburg Foundry was built in 1849 by McCullough & Orlady, and was carried on for them a number of years by Elias Maise. It is at present the property of John Slack. The products are ordinary farm machinery and general repair work. The motor is steam, furnished by a ten horse-power engine.

PETERSBURG.—The only village in the township is situated on the Juniata, at the mouth of Shaver's Creek, and on the left bank of that stream. It was laid out on the 21st of May, 1795, by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, from whom it took its name. The original plan embraced four streets, each forty feet wide, running parallel with the creek, and bearing the names of Hill, King, Washington, and Columbia, the second crossing the public square. This was one hundred and six by one hundred and fifty-six feet in extent, and contained a fine spring. The principal cross street was named St. Peter, and was also forty feet wide. There were one hundred and twenty-three lots, each having a frontage of sixty feet, and being one hundred and fifty feet deep. Lots were reserved for school and church purposes, as follows: No. 109 for a German Church, No. 110 for a Presbyterian Church, No. 111 for a German school-house, and No. 112 for an English school-house. Not being located on one of the principal thoroughfares, Petersburg had a slow growth until after the building of the canal, when it began to assume importance as a business point. Several large warehouses were here built, and a grain and lumber trade of large proportions transacted. It was no unusual thing to see long lines of teams from the country many miles around waiting for a chance to unload, and the wheat shipped by canal aggregated hundreds of thousands of bushels annually. After the building of the railroad the canal business decreased, and in 1875 the canal was wholly abandoned. Petersburg Station is one of the most important of its class on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1880 its entire business amounted to $26,101.81, of which $5,505.88 was for passenger traffic. In the month of October, 1880, the ticket sales amounted to $719.38. Since the 1st of April, 1875,

John T. Dopp has been the agent of the company at this place, and prior to that time John R. Hunter filled that position.

The buildings erected at Petersburg within the last decade are of a substantial character, and the borough contained in 1881 half a dozen stores, two hotels, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran Churches, a fine school building, and about four hundred inhabitants. In accordance with the custom of ambitious villages in this State, Petersburg was early invested with corporate privileges. It became a borough by an act of the General Assembly, passed April 7, 1830. The bounds of the borough were made to include the original plan of the village, and George Rung's tan-yard and house outside the bounds of the village proper. The first election was ordered to be held at the house of Joseph Jones, on the second Tuesday of May, 1830, and George Rung and James Dearmont were appointed to superintend it. A burgess and seven councilmen were to be elected, and were to constitute a body corporate, to be known by the style of "The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Petersburg." Taxation was limited to one-half per cent. of the valuation, unless some object of general utility demanded a larger assessment, which might be made by the consent of a majority of the freeholders of the borough. Provision was also made for a Court of Appeal, to be composed of the burgess, president of the Council, and treasurer, or any two of them, who were to act upon proper notice to that effect.

The first records of the borough indicate that a meeting of the Council was held June 4, 1831, and that the officers were as follows: Chief Burgess, George Rung; Councilmen, James Dearmont, William Jones, George Gray, Samuel Thompson, Benjamin Armitage, Jacob Straithoof, and Thomas Telfer; Clerk, John McKim; Treasurer, Jacob Longanecker; Collector, Valentine Wingert; Street Commissioner, Henry Rung; Constables, James Murphy and Joseph Jones.

The borough meetings were held in the schoolhouse, and rules for the government of the village were drawn up by James Dearmont, George Rung, and Dr. Thomas Telfer.

In 1832 a health committee of four persons was appointed, whose business it was "to go around every two weeks together, or any two of them, and examine the cellars and all other places which shall be considered injurious to health in this borough, and see that they are kept in proper order, and make a return of such as are not put in order." So far as can be learned the order was well observed, and no returns were made, the sanitary condition of the village being improved from the time of its becoming a borough, thus attaining the chief object of the incorporation.

On the 7th of April, 1874, the school board of West township, having as members John H. Neff, R. M. Hewitt, Jackson Wilson, H. Orlady, and John D. Johnston, and the Borough Council, composed of George M. Cresswell, Theodore Reiner, H. Orlady, R. M. Hewitt, K. J. Myton, and George G. Hamer, entered into an agreement to build a brick house for school and Council purposes. The former board appropriated two thousand five hundred dollars, the latter eighteen hundred dollars. The house contains four spacious rooms in its two stories, one of which is devoted to the use of the borough, the other three being used for school purposes. It was built by Abraham Renner in the summer and fall of 1874, and has been inclosed with a substantial iron fence. The borough owns no fire apparatus, and has not suffered from any conflagrations. In 1880 the tax levy was five mills on the dollar, and the amount expended for borough purposes was one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents. The streets generally are in good repair, and the sidewalks passable.

In 1881 the officers of the borough of Petersburg were Abraham Piper, burgess; David Barrick, James Nale, John M. Balick, Thomas Brininger, Baltser Rumberger, John A. Whittaker, and Jesse March, councilmen; John P. Murphy, clerk; Henry Shively, collector and treasurer; Samuel Haven, constable and street commissioner; Calvin Bell, John P. Murphy, and H. C. McCarthy, assessors; J. P. Murphy, John Whittaker, and John H. Hoffman, auditors.

Since 1830 the following have been the burgesses and town clerks:

	Burgess.	Town Clerk.
1831	George Rung.	John McKim.
1832	Samuel Thompson.	" "
1833	William C. McCormick.	" "
1834	" "	George Gray.
1835	Samuel Thompson.	" "
1836–38	Thomas Stewart.	Abraham Cresswell.
1839	William Walker.	Jacob Renner.
1840–41	Samuel Thompson.	" "
1842–43	Abraham Cresswell.	" "
1844–45	Abraham Renner.	Samuel S. Thompson.
1846	James Davis.	" "
1847	Valentine Wingert.	" "
1848	John Nelson.	" "
1849	Jacob Dopp.	F. B. Hutchinson.
1850	Joseph M. Stevens.	William Vandevender.
1851	John R. Hunter.	" "
1852–53	William Vandevender.	George W. Whittaker.
1854–55	John Cresswell.	A. Cresswell.
1856	" "	S. S. Thompson.
1857	" "	Joseph Johnston.
1858	John R. Hunter.	Joseph M. Stevens.
1859–60	Joseph M. Stevens.	A. Cresswell.
1861	John R. Hunter.	" "
1862	John Cresswell.	Joseph Johnston.
1863–64	John R. Hunter.	Joseph M. Stevens.
1865	John Cresswell.	John P. Murphy.
1866	Joseph M. Stevens.	John H. Hoffman.
1867–68	Joseph Johnston.	" "
1869	George M. Cresswell.	" "
1870	Abraham Renner.	" "
1871	John Cresswell.	" "
1872	William Benton.	" "
1873–74	John T. Dopp.	" "
1875	George M. Cresswell.	John T. Dopp.
1876	Gustave Altman.	" "
1877	H. C. McCarthy.	" "
1878	John Graffius.	" "
1879	Abraham Piper.	" "
1880	D. M. Giles.	John P. Murphy.
1881	Abraham Piper.	" "

The justices of the peace for this borough since 1860 have been Joseph Johnston, John P. Murphy, Jacob Bruner, and William Withington, the latter being elected in 1880.

Petersburg Business Interests.—The first store in the village was kept by Peter Shoenberger, in the

log house which is still standing on the public square, and this house was subsequently occupied by Joseph Adams, William McCormick, and others for mercantile purposes. The next business stand was in what is now the Petersburg House, and was kept by David McMurtrie as early as 1805. William Walker was the next in trade there, and was the last to occupy it for that purpose. James De Armit and William Steel established another business stand farther up the village, and William Patton and Joseph M. Stevens were at the lower end of the village, John R. Hunter occupying the stand at a later day. In 1833, Abraham and Nicholas Cresswell began trading at Petersburg, having a stand near the present Methodist Church. In 1844 they moved to the building which is yet known as the Cresswell stand, and where business has been carried on continuously since. In 1838 their larger grain warehouse was built, and ten years later Nicholas Cresswell retired from the firm. In 1853, Abraham was succeeded by Col. John Cresswell and his son, George M., who were extensively engaged in business until 1874, when Silas Cresswell and George B. Porter followed them as merchants, and are yet in trade, George M. Cresswell being from that time on engaged in the milling business. The Cresswells have enjoyed a wide and honorable reputation as business men, and have been identified with the best interests of Petersburg for nearly half a century. Below the Cresswell warehouse Stevens & Patton erected a similar building, which has been occupied for the last dozen years by John Ross, an extensive dealer in farm produce and general commission merchandise, dealing also in lumber and coal. The upper warehouse was built by the Wingart family, and after being occupied by Samuel D. Myton, J. C. Walker, and others, is now used by William W. Stryker for the "Petersburg Co-operative Store," which has been successfully maintained the past few years. In addition, Rumberger & Brother are general merchants in the Myton block, and George W. Confer at the old Patton stand. John A. Hewitt is the proprietor of a hardware-store established, as the first in that trade, by John A. Oaks, and Jesse Marsh has a drug-store which has had a number of owners.

In the old log building was also kept the first public-house, Peter Shoenberger being the proprietor. The present Petersburg House was opened about eighty years ago by David McMurtrie, in connection with a store he had there. Later another inn was opened on the site of the Col. Cresswell mansion, the building from its form being known as the "Barracks." There Samuel Lemon was an early keeper, followed by Henry De Armit. The latter subsequently had a public-house in the Orlady residence, from 1826 to 1835, and in 1846 Jacob Dopp opened the first temperance house in what is now the Jesse Marsh residence. About 1830, John Scullin was the keeper of the Petersburg House, and later landlords were Joseph Forest, Thomas Newell, John Moore, John McMonegal, John Houk, and (since 1867) Abraham Graffius. It is one of the oldest and most popular public-houses in the county. The present Merchants' House was opened to the public by Henry Hefright, and is now kept by William Durst.

Valentine Wingart was the first postmaster at Petersburg, which was long known by the name of Shaver's Creek. The office was kept in the small plastered building opposite the Myton block. Other postmasters were W. C. McCormick, Abraham Cresswell, Joseph M. Stevens, John Cresswell, Henry Shively, J. C. Walker, and since June, 1880, William W. Stryker. Petersburg office has four mails from the East and one from the West daily, and is the distributing office for Alexandria and the offices in the Shaver's Creek Valley.

The pioneer blacksmith was Jacob Eberly, who also made mill-irons and other work, which was carried to the West by the settlers. Jacob Dopp was the smith for thirty-five years, often having in his employment a number of men and doing the forge smithing. Others of that trade were John Miller, John Morrison, Robert McGill, and as wheelwrights Nicholas Hewitt, Peter Vandevender, and Henry Woods. Those trades were carried on in 1881 by Samuel Wharton and William McFadden. Among other mechanics were William Jones, glove-maker; Valentine and Edmund Wingart, hatters; Matthew McCord, James Miller, John Brumbaugh, Herman Reel, and others, saddlers; and James Murphy, shoemaker from 1816 till 1876; Abraham Renner, cabinet-maker.

The first physician at Petersburg was Dr. Peter Sevine, who came about 1798 and was in practice until about 1816. The next practitioner was Dr. John Metz, who lived for a time in the village, then on the old Jackson farm in the township. He died in 1874, at the age of eighty-eight years. Dr. Magill, an Irishman, came about the time of the building of the canal and remained a few years. There being a great deal of sickness about that time Dr. Thomas Telfer also located in the borough, but died shortly after. Then came, about 1832, Dr. Hamilton, whose residence was not continued beyond a few years. Dr. John McCullough came about this time, and was here in practice until he was elected to Congress in 1858. After serving his term he took up his residence at Huntingdon, where he died. In the latter years of his practice at Petersburg he had as an associate Dr. Henry Orlady, who came to the borough in June, 1848, and has been in practice there ever since. He was born in the Kishacoquillas Valley in 1816, and graduated from the University of New York in 1844. His associate in the profession at Petersburg is Dr. H. C. McCarthy, also a native of the above valley, who graduated from Jefferson Medical College in June, 1874, and has been in practice at Petersburg since that period. Dr. Sidney Davis was born at Milton in 1852, and after

attending Cornell University read medicine with his father, Dr. U. Q. Davis. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, and from Philadelphia Hospital in 1879, and since July of that year has been a practitioner at Petersburg.

Oak Hall Lodge, No. 783, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Petersburg, Jan. 3, 1872, with charter members as follows: W. A. Keister, S. A. Cresswell, Robert Graffius, Theodore Renner, Henry Graffius, John A. Wilson, George McMahan, F. E. Weaver, C. F. Kirkpatrick, J. A. Hamer, Joseph Gilliland, Hugh Johnston, John M. Johnston, A. M. Oaks, D. B. Miller, James Little, and James Gilliland. The average number of members has been thirty, who meet statedly in a hall built in 1871. The officers in 1881 were S. A. Cresswell, N. G.; James McCafferty, V. G.; James G. Stewart, Sec.; W. W. Stryker, Asst. Sec.; John Graffius, Treas. Since the organization of the lodge the following have been the Noble Grands: W. A. Keister, John A. Wilson, John M. Oaks, Theodore Renner, James G. Stewart, John S. Wright, W. W. Stryker, J. P. Henry, C. W. McClure, John Graffius, C. F. Kirkpatrick, James McCafferty, Samuel Stair, J. C. Stevens, and S. A. Cresswell.

Juniata Grange, No. 352, P. of H.—This body was organized at Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1874, with thirty-two members, and the following officers: William W. Stryker, M.; Henry Graffius, O.; George P. Wakefield, T.; and G. W. Wilson, Sec. The Master, overseer, and treasurer have been continued to the present. The secretary was succeeded in 1879 by J. C. Hamilton, who has since served in that capacity. The grange had in 1881 forty-four members, and was in a flourishing condition. Since 1876 Granges Nos. 352 and 353 (the latter being in West township) have successfully maintained a co-operative store at Petersburg, which is at present under the management of William W. Stryker. The nominal value of the store stock has been fixed at five dollars. Members are paid an annual interest on the amounts invested, and receive a *pro rata* dividend on their purchases if any moneys remain to be divided.

Educational and Religious.—The members of the township school board since Logan became a separate body have been the following:

1879, H. C. McCarthy, William Denny, B. K. Neff, James A. Wilson, David Sheasley, Samuel K. Thompson; 1880, John S. Wright, David Sheasley; 1881, William Miller, James Herring, James A. Wilson.

In 1880 there were eight schools in the township, each maintained five months. The sessions were attended by 162 male and 108 female pupils, the average attendance being 173. The cost of instruction was 93 cents per month for each pupil. Nearly $2000 was raised for building purposes.

Petersburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—The early adherents of the Methodist Church at Petersburg numbered among others John Walker, Valentine Wingart, and Samuel Gill. In 1839 the membership of the class did not exceed fifteen, and Henry Shively was the class-leader. At that time the meetings were held in the upper story of a frame house owned by Calvin Wingart, which yet stands opposite the present post-office. The material for this house was given to the society by Mrs. Peter Shoenberger, and for putting it up Mr. Wingart had the use of the lower story. In 1846 the present church building was erected, which was the first in the borough. It is a plain brick, forty-two by fifty feet, and has been made more comfortable by recent repairs. In 1881 the board of trustees consisted of Henry Shively, William Miller, Samuel Havens, David Barrick, J. T. Dopp, S. S. Thompson, Jacob Bruner, D. S. Longwell, and Jacob Herncame. The ministerial supply was from the Huntingdon and Manor Hill Circuits until Petersburg Circuit was formed, in 1864, to embrace this church and Barree Ridges. The preachers in charge since that time have been the following:

1864–65, Rev. A. W. Gibson; 1866–67, Rev. James Brade; 1868–69, Rev. John Moorehead; 1870–72, Rev. M. L. Smith; 1873–74, Rev. J. A. Ross; 1875–76, Rev. W. A. Chippinger; 1877–79, Rev. J. Patton Moore; 1880–81, Rev. J. A. McKindless.

From the church at Petersburg have gone as ministers John Wesley Olewine, W. W. Hicks (missionary to China), and John W. Hoover. John Walker was for many years a local preacher. The members at Petersburg in 1881 numbered about eighty, and formed classes, which were under the leadership of Henry Shively, Mitchell Anderson, and Edward Bryan.

The Sabbath-school was organized in 1841, when the Rev. Jonathan Monroe was the preacher in charge. Henry Shively was the first superintendent, and John T. Dopp is the present. The school has a membership of sixty. Joseph M. Stevens was for many years the superintendent of the same school.

Petersburg Presbyterian Church.—For the convenience of Presbyterian members residing in Logan, a house of worship was erected in 1854 in the borough of Petersburg, in which meetings were statedly held by the Bethel congregation until the Petersburg congregation was formed in 1876. The members composing this body formerly belonged to the Alexandria and Bethel (now Cottage) congregations, and were from the Graffius, Cresswell, Nelson, Rudy, Stewart, Porter, Sheasley, Weyer, McClure, Steel, Bailey, Rung, Wharton, Wilson, and other families, numbering in all fifty-three persons. Michael Weyer, David Sheasley, Samuel R. Wharton, and William W. McFadden were elected ruling elders, and all but the first named yet serve the congregation in that capacity. The membership in 1881 was seventy-eight, who were under the pastoral direction of the Rev. Foster N. Brown, who assumed that relation in 1880. Prior to that time the congregation was supplied by the Revs. John C. Wilhelm and Samuel T. Wilson, D.D., the former being instrumental in organizing the congregation.

The church was erected by a committee composed of Abraham and John Cresswell and Adam Lightner. It is a plain brick, fifty by fifty-six feet, and cost two thousand five hundred dollars. The trustees in 1881 were Samuel Steel, John A. Hewitt, and William Denny.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—A few members of the Water Street Lutheran Church, living in Logan, desiring a more convenient house of worship, united in 1868 to build a meeting-house at Petersburg. Among the most active in this enterprise were John Rung, Jacob Fisher, Abraham Piper, and George P. Wakefield. The church was dedicated, June 10, 1869, by the pastor of the Water Street charge, the Rev. A. H. Aughe, and after the consecration a congregation was formed of about fifteen members. In 1881 there were fifty-five persons belonging, with Jacob Fisher and George P. Wakefield as elders, and Samuel Stair and Samuel L. Stryker as deacons. The church has always been a part of the Water Street charge, and has had the following ministers: the Rev. Aughe, till 1870; the Rev. J. J. Kerr, until April, 1872, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. B. Crist; next, in 1873, came the Rev. S. S. McHenry, followed in 1876 by the Rev. G. S. Battersby. Since April, 1881, the Rev. A. A. Kerlin has been the pastor. A Sabbath-school was established in 1871, which is in a flourishing condition under the superintendence of William Benton.

The church building is a frame, having accommodations for five hundred persons, and was erected at a cost of about two thousand dollars.

In the southern part of the township was formerly a congregation of Mennonites, having among others the Neffs as members. Worship was first held at the houses of some of the members, but about 1835 a log meeting-house was built in Porter township, about half a mile from Neff's Mills. This subsequently was displaced by the brick building which yet stands in that locality. It was abandoned as a place of worship about 1868, nearly all the old members having deceased. The last preacher was the Rev. J. Snyder, who was a bishop of the Mennonite Church, and who died in Logan, Nov. 13, 1865, at the age of seventy-two years. He was interred in the Neff Cemetery, half a mile west from Petersburg.

Cedar Grove Cemetery was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 21, 1852. The incorporators were John McCullough, Thomas F. Stewart, William Reed, John Rung, Abraham Cresswell, Herman Reel, Samuel S. Thompson, and Joseph M. Stevens. These were also the first trustees, Joseph M. Stevens being the president and Abraham Cresswell the secretary and treasurer. The grounds originally comprised about two acres, but were enlarged Aug. 30, 1862, and at other periods, to the present dimensions. By legislative enactment they are limited to six acres. In the cemetery are a number of fine headstones and some stately monuments. In 1881 the trustees were George M. Cresswell, president; John P. Murphy, secretary; John Graffius, treasurer; S. S. Thompson, and James Wilson.

Near the mouth of Shaver's Creek is a burial-ground of half an acre, which contains the graves of some of the earliest settlers. The Reed burial-ground, a mile above Petersburg, although but little used, is in a fair state of preservation. Here also are the graves of some of the worthy pioneers of Lower Shaver's Creek Valley, their tombstones being the only evidences that people of their name were once living factors in this section of country.

CHAPTER XLVII.

MILLER TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Miller was the last organized in the county, its history as a separate body dating only from the spring of 1881. It embraces all that part of the township of Barree lying south and east of the summit of Warrior's Ridge, and extending thence to the summit of Standing Stone Mountain, which is the boundary between Miller and Brady townships and Mifflin County. It thus includes the valley of Standing Stone Creek, and within its bounds is the confluence of the east branch of that stream with the main creek. The course of Standing Stone Creek through the township is quite tortuous, and in many parts the stream has low banks, the contiguous lands being subject to overflow, and thus become somewhat swampy. In the northeastern part and along the Jackson line the banks are high and abrupt, yielding no mill-seats. Farther interior are several powers, which operate country mills.

The Pioneer History is rather meagre. One of the first settlers was Matthew Miller, the progenitor of the family from which the township took its name. Both he and his wife (Mary Dunn) were natives of County Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to America after the Revolution, settling first in what is now Juniata County, where they lived a few years, when they came to what is now Miller township. They occupied a large tract of land on Warrior's Ridge, most of which has remained in the possession of the family ever since. Matthew Miller became very aged, dying in 1827, it is believed, at the age of one hundred and five years. Mrs. Miller was ninety-five years old at the time of her death. Of their family of six children the only daughter, Margaret, born in Ireland, married Robert Stewart, and lived on an adjoining farm in Miller. The sons, James, David, Thomas, Samuel, and John, all became old men.

The first named married Betsey Wheeler, and in 1821 moved to the State of Ohio, settling in Greene County. David married Mary Barr, and settled on part of the homestead, but before his death moved to Moores-

ville, in West township. He had three sons, Stephen, William, and David, and daughters who married Robert Johnston, James Oaks, and Abraham B. Miller, of Porter. The third son, Thomas, married Sarah Coen for his first wife, and had one son, John; his second wife was Sarah Foster, and their children were sons named Samuel, James, Silas, and Thomas. Their daughters became the wives of Samuel Silknitter, James Stewart, Dorsey Silknitter, and David Cunningham, of Jackson. Samuel, the fourth son, married Charlotte Graffius, of West township, and remained on the homestead until his death in May, 1855, from injuries received by the kick of a horse. He reared a family of nine sons, whose average height was six feet, all being well-formed men, viz.: Judge Graffius Miller, of Huntingdon; Dr. Matthew, of McAlevy's Fort; James, living on the homestead; Jacob, on an adjoining farm; Abraham B., living in Porter; John S., of Huntingdon; Dr. Benjamin F., who died in Virginia in 1855; Samuel, who died on the homestead in 1861; and Dr. David P. Miller, a practicing physician of Huntingdon borough. John Miller, the fifth son of Matthew Miller, became a Methodist minister at the age of eighteen years, and after creditably serving a number of appointments died in Baltimore in 1877. He was the father of two daughters, who married William Furlong and William Crawford.

At the time Robert Stewart came from Ireland he was a single man, and after marrying Margaret Miller he also settled on the ridge. A daughter, Margaret, became the wife of James Burns, of West Virginia; and the sons were John, James, David, William, and Miller. The latter became a physician, and is a resident of Pine Glen; William lives in Centre County; James resides on part of the homestead; and John lived on an adjoining farm until his death in January, 1877, the farm now being occupied by his son Frank.

The Cunningham family came from Tuscarora Valley about 1800, and settled in the northeastern part of Miller. John Cunningham was the father of sons named William, living in the southern part of the county; John, living in the same locality; Richard, married to Sarah Johnston, and living on the place now owned by his son David, while a sister married John Gregory, of Shaver's Creek Valley; Josiah, married to Anna Moore, was for some years a merchant at Huntingdon; and Robinson, married to a Miss McCauley, who were the parents of John Cunningham, of Logan township. The Cunninghams are among the substantial farmers of the county, and rank among its active business men.

On Warrior's Ridge, in what is now Miller, Gilbert Chaney was one of the early settlers. He was the father of sons named James, John, Gilbert, and Shadrach. The latter became a Methodist minister. A daughter became the wife of William Barr, of Jackson township.

At the foot of the ridge, on the present Myton farm, Edward Couch made an early settlement. He reared a family which was very active in developing the resources of the township. Of these, William was the father of W. Durbin Couch, of Altoona. Andrew Couch was married to Rebecca Green, a daughter of Elisha Green, and was the father of William Couch, of Miller; George G. Couch, of McVeytown; John C. Couch, of Pittsburgh; Nicholas Couch, of Missouri; and of daughters who married Graffius Miller and Alexander Port.

The Crownover brothers, Thomas, William, and Hezekiah, although not among the earliest of the settlers in Miller, have long been connected with its history. The former reared sons named John, Daniel, Thomas, and William, as well as daughters who married James Coy and Jacob Hummell. The latter had daughters who married,—Sarah, Job Slack; Martha, Robert Askins; and Susan, Rev. W. H. S. Keys. His sons were Andrew Crownover, of Saulsburg; John, of Huntingdon; Ferguson, of Standing Stone Valley, in Miller; Hezekiah, of the same locality; and Robert, of Manor Hill. The sons of William Crownover were Hezekiah, Thomas, and Samuel. Of his daughters, Nancy married Joseph B. Henderson and Robert Green.

John Coy, of German descent, after living for some time in Jackson, became a resident of Miller about 1800, and lived on the farm now occupied by his grandson, William, until his death, about 1851. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters, the latter marrying William Couch and Daniel Crownover. The oldest son, James, married Nancy Crownover, and died on the homestead in 1876 at the age of eighty-four years. He was the father of Thomas Coy, who died in 1853; of John Coy, living in Henderson; and of William Coy, living on the homestead.

In 1881 the township contained between four and five hundred inhabitants.

Civil Organization.—Owing to the difficulty of crossing Warrior's Ridge, the formation of a new township south of that natural boundary was contemplated as early as 1857. Accordingly, in April, 1859, John S. Isett and John Porter, together with J. Simpson Africa, were appointed by the court to consider the advisability of forming a new township, to be composed of parts of Barree and Jackson. They reported, Aug. 10, 1859, that the formation of a new township, with natural boundaries described, was feasible, but when the matter was referred to the electors, agreeably to an act of the Assembly of April 24, 1857, they decided, at an election held Nov. 1, 1859, by a vote of one hundred and fifty-seven against seventy, that they did not favor the formation of the proposed township, and the matter was allowed to rest.

The action which led to the formation of the present township was taken first at the April, 1880, court, when Robert McDevitt, William B. Zeigler, and M. L. Shaffner were appointed commissioners to consider

the advisability of dividing Barree township. They reported, Aug. 19, 1880, that they began their labors June 2, 1880, and continued from day to day until completed, deeming the division advisable and for the best interests of the people of the township. The line of division prayed for by the petitioners, and recommended by the commissioners, was as follows:

"Beginning at the corner of West and Oneida townships, on the line between the said townships and Barree, on the lands of John C. Davis, and thence north sixty-six and one-half degrees, east thirteen hundred and twelve perches, or $\frac{33}{40}$ miles, passing through the lands of John C. Davis, George Cresswell, Frank Heffright, Thomas Shipton, Jackson Harmon, Joseph Gibbony, heirs of John Stewart, James Stewart, Gilbert Horning, and David Cunningham, leaving the house of Joseph Gibbony twenty-four perches to the left of the line, and that of James Stewart seven perches to the right of the same, and ending at a post on the line between Jackson and Barree, near the bridge, on the public road, close to the residence of Asbury M. Oaks, in Jackson township."

The commissioners suggested that the southeast part retain the name of Barree and the northwest part be known by the name of "Manor," both being local and appropriate names.

The court confirmed the report, and ordered an election to be held to test the minds of the people upon the proposed division. A report of the same was returned Nov. 6, 1880, which showed that one hundred and ninety-six voted for the division and that twenty-four were opposed thereto. On the 8th of November, 1880, the court decreed that the township be divided in accordance with the report, and that the southeast part be called by the name of Miller, while the northwest part be known by the name of Barree.

The place for holding the election in Miller township was fixed at Smith's school-house, near Cornpropst's Mills, and the township officers elected in 1881 were as follows: Constable, William Eckley; Supervisors of Roads, T. S. Jackson and William Allison; Auditors, R. A. Ramsey, E. L. Cox, and William Couch; School Directors, J. A. Couch, A. L. Couch, M. L. Green, John Henry, and Thomas Milligen.

General Industries.—A mill was built on Stone Creek about 1828, by Hezekiah Crownover, which was operated by him until his death, the original mill being displaced by the present one about 1848. It is supplied with two runs of stones, and is operated only on custom-work. The present owner is Hezekiah Crownover, Jr. Above that power small saw-mills have been maintained by the Wilsons, Couches, and others. At where was the Couch saw-mill, a few miles below the Jackson line, a forge was built about 1835 by William Couch, which received the name of "Rebecca." This forge was operated upon metal furnished by the Greenwood Furnace, in Jackson, and had a number of owners and lessees. In 1843 it was carried on by William McClure, who operated the Couch mills, farther down the stream, at the same time, and was otherwise engaged in the township. In 1842 he shipped grain by the Havre de Grace Canal to Baltimore, his cargo being first towed into the city. At this time Rebecca Forge was briskly carried on, and a good business was transacted a number of years later. In 1847 a small blast-furnace was built at this point which was not successfully operated, and was discontinued after a few years. A dullness in the iron trade soon caused all these interests to be abandoned, not again to be resumed, and nothing but the ruins of the furnace-stack remains to indicate the place these industries once occupied.

A little more than a mile above the Oneida township line a power was improved by Thomas Green which was made to operate a grist-mill, which later became the property of Andrew Couch. The original mill was destroyed by fire, and another one was erected on its site. This became widely and favorably known as the Couch mill, and was carried on by that family a number of years. Thence the mill became the property of Henry Cornpropst, and with this transfer came a change of name. The locality is yet known as Cornpropst's Mill, although the property at present belongs to Joseph Henderson. At the mill a store and shops are maintained. The first to engage in trade was George Couch, and among the successive tradesmen have been John S. Miller, Barton Greene, H. Crownover, and the present firm of Blair & Cox. About a dozen years ago a post-office with the name of Cornpropst's Mill was here established, which is yet continued, and in 1881 had James Blair for postmaster. Several mails per week are supplied from Huntingdon. This is the only office and place of business in the township, there being no hamlet or village within its bounds.

The Stone Creek Baptist Church was the first regularly organized religious body in Miller. A half-century ago a number of persons living in this part of Standing Stone Valley had their membership with the church at Huntingdon, and for their accommodation a preaching-place was here established. The organization of the present church followed in 1842. It was constituted by the Rev. W. M. Jones with eighteen members. Mr. Jones was at that time pastor of the Huntingdon Church, and in 1843 and 1844 was also the pastor of Stone Creek Church. The subsequent ministers were: 1845–46, Rev. J. S. Christine; 1847, Rev. D. W. Hunter, a licentiate supply; 1848–49, Rev. A. A. Anderson; 1851–55, Rev. J. B. Williams; 1858, Rev. G. W. English, a licentiate supply; 1859–64, Rev. W. B. Purdy; 1866–67, Rev. B. B. Henshey; 1868–78, Rev. J. D. Thomas; and since 1879 the Rev. W. P. Hile, serving this church in connection with Shaver's Creek and Centre Union. The latter body is an offspring of Standing Stone Creek Church, twenty members being dismissed in 1873 to form a new society. This had the effect of greatly reducing the membership of Standing Stone Creek Church, which had in 1880 but thirty-six members. The present house of worship was first occupied in 1870, and was erected to take the place of a former house which had become unfitted for public

worship. The same year the church erected a meeting-house in Oneida township, which is now the property of Centre Union Church. The whole number baptized in Standing Stone Creek Church was one hundred and twenty-eight. It was while being pastor of this church that the Rev. J. D. Thomas died very suddenly, Nov. 4, 1878. Mr. Thomas was a resident of the township, and died highly esteemed by every one. It was through his efforts that the church built two houses of worship in 1870, an undertaking of no inconsiderable importance for a country congregation.

The Wesley Methodist Episcopal Chapel is another house of worship in Miller township. It was built on a lot donated for this purpose by William Eckley, and was dedicated Dec. 17, 1880, by the Rev. E. J. Gray, of Dickinson Seminary, assisted by Dr. Mitchell. It is a neat frame building, and cost about one thousand dollars. The committee under whose direction it was built was composed of Robert A. Ramsey, Christian Peightal, Andrew Chaney, Thomas Crownover, and the Rev. W. A. Clippinger, at that time preacher in charge of the circuit. Wesley Chapel took the place of an old meeting-house which was built about 1846, on the land of Joseph Miller. It was demolished when the present house was built. At Wesley Chapel worship forty-five members, under the leadership of Robert A. Ramsey, and belonging to Ennisville Circuit. Of this circuit the preachers in charge since its formation in 1872 have been the following: 1872–73, Rev. Elisha Shoemaker; 1874–75, Rev. Isaac Heckman; 1876, Rev. W. J. Owens; 1877–78, Rev. W. A. Stephens; 1879–81, Rev. W. A. Clippinger. Prior to the formation of Ennisville Circuit the members had their ministerial service from Manor Hill Circuit, and still earlier from the old Huntingdon Circuit. The Sabbath-school at Wesley Chapel has W. W. French for its superintendent. The attendance is not large, but the interest is well maintained. Not far from the chapel is a fine grove, where were formerly held old-fashioned camp-meetings.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Morris is one of the smallest subdivisions of the county. It is located south of the Little Juniata River, and between Canoe and Tussey Mountains, embracing the lower part of Canoe Valley, having on the south the township of Catharine. The valley itself is of the nature of a plateau, being elevated and resting on a limestone base. The sides of the mountains are too rugged to admit of cultivation, and in many localities are outcroppings of stone. In other parts the soil is fertile, and under skillful cultivation yields bountifully. The drainage is afforded chiefly by the Little Juniata and the Frankstown Branch. The latter stream, after washing the western base of Tussey Mountain and flowing to within two miles of the former in its northward course, forces its way through the mountain and flows eastward. This break or pass through the mountain is about a mile in length, and when the country was first settled was so confined that no wagons could pass through, and horsemen only with difficulty, on account of the rude mass of stones which encroached from the mountain on each side. The rocks were loosely piled up, and so arranged that they threatened destruction to those passing below. Nevertheless, it afforded a comparatively easy way through the mountains by traveling along the beach of the river. From that circumstance the locality was called "Water Street," a name which it has borne more than a century. It was mentioned by Conrad Weiser in 1748, and John Harris also speaks of it in his "log-book" in 1754. As the country settled up this natural route was somewhat improved, and later a fine turnpike and a canal were built through the gap. The latter was abandoned in 1875. In the early part of the Revolution Gen. Roberdeau had a landing on the river at the western end of Water Street, where he loaded his canoes with lead for the lower countries, and brought up supplies for his troops. Near the northern extremity of this mountain, which is sometimes called "Short" (the distance between the two rivers being only about two miles), is a tunnel on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was commenced in July, 1848, and completed about two years later. It is eleven hundred feet long, and is in the midst of a very picturesque region. About a mile above is the village and station of Spruce Creek, the former being cosily situated on both sides of the Little Juniata, in Morris and Franklin townships.

At Water Street a large spring of pure water bursts from the hillside, which is by many supposed to be an outlet of a subterranean stream, possibly of Sinking Run, in Tyrone township. Near by were made some of the earliest improvements by the whites.

Pioneer Settlers.—At this point Edward Beatty owned a tract of more than three hundred acres of land, including the above spring, over which he built a small but very substantial stone house before the Revolution, which was occupied by him and his family during those troublous times. Beatty himself was a very vigorous man, and had eight sons, whose feats of strength and powers of endurance were known through all the country. They were brave and resolute, and had never learned to fear the wily and treacherous red men who delighted to roam through these valleys. These "flowers of the forest" refused to fort with the other white settlers, preferring to protect themselves from the savages. Edward Beatty made a will on the 4th of May, 1796, in which his property was devised to his sons, Richard, Martin, Robert, William, Edward, Patrick, Thomas, and

John, who sold their interests to John. The latter subsequently conveyed a part of the land, bordering on that of James McCune's, to Edward Beatty, who sold it and all the improvements to John Shaffer in 1803 for eight hundred pounds lawful money. On this part is now the hamlet of Shaffersville. The lower part of the Beatty tract became the property of Robert Province, who had there a pioneer inn and a distillery. In 1810 he disposed of his interests to Lewis Mytinger, the founder of the hamlet of Water Street. The elder Beattys died in Morris, and were buried at Shaffersville. A number of the sons removed to Tennessee and Kentucky. James McCune and the Province family also removed early. Contemporaneous with the foregoing were the Deans, Lowrys, Simontons, and others. These settlers built a fort on the farm of Robert Lowry, on the south side of Fox Run, some time in 1778, which was intended to protect them from Indian incursions. The fort was placed in command of a Capt. Simonton, who lived on the Enoch Isenberg place on the river road, and who was one of the nearest neighbors of Matthew Dean, who resided on the present Thomas Cunning place. At this time Dean was regarded as one of the most popular and influential men of the valley, but unfortunately there was some animosity between him and Mr. Lowry, which had embittered him to such an extent that he vowed that he would not avail himself of the protection of Lowry's fort, which was but a short distance from his farm. Although there were several alarms, no mischief was done by the Indians until the fall of 1780. One Sabbath evening that year Capt. Simonton, his wife, and a young son visited Mr. Dean, when the probability of Indian outrages was discussed. The captain told his neighbor that it was reported that Indians were about, and that he should forego his vows and take his family, which consisted of more than half a dozen children, to the fort at Lowry's. To this Mr. Dean did not yield his consent, to the loss of his wife and several children, as we shall see. When Capt. Simonton arose to return home his little boy begged to be permitted to stay at Mr. Dean's, and as Mrs. Simonton had promised to visit Mrs. Dean on the following day to perform some friendly office for her, when he could return with her, he was allowed to remain. The next morning Mr. Dean took two boys and two girls into the cornfield to sow some rye, the boys managing the cultivator, the girls hoeing around the hills of corn where the plow could not be brought to bear. After Mr. Dean had sowed the rye he went into the adjoining woods to shoot some wild pigeons. Seeing a dense smoke issuing from his house he got his children and started home, on the way meeting Mrs. Simonton, who was going to his house. The sad truth soon burst upon them. The Indians had massacred Mrs. Dean and the children he had left at home and then set fire to the house.

A little girl was found scalped in the yard, and the charred remains of Mrs. Dean and three children were taken from the ruins of the house, but no trace of the Simonton boy could anywhere be found, although a strong party, headed by the Beattys, had started in pursuit of the Indians as soon as they had heard of the outrage. That day Capt. Simonton went to Minot's mill (where Barree Iron-Works now are), and on his way home heard the sad news at Water Street. He rode with all possible speed to Dean's, and got there just as they had recovered the murdered woman and children from the ashes, and as his boy could nowhere be found he was forced to believe that he had been taken captive. As the captain was a man of means, it was conjectured that the boy had been taken for the purpose of extorting a ransom from his father. In this they were not mistaken. Simonton offered a reward of one hundred pounds for his recovery, and attended treaties at Chillicothe and in the Miami Valley, hoping that the Indians would bring some one in who would prove to be his lost boy. But of all the captives none resembled him, nor did the most diligent search in many places reveal the least trace of his captive son, who was reluctantly given up as hopelessly lost. In the war of 1812 three of Capt. Simonton's sons were enlisted in Capt. Moses Canan's company, which happened to be among the Seneca Indians of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in its period of service. Some of the men in the American army saw a white man among the Indians, married to a squaw, who had horses, cattle, and lived in a good house. They asked him what his name was, and he told them John Sims. "Are you from the Juniata?" "I think I am," he said. Upon being asked whether he would like to see his brothers who were with the soldiers, he said he would, and burst into tears, leaving little doubt that he was the lost Simonton boy. While he was talking his squaw came, and in a sullen manner took him away, so that nothing more was seen of him while the troops were there, and of his subsequent fate nothing was known.[1] Capt. Simonton died before the men returned from the war. One of the Dean girls, who was with her father at the time of the massacre, married into the Caldwell family, and the other Hugh Means. The sons became the heads of large families, removing from the township at an early day. John Dean, a brother of Matthew, lived lower down the valley, on what is now known as the Tippery place, above the "bottomless cave." He also was a prominent man, taking an active interest in public matters and religious interests, being one of the early elders of the old Hart's Log Church. He was the father of sons named Robert and Samuel, both of whom removed, and of a daughter married to William Love, who was an inn-keeper at Water Street. Farther up on the mountain-side lived John Bell, a weaver, and father of Edward Bell, a pioneer millwright. The latter

[1] Compiled from Jones' Juniata Valley.

was the father of James M. Bell, of Hollidaysburg, and John Bell, of Bell's Mills, in Blair County. The family early removed to Tuckahoe Valley, where a more extended account is given. Michael Law afterwards lived on the Bell place. Hugh Means, a native of Delaware, received a patent in 1769 for a tract on Shaver's Creek, located in 1763, called Aughendarraugh. After living there a few years he purchased a large tract of land in Morris, a part of which is now known as the Tussey farm, on which he died. He was married to a daughter of Matthew Dean, and reared three daughters, who married David Tussey, of Morris; Thomas M. Owens, of Warrior's Mark; and Evan Crane, of Franklin.

John Tussey came into Hart's Log Valley before the Revolution and settled near Alexandria, now in Huntingdon County. He married and led the life of a farmer. They had three children, viz.: David, John B., and Mary. David was born near Alexandria in 1783, and passed his boyhood days with his uncle, Hugh Bowers. When twenty-one years of age he migrated to Canoe Valley, where he worked at whatever he could get to do until his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Means, daughter of Hughey and Margaret (Dean) Means. The Deans were one of the oldest families in the county, and suffered loss of property and relatives by the Indians. After his marriage he worked rented farms for a few years, by which means he got his start in life, and finally got a farm of his own. It was a part of his father-in-law's farm, and on it he lived until his death, which occurred in 1866, his wife following him some six months later. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and Mr. Tussey was most of the time one of the officers thereof. To them were born fifteen children, of whom ten grew to man's and woman's estate.

Robert Tussey, the fifth child of David Tussey, was born in the Canoe Valley, Jan. 30, 1816. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and was early taught that to earn one's bread by the sweat of the brow was one of the first laws of God. He remained with his father until his twenty-fourth year. On the 6th day of February, 1840, Mr. Tussey led to the altar Dorothy, daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Keller) Harnish. She was born Dec. 15, 1814. After their marriage Mr. Tussey rented for a couple of years the farm he now owns. Then, with a little help from his father, bought it, and life in his own home commenced. He has, in addition to his farming, dealt in cattle, and for many years furnished the people in the country around with beef and other fresh meats, in which way he added to his means and paid for his home. It is said of Mr. Tussey by those who knew him best that few men of his age have done as much work as he, and that now, in his sixty-seventh year, few young men do the amount of hard labor done by him. To Mr. and Mrs. Tussey there have been born the following children: William H., born Nov. 8, 1840, died April 6, 1850; Susannah, born June 22, 1842, married to William Irwin; Samuel C., born Jan. 31, 1844, married Annie Hileman; Mary E., born June 2, 1845; Elizabeth A., born March 1, 1847, married to Alexander D. Morrow; David F., born March 16, 1849, married to Malissa Walters; Lydia L., born Nov. 23, 1851, married to William Isett; Anna C., born July 13, 1854; Robert J., born Nov. 5, 1856, married Sady Harnish; and Lillian M., born May 5, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Tussey have for many years been members of the Reformed Church, and during the most of the time he has been one of its elders. In early life a Whig in politics, he is now an ardent and true Republican.

Christian Harnish, grandfather of Mrs. Tussey, was born in Berks County, Pa., where his grandfather had settled on his arrival in this country from Germany, where he was born. Christian grew to manhood and married in Berks County, and in 1800 migrated to what is now (1883) Morris township, Huntingdon Co., where he bought one thousand acres of wild land. Part of this he improved, and on the farm now owned by Peter K. and Samuel Harnish built him a house, where he died in the spring of 1839. His son Samuel married Susan Keller, of Lancaster County, where her family were among the early settlers. Samuel bought three hundred acres of the thousand-acre tract of his father's, and continued the improvements already begun by him. At his death, which occurred in the fall of 1839, he left a wife and thirteen children, the eldest being twenty-five years old, the youngest a baby. Thus, left a widow, Mrs. Harnish found herself with a large family and with two farms, on which was an indebtedness of about four thousand dollars, a state of affairs which might well have made her feel that her burdens were more than she could bear. But she was not of the kind to give up, and, nothing daunted by the hard times, the scarcity of money, and the greatness of the task before her, this remarkable woman assumed command, and, with assistance of her family, who had been trained in ways of industry, she paid the debts and added other farms, leaving at her death, which occurred April 5, 1881, an estate of many thousands of dollars, besides giving each of her many children a wedding present of three hundred dollars, and also giving her son, Dr. Tobias Harnish, a collegiate education. She was a woman of a kind heart and amiable disposition, it being said of her by those who knew her for many years that she was never known to be cross or out of temper. Hospitality was one of her leading traits of character, and her home was a pleasant resort for the young people of the surrounding country. She died at a ripe old age, in the full possession of her every faculty, mourned and regretted by a wide circle of friends and relatives.

Northwest from this place lived as a pioneer Michael Wallace, a native of Maryland. After a time he removed to Laurel Springs, near Birmingham, where he engaged in manufacturing. In 1827 he returned

Robt Tussey

to Morris, where he became the owner of Union Furnace, and carried on other enterprises at that point. He was the father of sons named Thomas, who removed to Ohio; Samuel, who died suddenly at Union Furnace; Robert, who died in Morris on the farm now occupied by his son John. His daughters married Dr. Jacob M. Gemmill and Henry Neff. Thomas Wallace, a brother of Michael, had a residence in Tyrone township, and was the father of sons named Crawford, Michael, Samuel, and Lloyd. One of his daughters became the wife of Hays Hamilton, of Franklin, for many years manager of Huntingdon Furnace; another, Dr. Oliver G. Scott, and for her second husband Capt. James Bell, while a third married James Crawford, of Tyrone.

In the Tussey neighborhood one of the oldest places was long occupied by Philip Roller. It is on the Manor tract, and was conveyed by the Penns to William Boyd, and by him to Thomas Law, who sold to Philip Roller in 1797, and after his death the farm became the property of Jesse Moore, of Frankstown. Philip Roller was a son of Jacob Roller, of Sinking Valley, and was one of the leading citizens of Morris until his decease, about 1840. Two years later Perry Moore became a resident of that farm, and yet continues to make it his home. He is son of Jesse Moore and grandson of Daniel Moore, one of the earliest settlers of Blair County. The latter and his brother William lived first in the "Loop," south of Hollidaysburg, and forted at McCahan's Mill. There William was killed by a skulking Indian. Daniel Moore subsequently became a settler of Scotch Valley, where he owned large tracts of land. He was married to a Miss Hamilton, a native of Scotland, who was a young lady when she came to this country. Of his sons, Jesse lived on the homestead until 1873, when he departed this life, at the age of eighty-three years. He served in the war of 1812, and was at Cleveland at the time of Perry's victory. His sons were Perry, Samuel L., William J., Silas D., Franklin, Elias R., and Madison M. The first named was born in 1816.

Farther south, Christian Harnish, from York County, settled about ninety years ago, dying on what is known as the Harnish homestead about 1837, at the age of seventy-nine years.

His son Samuel died on the homestead in 1839, at the age of fifty years. He was the father of sons named Christian, living in Delaware; John and Abraham, who died in Morris; Samuel and Peter, yet living in the township; and Dr. Tobias Harnish, of Alexandria. His daughters married Robert Tussey, of Morris; the Rev. Samuel H. Reid, Col. John Huyett, of Porter; Jacob F. Stiner, Samuel H. Keller, of Pittsburgh; Col. Ephraim Burkett, of Sinking Valley; and Albert Hileman, of Blair County. One of the daughters of Christian Harnish married John Keller, of Morris. Tobias Harnish, a brother of the foregoing, lived on an adjoining farm, and his sons, William and Peter, yet live in that locality. Other sons were Samuel, John, Jacob, and David. Two of his daughters married John Wertz and John Walters, both deceased.

Lewis Mytinger, a native of Lancaster County, came to Huntingdon about 1795, living for a number of years at Alexandria, where he was the first postmaster about 1802. In 1810 he settled at Water Street, on part of the Beatty and later Robert Province tract, where he died in 1847, having reared four sons and a like number of daughters. Of the former, Henry was living at Water Street in 1881, at the age of seventy-nine years; George, Lewis, and John are deceased. One of the daughters, Elizabeth, was married to Robert G. Stewart, of Yellow Springs, a son of David Stewart, one of the first settlers of Catharine township. She lived at Water Street in 1881, at the age of eighty-three years, and was the mother of Lewis M. Stewart, an attorney of that place, and former prothonotary of Huntingdon County. Her daughters married Dr. Jacob Forney and B. Franklin Bell, of Bell's Mills. Harriet Mytinger, another daughter of Lewis, was married to Anthony Stewart, of Catharine township, both being deceased.

On the upper part of the Beatty tract John Shaffer, a native of Berks County, settled in 1803. He reared five sons, four of whom are deceased. Jacob is living in Indiana County. Others were John, William, Adam, and Peter. The latter was married to Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob Keller, and died at Shaffersville in 1874, at the age of seventy years.

John Keller was also from the eastern part of the State, settling in what is now Catharine township. He was the father of sons named John, Peter, Samuel, Henry, and Jacob. The latter lived on the old Matthew Dean place, now owned by the heirs of his son-in-law, James Cunning.

Jacob Tippery was among the pioneers of Sinking Valley, where he reared sons named Abraham, George, Henry, and Jacob, the latter being the father of Peter Tippery, of Morris.

John and Frederick Hileman, who became well-known citizens of Morris, came at a later period than the foregoing; and Michael Fetterhoof settled in the neighborhood of the tunnel about 1803. He was the father of sons named Michael, John, George, Joseph, and Samuel, all deceased or removed. Two sons of the former, George and Daniel, live in that locality at this time.

In 1796 the following persons were rated as taxables in what are now Morris and Catharine townships, each having the number of acres of land set opposite his name:

	Acres.		Acres.
Armstrong, James	20	Caven, John	197
Beatty, Edward, Sr	301	Dean, John (saw-mill)	180
Beatty, Edward, Jr	....	Davis, George	306
Beatty, Richard	4....	Donnelly, Thomas	168
Beatty, William (blacksmith)	....	Davis, William	50
Bell, John (weaver)	100	Eake, Jacob	60
Black, John	150	England, N	40
Burns, Henry	100	Ferguson, Samuel	120
Clapper, John	100	Galbraith, Archibald	....
Champion, James	200	Hanna, Henry	259
Calberson, Joseph	100	Hanna, John	415

	Acres.
Hays, John	96
Hinds, Michael	220
Johnston, Anthony	157
Johnston, Hugh (inn-keeper)	260
Johnston, Alexander	....
Kinney, Thomas	....
Law, Thomas	250
Lowman, Philip	....
McCune, James	400
McCune, Thomas	....
Mogle, Casper	118
Means, Hugh	300
Martin, John	286
Mann, John	....
McClellan, Thomas	60
Miller, Sigismond	300
Montgomery, George	113
Mulhollen, William	250
McKellip, Hugh	250
McKinney, John	....
Mulhollen, Hugh	....
Mulhollen, John	....
Mogle, George	150
Osborn, James	...
Pontius, John	130
Roller, Michael	150
Roller, Philip	136
Ramsey, John	....
Smith, Andrew	....
Spitler, William (oil-mill)	300
Stewart, David (grist-, saw-, and oil-mills)	350
Stewart, James	240
Shaw, William	....
Thompson, Moses	....
Taylor, Miller	....
Whitelib, Robert	117
Weston, James (weaver)	300
Whitesell, Henry	300

Single Freemen.

Edward Bell, miller.
John Beatty.
Joseph Miller, weaver.
Henry Mannam, gunsmith.
John Spitler.

Consequent upon the opening of the Western country for settlement, a number of changes were made in the township, some removing and others taking their places. This condition is shown in the following list, prepared for the year 1812:

	Acres.
Aurandt, Rev. Deitrick	114
Burns, Henry	200
Bandon, John	....
Black, John	....
Black, John, Jr	....
Boyd, William	111
Cring, Henry (oil-mill)	16
Champion, James	300
Champion, John	....
Champion, Thomas	....
Clapper, Daniel	50
Crawford, Arthur	....
Carter, Abraham	....
Carothers, John	105
Curtis, Freeman	....
Cartwright, Cyrus	200
Davis, Sarah	300
Donnelly, William	94
Dunn, James	117
Dorsey, Evans (saw-mill, negro)	159
Dean, John, Esq	180
Eake, Jacob	80
Ellis, William	....
Ellis, Alexander	....
Eager, John	....
Fetterhoff, Michael	196
Fergus, John	123
Gray, James (saw-mill)	400
Galbraith, Archibald	....
Hamer, John H	25
Harnish, Christian	210
Harnish, Tobias	123
Hall, Matthew	....
Henry, Jacob	120
Harland, Joseph	....
Hay, Valentine	200
Johnston, Anthony	172
Jackson, William	250
Keller, Michael	62
Kuhn, Frederick	112
Keller, John	300
Law, James and Robert	195
Law, Frederick	....
Mytinger, Lewis	100
Mogle, Casper	112
Mogle, Jacob	....
McCall, Michael	....
Means, Hugh	300
McMannus, Patrick	....
Moore, David	205
Moore, John	....
Montgomery, John	264
Miller, Jacob	....
Nelson, John	....
Nelson, William, Jr	....
Pontius, John	124
Point, Samuel	....
Richardson, Thomas	....
Roller, Philip (distillery)	251
Rogers, George	....
Ross, Samuel	....
Rhule, John	....
Rammage, Thomas	....
Stewart, Canan & Moore (grist- and saw-mill)	56
Stewart, Canan & Moore (furnace and forge)	....
Stewart, Canan & Moore, Lessees of the West and Russel lands	3600
Sprankel, Widow	....
Sprankel, Frederick	84
Shaffer, John	90
Smith, Jacob	75
Shelleberger, Philip	200
Stewart, David, Esq	300
Shenefelt, John	400
Shaw, Joseph	....
Shelleberger, ——	15
Shaw, William	100
Stewart, James	286
Simonton, William	250
Sprankel, John, Sr	160
Tippery, Jacob	....
Tussey, David	....
Truby, Andrew	200
Wallace, Michael (grist- and saw-mills and distillery)	89
Whittaker, Thomas	60
Walkinghead, Hugh	140
Whitzell, Jacob	150
Wagner, Michael	....

Single Freemen.

Aurandt, John.
Baird, Michael.
Beats, Truman.
Burns, James.
Ballon, Cornelius.
Carothers, Alexander.
Champion, Thomas.
Champion, Isaac.
Crawford, Samuel.
Carothers, Hugh.
Camerer, John.
Cartwright, Cyrus.
Evans, Caleb.
Kennedy, John.
White, John and Ezekiel.

In 1880 the population, including the villages of Water Street and Spruce Creek, was six hundred and seventy-eight; not including the villages, four hundred.

Civil Organization.—The township became a body politic at the August term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1794, upon

"The petition of a number of the inhabitants of Tyrone township, which had been read on the Wednesday and Thursday of the last session, was again read on the Monday and Thursday of the present session, setting forth the difficulties they labor under by reason of the great distance and length of said township, and praying for a division of the same by a line so as to include the plantation of Philip Roller, and down the hollow from his house to the Little Juniata, the boundary of Franklin township, whereupon it is considered by the court and ordered that the southeast end of the said township of Tyrone, bounded by the line aforesaid, be erected into a separate township, and be hereafter distinguished and known by the name of Morris township."

The following have been the principal officers since the township was formed:,

CONSTABLES.

1795, John Bell; 1796, Jacob Ake; 1797, William Spitler; 1798, Philip Lawrence; 1799, George Davis; 1800, Thomas Donnelly; 1801, Christian Zimmerman; 1802, James Champion; 1803, John Pontius; 1804, John Clapper; 1805, William Boyd; 1806, James Lane; 1807, John Keller; 1808, John Fergus; 1809, Philip Roller; 1810, Jacob Ake; 1811, Michael Wallace; 1812, James Gray; 1813, David Tussey; 1814, Michael Keller; 1815, Thomas Johnston; 1816, George Davis; 1817, William Donaldson; 1818, James McClure; 1819–20, John Shaver; 1821, William Donnelly; 1822, Christian Harnich; 1823, Jacob Henry; 1824, John Carothers; 1825, Philip Roller; 1826, John Keller, Jr.; 1827–28, James Wray; 1829, John Aurandt; 1830–31, Stephen Hammond; 1832, Robert G. Stewart; 1833, John Hileman; 1834, Samuel Harnish.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1795–96, James McCune, William Spiller; 1797–99, John Dean, Samuel Fergus; 1800, John Montgomery, William Spitler.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1795, John Martin, James Champion; 1796, William Davis, Philip Roller; 1797, James McCune, John Fergus; 1798, George Davis, Jacob Ake; 1799, James Stewart, Nicholas Roller; 1800, Hugh McKillip, R. J. Law; 1801, John Beatty, John Keller; 1802, James Gray, Jacob Wetzell; 1803, John Dean, Thomas Provinse; 1804, Hugh Means, Michael Keller; 1805, John Hanna, Philip Lauman; 1806, James Dunn, John Pontius; 1807, Philip Roller, John Blackie; 1808, John Shaeffer, Fred. Kuhn; 1809, David Moore, Michael Wallace; 1810, Jonathan Montgomery, James Gray; 1811, Jonathan Montgomery, Christian Harnish; 1812–13, no returns; 1814, William Donnelly, George Davis; 1815, Casper Mogle, John Fergus; 1816, Michael Fetherstone, James Stewart; 1817–18, no returns; 1819, Christian Harnish, James Stewart; 1820, Christian Harnish, Fred. Law; 1821, Philip Roller, John Keller; 1822, no return; 1823, Thomas Jackson, Frederick Hileman; 1824, David Tussey. John Aurand; 1825–26, William Donnelly, George Davis; 1827, Jacob Henry, John Shaeffer; 1828, James Wray, Jacob Shaeffer; 1829, John Stewart, George Keller; 1830, John Clark, Philip Roller; 1831, William Hammond, James Perry; 1832–33, James Wray, John Hileman; 1834, Thomas Donnelly, Jacob Shaeffer; 1835, John Hileman, Jacob Shaeffer; 1836, John Donnelly, David Tussey; 1837, John Davis, Christian Law; 1838, Tobias Harnish, James Stewart; 1839, Charles E. Kinkead, Robert Dean; 1840, William Reed, Robert Kinkead; 1841, William Hammond, William Hileman; 1842, Michael Fetterhoof, William Reed; 1843, George Davis, John Keller; 1844. John Shaffer, Alexander Carothers; 1845, Benjamin Sprankle, John Donnelly; 1846, Michael Law, Peter Tippery; 1847, Peter Shaffer, John Davis; 1848, Peter Shaffer, David Tussey; 1849, Samuel P. Wallace, Jacob Harnish; 1850, Abraham Harnish, B. F. Wallace; 1851, Benjamin Moore, John Wattles; 1852, Michael Smith, Michael Law; 1853, Abraham Isenberg, Joseph Isenberg; 1854, William Hileman, Robert Tussey; 1855, Samuel C. Harnish, Perry Moore; 1856, Benjamin Sprankle, Joseph Shaffer; 1857, John Davis, T. Walter; 1858, Peter Shaver, Michael Law; 1859, Adam Focht, Daniel Shultz; 1860, John Davis, John Shaffer; 1861, Henry Ginter, Robert Tussey; 1862, Joseph

Isenberg, Michael Sprankle; 1863, Peter Harnish, Michael Sprankle; 1864, William H. Beck, Jacob Baker; 1865, William H. Beck, John Keller; 1866, Peter Shaffer, William Wallace; 1867, Perry Moore, David Hileman; 1868, Perry Moore, Samuel Crawford; 1869, Robert Tussey, Samuel Crawford; 1870–71, N. Law, D. Keller; 1872, Peter Shaffer, J. D. Seeds; 1873, John Davis, Samuel Harnish; 1874, Peter Tippery, Robert Tussey; 1875, Peter Tippery, Samuel Sprankle; 1876, S. Harnish, John Davis; 1877, Samuel Rosebrough, John Sonders; 1878, Martin Focht, Samuel H. Beck; 1879, William Law, Thomas Cummins; 1880, Adam Garner, Henry Shultz; 1881, John Kembler, Jacob Walter.

In 1846 the upper part of Canoe Valley was cut off from Morris and a new township formed with the name of Catharine. This was included with others in forming Blair County the same year. Since that period Morris has had its present limits.

General Industries and Villages.—Some time about 1793, Jacob Isett attempted to improve a water-power in the locality which afterwards became known as Union Furnace. The dam across the Juniata was swept away, and nothing further was done for the dozen years following. About 1810 the property passed into the hands of Edward B. Dorsey and Caleb Evans, who again improved the power and built a charcoal furnace of about thirty-five tons' capacity per week, getting the iron ore from the Dorsey bank in Warrior's Mark, about three miles distant. Under their ownership Cyrus Cartwright was the manager. In 1827, Michael Wallace became the owner, and the following year built the first of the three grist-mills which have been operated by that power. The furnace meantime had been idle, but was put in blast about 1830, and was carried on three years later by Robert Moore. In 1835, Jonathan Dorsey and Joseph Higgins were the operators, and a few years later Hugh McNeil. In 1848 the firm of George W. Patton & Co. (George W. Patton, Samuel B. Wallace, Dr. Jacob M. Gemmill, John S. Isett, and Samuel Isett) took charge of Union Furnace, and operated it until it was blown out of blast in 1852. Since that time it has been demolished and scarcely a trace of it now remains. The first mill was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt by Samuel Wallace. This also was burned down about 1877, while owned by James Haggerty & Son. The present fine mill was built in 1879 by the proprietor, Thomas K. Henderson. It is a fine three-story brick, supplied with four runs of stones, and in its appointments is one of the finest mills in the country. The Pennsylvania Railroad maintains a station at this place with the name of Union Furnace, but the post-office bears the name of Morrell, and was first kept by James Haggerty. The Union Furnace office, established before 1830 and kept by Michael Wallace, who also kept a store at that time, was discontinued many years ago. The postmaster of the Morrell office in 1881 was Thomas K. Henderson. A mill on the Juniata below this point, built in 1808 by Michael Wallace, was abandoned before 1830. Several small saw-mills, operated by water-power in different parts of the township, have also long since been discontinued.

The hamlet of Water Street, on the Frankstown Juniata, was begun some time after 1800, by Lewis Mytinger, on the lower part of the Beatty tract. In 1813 he bought a mill-site of John Fee, and erected thereon a mill, which was swept away by the flood of 1851. The present mill was built in 1854, by Henry Mytinger, and is yet owned by him. It has but a small capacity. Lewis Mytinger opened a good store at Water Street in 1810, and was a large trader after the building of the canal, the family continuing until after 1848. In 1832 he erected a warehouse on the canal, where immense quantities of grain were purchased, and goods received for the valleys of Blair and Centre Counties. The rental of that building alone, in the best period of the canal, was eight hundred dollars per year. After the railroad was built, in 1850, Water Street lost its importance as a shipping-point, and since the canal was abandoned, in 1875, the hamlet has steadily declined as a business point, there being in 1881 but a small store kept by T. C. Waite. Opposite this building is the old Mytinger stand, now vacant. Others in trade were Robert and Anthony Stewart, John Homer, John Balsbaugh, and Samuel Wareham.

On the same corner Robert Provinse had a public-house before 1800. Later there was an inn by Lewis Provinse, in the building which is now a part of the Wilson residence. In 1847, Henry Mytinger erected a very fine brick hotel, thirty-six by seventy-one feet, several stories high, which was kept a number of years by Abraham L. Moyer, Walter Graham for seven years, and by others for short periods. Prior to the decline of the village it had a large patronage. For a time the building was occupied by the Rev. Samuel H. Reid, who had there a boarding-school, which did not secure the patronage it merited.

Dr. John Ross located at Water Street as a physician in 1832, and subsequently the profession was represented there by Dr. A. L. Chestnutwood, Dr. Jacob Forney, Dr. Samuel Charlton, Drs. Irvin and Good. Dr. Tobias Harnish was the last regular physician, removing from this place to Alexandria.

The Water Street post-office was established about 1825, and four years later became a distributing office for mails for Centre and other northern counties, stages departing from Water Street twice per week for those points until the railroad was completed. The first postmaster was Lewis Mytinger, and subsequently the office was kept by the merchants of the place. The present postmaster is William Davis, the office being kept in that part of the hamlet which is called Shaffersville. A daily mail is supplied from Petersburg.

Shaffersville was so called for the owners of the upper part of the Beatty tract, upon which the hamlet is built. It consists of half a dozen houses, a store, and a neat Lutheran Church. In 1880 the population of the two parts of the hamlet, separated by a high hill, was sixty. About 1839 a store was there opened

by John Hileman and others, which in 1851 was kept by Davis & Fetterhoof. On the 15th of July that year occurred a flood which increased the volume of the brook flowing through Shaffersville to such an extent that the store, Mytinger's mill, and Robert Kinkead's house were swept away. In the latter were Mrs. Kinkead and children named Mary, Eliza, Robert, and Oliver, and Miss Ellen Hileman, a guest of the family. They had been entreated to leave the house for fear that it might not be able to withstand the angry waves which were even then beating against the side nearest the brook, but they did not heed this well-meant advice, and with their lives paid the penalty of their indiscretion.. In the darkness of the night a heavy timber struck the house, knocking it from its foundation and breaking it to pieces. The unfortunate inmates were carried down the stream, the body of Miss Hileman being found at the Water Street wharf, that of Mrs. Kinkead below Alexandria, and the children at other places intermediate. At the same time a horse confined in a barn was carried down below the large canal dam, where he was found alive and uninjured. Above Water Street an immense land slide destroyed communication on the canal for a number of days, and the flood in its far-reaching effects was the greatest disaster the township has ever sustained. The merchant at present in trade is William Davis, in a building which stands near the site of the destroyed business house. At this point inns have been kept by Robert Kinkead, Mrs. McLaughlin, John Stahl, and others. The mechanic trades have been carried on by Peter Tippery, David Beck and his sons, and Howell Merryman, blacksmiths; John Shaffer and C. Young, shoemakers; William and George Walters, millwrights; Adam Slack, repair-shop; and since 1863, David Wilson, cabinet-maker at Water Street. At the latter place Samuel Caldwell had an axe-factory in operation many years, and when it was abandoned Job Plympton converted the building into a foundry and machine-shop. Later James Piper carried on the shop, which was destroyed by fire about 1869.

SPRUCE CREEK, a station on the railway a mile above the tunnel, is situated on both sides of the Little Juniata, and consequently is in two townships. That part lying in Franklin contains the manufacturing interests on Spruce Creek, while the Morris part of the village has the hotel and stores of the place. In the former is a fine Presbyterian Church, while the latter contains a Methodist house of worship. The two parts are connected by a bridge, which is the third across the stream at this point, the second having been destroyed by the great flood of Oct. 8, 1847. The first bridge was erected in 1819, and the second a year before its destruction. The general interests of the two parts are so much interblended that they are here considered as belonging to the village of Spruce Creek, in Morris. The population in 1880 was two hundred and eighteen.

The first settlers in this locality were two brothers by the name of Bebault, who built a small tub-mill near the mouth of Spruce Creek, about 1775. Later the property was owned by Abraham Sells, who had in connection with his mills a public-house. At a yet later period Jacob Beigle purchased the mills and some six hundred acres of land from Gen. Heister, of Reading, Pa., and divided his property among his five sons, who retained ownership until 1827, when John S. Isett secured the property, and it is yet owned by his family. The Isetts erected mills, a factory, and a forge, as will be detailed in the history of Franklin township, calling their part of the village Stockdale. On the Morris side, James Gray, a son-in-law of Col. John Canan, of Porter, became the owner of a tract of land on the 15th of April, 1820, on which, a few years later, he laid out a village which he called Graysport. The prospects and advantages of the village were attractively set forth in an advertisement in the *Huntingdon Gazette* of April 8, 1824, as follows:

"TO MECHANICKS!

The subscriber having laid out a small village called

GRAYSPORT,

at the Bridge over the Little Juniata and opposite the mouth of Spruce Creek, offers for sale the LOTS at a very reasonable price, and on terms which will be advantageous to purchasers. The situation of the place holds out many inducements to industrious mechanics, who are actuated by the manly spirit of independence which prompts man to acquire property of his own, that he may not be subject to the capricious will of others. It is situated in a healthy part of the county, on a navigable stream, and is intersected by the great road (which is much traveled) leading by the way of Northumberland to Pittsburgh; is surrounded by Iron Works within a short distance in every direction, and within a few perches of a Grist and Saw-mill turned by a never-failing stream of water. Materials for building can be obtained here at a very trifling cost, there being good building stone, which can be had in abundance without quarrying, on the adjoining lands of the subscriber, within a few perches of the lots; these he will permit the purchasers to appropriate to themselves for building purposes without charging for the same.

"The one-half of the purchase money will be required to be paid in hand, the residue one year after the purchase without interest.

"JAMES GRAY.

"March 1, 1824."

At this time Mr. Gray resided above the village, at a place called "Gray's Fording," where he had a tannery. The latter was discontinued about 1827, and eight years later Mr. Gray removed to Indiana County. His farm was sold to Michael Fetterhoof, and the unsold village lots to Nathaniel Lytle. The village retained the names of Stockdale and Graysport until the railroad located a station here with the name of Spruce Creek, and since about 1850 the place has been known by the latter title.

A number of lots were sold soon after they were placed in the market, and half a dozen houses built, but the village did not assume any business importance until the last-named period, when it received a large share of the trade which had been concentrated at Water Street. The flood of 1847 destroyed several buildings, but in the main the place has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and Spruce Creek has the dis-

tinction of being the wealthiest village of its size in the State.

The first store was opened by John S. Isett, October, 1827, in a building which stood on the bank of the river, on the Franklin side, and was swept away by the flood of 1847. In 1830, Andrew McPherran opened a store on the Morris side, in a building which stood near the present Keystone House. Later proprietors of the store were Samuel Steel, Robert Moore, and John S. Isett. From 1836 till 1858 the latter was in trade on the Franklin side, and was the last to merchandise there.

In 1848, George H. Steiner built the second storehouse on the Morris side, in which he and others were in trade, and which has been occupied since 1870 by Edward B. Isett and Sidney Thompson, general merchants. The old stand has been occupied by various parties, and in 1881 contained a fine store belonging to John H. Law. A third business house, on the Morris side, was built in 1869 by E. W. Graffius, in which he has since merchandised. A fourth store is kept in the Keystone Block by Martin Hazlett.

After the public-house kept by Abraham Sells, Daniel Beck kept an inn on the Franklin side, occupying a log building. Thomas Johnston kept a public-house until he was elected sheriff in 1830. Samuel Steel, Jacob Streighthoof, Philip Lamy, and William Copley were successive landlords. Since 1842, R. F. Hazlett has been the keeper of a public-house, occupying since July 4, 1851, the Keystone Hotel. This is a four-story brick building, forty by eighty feet, containing forty-seven rooms, which are supplied with pure water, bathing appliances, and the conveniences of a first-class hotel.

The first post-office kept at this point bore the name of Graysport, and had John S. Isett as postmaster. It was discontinued because it failed to maintain itself. The present Spruce Creek office was established after the railway was some time in operation, and the postmasters have been George H. Steiner, Alexander Leeds, E. B. Isett, and Nathaniel Lytle, the present incumbent. Three mails per day are supplied by railroad and a daily mail from Centre Hall, in Centre County, by stage through the Spruce Creek Valley.

The first medical practitioner at Spruce Creek was a Dr. Hamilton, who came about 1834 and remained about two years, being followed by a Dr. Butler for a brief period. Dr. Adam McPherran came about 1845 and continued in that locality until his death in 1880. Dr. E. Nelson Banks was in practice from 1850 till 1853, when he removed to the West. Dr. Sidney Thompson, the present practitioner, was born in Mifflin County in 1834. At the age of twenty he graduated from Princeton College, and three years later, in 1857, from the University of Pennsylvania. Since August, 1857, he has been a resident of Spruce Creek.

Religious and Educational.—At Spruce Creek a Union meeting-house was built on the side hill, on the road to Canoe Valley, in 1850, in which various denominations maintained worship. It was also used as a place for public meetings and schools, and is yet used for the latter purposes. The building is a small but neat frame. One of the first religious organizations at Spruce Creek was a class of Methodists, which had in 1843 among its members Hugh Sharp, Jackson Barry, and John Whitney. In 1855 a series of meetings was held in the Union Church, which resulted in seventy-three additions to the membership of the class, numbering at that time but a few persons. From that time on

The Spruce Creek Methodist Church has been recognized as an organization of power and influence. In 1875, Mr. Edward Graffius donated a lot upon which to erect a house of worship, which was built during the year by a committee composed of Abraham Weight, David P. Henderson, and Edward Graffius. It is a two-story frame, thirty-five by forty-five feet, surmounted by a belfry, and cost three thousand five hundred dollars. The house was dedicated Aug. 6, 1876, by Rev. R. E. Wilson, assisted by Rev. Thomas Reese. The church belongs to Birmingham Circuit, and prior to 1874 sustained the same relation to Warrior's Mark Circuit, in which connection appear the names of the ministers who have preached at Spruce Creek. In 1881 the members of the church numbered sixty, and of the Sabbath-school one hundred. David P. Henderson was the superintendent of the latter, and Jackson Barry was for many years a class-leader of the church-members.

The Water Street Lutheran Church.—About 1819 a stone meeting-house was built at Shaffersville by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations of Morris and adjoining townships, in which the former worshiped until 1851, when the present fine Lutheran Church at Water Street was erected for its accommodation. It is a brick house, forty-two by fifty-four feet, and cost four thousand dollars, not including the lot, which was donated by Henry Mytinger. The trustees in 1881 were James Davis, David Hileman, and T. C. Waite, and at the same time the church council was composed of Elders James McClure and William Walter, Deacons P. Young, William Middaugh, C. H. Beck, and Daniel Fetterhoof.

At the time the meeting-house was built the congregation was composed of members belonging to the following families: Shaffer, Mytinger, Rung, Piper, Isenberg, Spyker, Stahl, Tipperey, Fetterhoof, Low, Hileman, Sorrick, Ginter, Walter, and Baker. In 1881 there were one hundred and twenty-eight members in the congregation and seventy-five in the Sunday-school, of which C. H. Beck was the superintendent. Prior to the building of the stone church meetings were held at the houses of some of the members or in school-houses, the preachers visiting the congregation at intervals of about one month. One of the first ministers was Rev. Fred. Haas, who came as early as

1804 and remained six years. He not only preached at Water Street, but also ministered to the Lutherans of Huntingdon, Williamsburg, Marklesburg, Cassville, and the Big Valley. Subsequently came the Revs. Robenock, Heinan, Osterhout, Mosher, Emmons, Williams, Rightmeyer, Crist, Aughey, Kistler, Battersby, and Kerlin. The latter is the pastor of a charge which embraces Water Street and Petersburg, and assumed that relation in the summer of 1881. Prior to this arrangement the church was connected with other congregations in forming a parish.

The Keller Reformed Church of Canoe Valley.—The Reformed congregation was organized at an earlier day, and embraced members living in Sinking Valley, Canoe Valley, and Porter township. The Rev. John Deitrick Aurandt came among the adherents of that faith in 1798, and made his home in the Canoe Valley, living in what is now Catharine township until his death, April 24, 1831. He was buried in the cemetery by the Stone Church, which he had helped to build a dozen years earlier. Then the congregation had as pastors Revs. Jonathan Keller, Moses Kiefer, and from Nov. 5, 1843, to Oct. 1, 1852, the Rev. Samuel H. Reid. In the third year of his pastorate the congregation withdrew from the Stone Church and divided itself into three parts, according to the locality in which they lived, each erecting its own house of worship and being a separate congregation, yet being connected as a charge, having the same pastoral supervision. Under this arrangement the members in Canoe Valley built the Keller Church in Catharine township, near the Morris line, in 1846. It is a brick house, with accommodations for four hundred and fifty persons, and the congregation worshiping there in 1881 was composed of eighty members. The church council had as elders James Patterson, Enoch Isenberg, Samuel Downing, and William Landis; as deacons, J. Thompson, Frank Tussey, Henry Harnish, and Z. T. Harnish. The latter and J. D. Aurandt were superintendents of a Sunday-school which had an attendance of sixty persons. In 1863 the congregation had seventy-six confirmed and seventy-nine baptized members, but on account of removals has been reduced to its present number. The pastors following Rev. S. H. Reid were Revs. F. A. Rupley, Joshua Riale, Josiah May, J. G. Wolf, John W. Love, J. A. Peters, and since December, 1878, the Rev. M. H. Sangree. The home of the pastor is at Alexandria, where has been the parsonage of Water Street charge since 1830.

Under the free-school system the following have been elected as directors:

1835, John Kyle, Philip Roller; 1836, John Stewart, John Hileman; 1837, Joseph Roller, Jacob Shaffer, John Keller; 1838, David Tussey, A. J. Stewart, John Rusandt; 1839, John Hileman, John Kyle; 1840, A. J. Stewart, Joseph Roller; 1841, William L. Spear, David Tussey, Solomon Snyder; 1842, Charles E. Kinkead, William Hammond, John Keller; 1843, Jesse Wolf, Peter Shaffer; 1844, John Clark, Michael Low; 1845, Allen Green, Joseph Isenberg; 1846, G. Davis, W. Hileman, P. Moore, M. Fetterhoof; 1847, J. B. Carothers, Wm. Hileman; 1848, Thomas Cummins, Henry Hamer; 1849, Robert Tussey, Benjamin Sprankle; 1850, Joseph Law, James B. Carothers, Joseph Isenberg; 1851, Samuel P. Wallace, John Davis; 1852, David Tussey, Peter Shaffer; 1853, James B. Carothers, John Keller; 1854, Perry Moore, John Shaffer; 1855, Nathaniel Lytle, William Walter; 1856, James Stewart, Casper Weight; 1857, William Hileman, B. F. Wallace; 1858, Abraham Harnish, Robert Tussey; 1859, David Stewart, Joseph Law; 1860, William Davis, Edward Beigle; 1861, Abraham Harnish, Benjamin Sprankle; 1862, Tobias Foreman, Perry Moore; 1863, Michael Low, William Isenberg; 1864, Abraham Harnish, Robert A. Dorsey; 1865, George Fetterhoof, Peter K. Harnish; 1866, Tobias Foreman, Edward Beigle, Samuel C. Tussey; 1867, John Isenberg, Samuel C. Tussey; 1868, Peter Shaffer, David Fetterhoof; 1869, James R. Haggerty, Tobias Foreman; 1870–71, Samuel Downing, D. Henderson; 1872, George Davis, D. Goodman; 1873, S. C. Tussey, S. Thompson; 1874, David Hilman, Peter Shaffer; 1875, D. Goodman, George Davis, S. H. Beck; 1876, D. Fetterhoof, Perry Moore; 1877, P. K. Harnish, T. C. Waite; 1878, Z. T. Harnish, Thompson Buckley; 1879, Perce Young, Thomas M. Benner; 1880, T. C. Waite, C. H. Beck; 1881, David Hileman, David Goodman, Wm. Low.

In 1881 there were four districts in the township, in which six months' school per year were maintained. The number of male pupils was eighty-one; of female, seventy-six. The average attendance was one hundred and thirty-two, and the cost of instruction ninety-five cents per month for each pupil. About seven hundred and fifty dollars were levied for school purposes.

CHAPTER XLIX.

ONEIDA TOWNSHIP.[1]

THE township of Oneida adjoins the borough of Huntingdon, extending along the valley of the Standing Stone northeastward about ten miles, and having an average width of about three miles. It embraces the territory lying between the summit of the Warrior's Ridge, which separates Oneida from Logan and West townships, and Standing Stone Ridge, along the northwestern base of which runs the line of Henderson township. The valley is narrow, and the surface of the township is mainly mountainous, only a limited portion of the soil being susceptible of successful cultivation. The tillable parts are mainly north of the centre, and embrace some limestone lands. The other soils are clay, sandy or slaty loam. Iron ore abounds, and potter's and other clays may be obtained in many localities. The entire area was formerly timbered, in many parts heavily, and the manufacture of lumber until recently gave agriculture a subordinate position. Since the forests have been cleared away the latter industry and fruit-culture have been given more prominence, which is made manifest in the improved appearance of the country and other evidences of increasing prosperity. The drainage of the township is afforded by Standing Stone Creek, Murray's Run, and other affluent streams. The former enters from Miller township, and after a course of about twelve miles empties into the Juniata at Hunting-

[1] Including a brief account of the original township of Huntingdon.

don. It is a stream of considerable volume the greater part of the year, and was declared navigable by legislative enactment in 1794. From it the township derived its name, Oneida being a Seneca Indian term for Standing Stone. The latter name was suggested by a column or large standing stone erected at its confluence in the aboriginal period. Many fresh-water brooks and springs abound in Oneida, as well as a few which are supposed to possess mineral properties. Of the latter class the most favorably known are the warm springs, located near the right bank of Standing Stone Creek, about five miles from Huntingdon. The springs were formerly highly esteemed on account of the quality of the waters, which are slightly warm and gently laxative. The volume is large, and the surroundings picturesque and health-inspiring, causing them to become a place of resort many years ago.

Pioneer History.—In connection with the pioneer events of Oneida may properly be considered the original township of Huntingdon, which passed out of existence in 1814. At the organization of the county in 1787 it embraced not only what now constitutes Huntingdon and Oneida, but also Henderson and Brady on the north of the Juniata, and Porter, Walker, and Juniata on the south side of that stream. At that time there lived in that widely-extended township the persons named in the following list, each owning or holding land as is indicated opposite his name. An asterisk is prefixed to the ownership of village property.

	Acres.	
Anderson, Andrew	100	Located.
*Anderson, Samuel	223	Warrant.
Armitage, Isaac	200	"
Armitage, Jacob (deceased)	96	"
Ashman, Abraham	200	Smith tract.
Arlington, James	100	London tract.
Ashbough, John (distillery)	220	Manor.
Akens, William	50	Warrant.
Allen, Peter	100	"
Ashbaugh, Henry	Lot.	
Boran, Nicholas	50	Warrant.
Brodick, Nicholas	100	Mifflin tract.
*Brotherline, Charles	.....	
Brown, Basil	Lot.	
Breckenridge, Mary	100	London tract.
Buchanan, George	200	" "
Bittle, John	130	Deed.
Bailey, Joseph	.....	
Beatty, John	.....	
Bowers, Mary	210	Manor.
Bradon, John	100	Warrant.
Brown, John	200	Deed.
Bell, Samuel	.....	
*Burd, Benjamin (tanner)	Lots.	
Corts, Frederick	.....	
Caldwell, David	100	Warrant.
Caldwell, Charles	200	"
Caldwell, Robert	300	"
Caldwell, William	.....	
Cavener, Joseph	200	Warrant.
Craffis,[1] Peter (distillery)	200	Deed.
Cryder, Michael (2 mills, tannery)	200	Warrant.
Cresswell, David	.....	
Caster, Philip	.....	
Canon, John, Esq.	150	London tract.
" " "	200	Manor.
Ciller, Daniel	.....	
Cobb, Jacob	.....	
Chambers, Thomas	.....	
Dix, Philip	200	Warrant.
Drake, Abraham	.....	
*Dean, Elbridge	.....	
*Dean, John	200	Warrant.
Decker, Nicholas	.....	
Deardolph, Abraham	.....	

[1] Also called Graffius.

	Acres.	
*Davidson, John	200	London tract.
Deruth, Abraham	100	Warrant.
Dean, James	202	"
Dean, Abraham	.....	
Dodds, Andrew	150	Warrant.
Dougherty, Daniel (2 slaves)	150	"
Donaldson, Andrew (distillery, 3 slaves)	139	Manor.
Donaldson, Moses	200	Deed.
Dick, James	300	Improvement.
Dickey, Moses	200	Warrant.
Drake, Benjamin	84	Deed.
David, John	.....	
Doughty, Bernard	.....	
*Elliott, Benjamin (2 slaves)	80	Patent.
Entriken, James	160	Warrant.
*Evans, Mark	.....	
Eaton, David	200	Warrant.
Edmiston, Thomas	230	Deed.
Fulton, James	.....	
*Figot, Peter	.....	
*Fletter, Philip	.....	
*Fletcher, Archibald	150	London tract.
Findley, John	.....	
Findley, Archibald	.....	
Fox, Henry	.....	
Fee, John, Sr.	175	Smith tract.
Fee, John, Jr.	.....	
Green, Charles	100	Warrant.
Griffith, John	.....	
Guthrie, George	.....	
Glazier, Daniel (distillery)	200	Smith tract.
Gillespie, James	50	Improvement.
George, Joseph	.....	
*Galbreath, Robert	Lots.	
Gibson, James	.....	
*Humbard, Michael	Lots.	
*Huffman, Peter	"	
*Hamilton, Peter	"	
*Hall, Jacob (deceased)	"	
*Haines, Abraham	"	
Hagle, Henry	70	Warrant.
Haven, Valentine	150	London tract.
Hicks, John	200	Warrant.
Hollingshead, John	100	Located.
Heffner, John	198	Deed.
Hagey, Adam	100	Warrant.
Hare, Michael (distillery)	.....	
Hysop, Samuel	70	Deed.
Harkins, Samuel	70	Warrant.
Hannafolt, Christopher	.....	
Hare, Jacob	50	Warrant.
Hunter, Edward	487	"
Henderson, David	.....	
Igo, Linde	75	Deed.
Isop, Samuel	.....	
Jackson, George (distillery)	116	Warrant.
Jackson, George (on Ridge)	100	
Johnston, John	200	Deed.
Jones, Levi	300	Warrant.
Johnston, Thomas, Jr.	50	"
Johnston, Thomas, Sr.	150	"
Jarrard, Nathaniel (mill, negroes)	300	"
Kelley, Josiah	109	Mifflin tract.
*Keller, Daniel	Lots.	
Kennedy, David, Sr.	150	
Kennedy, David, Jr.	150	
Knave, John	300	Warrant.
*Knave, Jacob	240	"
Kenter, John	.....	
Kenter, Peter	.....	
Knave, Henry (distillery)	400	Warrant.
Kennedy, James	300	Smith tract.
Kelley, James	70	Improvement.
Kenyon, David, Dr.	150	Deed Fex.
*Light, John	Lots.	
*Laird, Jacob (tannery)	"	
Lloyd, Henry, Sr (four slaves, distillery)	350	Deed.
Lloyd, Henry, Jr.	100	"
Lloyd, David	150	"
Lewis, Joshua	130	London tract.
Lutz, Michael	.....	
Loage, John	150	Improvement.
Longbettle, Frederick	100	London tract.
Louderslager, George	200	Warrant.
Murray, William	200	"
*Mosser, Christian (distillery)	Lots.	
*McCartney, Henry	"	
Mitchel, Robert	50	Warrant.
*McConnell, Alexander	100	
*Moore, William	.....	
*Martin, George	.....	
Mears, Jacob	300	Warrant.
Maffitt, William	150	Smith tract.
McIlvain, William	250	London tract.
McGinness, James	100	Warrant.
*McGuire, Patrick	100	Patented.
Montgomery, George	.....	
McGuire, Bartholomew	80	Deed.
Musselman, Widow	130	"
Marks, John	100	"
Mitchell, John	180	Warrant.

	Acres.	
Musser, George	100	Improvement.
McCulgern, Neal	70	"
McIntire, John	200	"
Mays, Samuel	50	Warrant.
*McKinney, Samuel	389	Smith tract.
Montgomery, Samuel	150	Manor.
Moote, John	Lots.	
Myers, Jacob	300	Warrant.
Nowling, Nicholas	150	Smith tract.
Newcomer, Christopher	100	London tract.
Oaks, John	200	Deed.
Priestley, Jonathan	.....	
Patton, John	100	Warrant.
*Patton, Robert	Lots.	
*Parks, James	.....	
Parks, John	200	London tract.
Prigmore, Joseph, Sr	200	Deed.
Prigmore, Joseph, Jr	300	"
Richards, Daniel	140	Mifflin tract.
Richards, Edward	100	" "
*Ramsey, Archibald	Lots.	
*Ryan, William	"	
*Reynolds, George	200	Warrant.
Robinson, Richard	.....	
Ricketts, Nathan	180	Warrant.
Russell, Thomas	100	"
Roe, John	.....	
Ross, John	.....	
Robertson, Robert	.....	
Swenk, Conrad	150	Mifflin.
Sells, John	150	"
*Simpson, Mathew	Lots.	
Smith, Henry	"	
*Sell, Anthony	.....	
*Sell, Ludwig (slave)	224	Warrant.
*Simpson, John (distillery)	Lots.	
*Stephens, Peter	"	
*Stroup, Simon	"	
*Swoope, Peter	"	
Shultz, Henry	.....	
Smith, Henry	.....	
Spencer, Robert	100	Warrant.
Spencer, John	200	London tract.
Stover, Christian (two mills)	110	Warrant.
*Staglader, George	Lots.	
Sharer, John (two mills)	75	Located.
Slider, John	.....	
*Tanner, Hugh	Lots.	
Tracy, Thomas	.....	
Tickerhoof, Frederick	150	London tract.
Thornton, John	200	Warrant.
Tipton, Shadrach	.....	
Vandevender, Peter (one slave)	150	Warrant.
Weaver, Peter	.....	
White, William	.....	
White, Joseph	.....	
Walker, George	100	Improvement.
Williams, James	200	London tract.
Williams, John	154	Manor.
Wilson, John	50	Improvement.
Wilson, James	50	"
Wilson, David	50	"
Wasson, William	40	Located.
Worrell, Isaac	200	London tract.
Wilcox, James	100	Warrant.
Wurtz, John	150	"
Weston, George	50	"
Wilkins, Edward	.....	
Young, John	100	Warrant.

Single Freemen.

Barnes, Joseph (lots).
Buchanan, George.
Bowers, Hugh.
Canon, Henry (lots).
Caldwell, Robert.
Cryder, Israel (lots).
*Dewitt, William (lots).
*Eby, George (brewery).
*Fockler, George (lots).
*Fox, Henry.
Gorsuch, Nathan (300 a. warrant).
Hicks, John.
Henderson, Andrew (lots).
Hare, Daniel.
Hunter, James.
Hunter, David.
Hazlett, Samuel.
Hamilton, John.
*Kerr, William (lots).
Kerr, George (lots).
Kennedy, Samuel.
Luther, Conrad.
Musselman, Henry.
*McCoy, William (lots).
McMurtrie, David.
McKinn, Robert.
Parks, John, Jr.
Ramsey, Samuel.
Smith, T. D. (lots).
*Saxton, John (lots).
Swenk, George.
Wilson, Robert.
Young, Robert.
Young, William.

Non-residents owning houses in Huntingdon in 1788.—Hugh Davidson, Joseph George, Fred. Ashbough, Jacob Mong, George Knoplough, Josiah Canan, John Blythe.

In 1810 there were within the territory embraced by the old township one hundred and thirty-four single freemen, and two hundred and thirty-seven village lots having one hundred and sixty-two houses thereon.

Of manufacturing interests there were six grist-, eight saw-, and one hemp-mill, eight tan-yards, one brewery, and nineteen distilleries. The number of slaves was reduced to one. Four years later the township was divided into Porter and Henderson.

Among the pioneers named in the foregoing lists was Nathan Gorsuch, who was one of the first permanent settlers of what is now Oneida. In 1786 he came from Baltimore County, Md., being at that time a single man, and located in the neighborhood of what is now Centre Union, where he lived until his death in 1844. His descendants yet remain in that locality, and the family has always been identified with the history of the township. Nathan Gorsuch was one of the early surveyors, yet at the same time carried on the improvements on his farm, being assisted, it is said, by several negroes who came into the county as slaves. The land he settled on had been warranted to William Murray, from whom Murray's Run took its name, and who had probably the first house between Huntingdon and McAlevy's Fort. On several occasions he had to seek the protection afforded by the fort at Standing Stone, and once in the absence of the family their cabin was pillaged of such effects as the Indians fancied.

Among the improvements on the place where Gorsuch became the owner were several apple-trees, which yet remain in fruitful condition, although more than one hundred years old. Near where stood the Murray cabin was an immense sugar-tree, which was cut down in 1875, when it measured more than twelve feet in circumference. It had been tapped for the purpose of making sugar more than ninety years, and actually yielded twelve hundred pounds of sugar. When the tree was worked up, tomahawk marks were found upon it which had been made when it was but three feet in circumference, showing that the valley was a favorite roaming-place of the red men centuries ago. Nathan Gorsuch was married to Temperance Kelley, of Henderson township, who survived her husband eleven years, departing this life about 1855. They reared a family composed of a son Thomas, who lived in Henderson until 1844, when he removed to Illinois; Jesse died a young man; Elijah lived on the homestead in Oneida until his death in April, 1880; and Joshua and Stephen are yet citizens of Oneida. His daughters were married as follows: Rachel to Nathan Lewis, who moved to Indiana County; Sarah to William McDivitt, of Oneida, who died at Huntingdon in March, 1880; Jane to Francis Jackson, and died about 1856; and Nancy became the wife of Daniel Crownover.

Robert McDivitt, a native of Ireland, settled in Shirley township, in the neighborhood of Mount Union, about 1790, and died in that locality about

1810. He was the husband of Nancy Campbell, and the father of four children named William, Matthew, Mary, and Martha. The first of these, William McDivitt, was born in 1799, and at the proper age was apprenticed to John Livingston, of Oneida, to learn carpentry. He subsequently married Sarah Gorsuch, and lived in the township until his death in 1873. His wife died at Huntingdon in 1880. Their children were Nathan G., living on the homestead in Oneida; Robert, a journalist, living at Huntingdon; Jane, who married Thomas P. Love; and Nancy, who married Samuel Neal. Matthew McDivitt, the brother of William, lived and died in Porter township. His sister Martha lived in the same neighborhood as the wife of Isaac Brenneman; and Mary was the wife of Alexander Stewart, of Oneida township.

John Stewart, an Irishman, lived on a farm adjoining the Gorsuch place, on what was known as "Corn Hill," where he died many years ago. His family consisted of James, Alexander, Robert, John P., Jane (who married Elijah Greene, of Oneida), and Elizabeth (who married James Gillam, of the same township), being the only survivor of the family. James Stewart resided many years on the Henry Wilson farm, and reared a large family. He was the father of John G. Stewart, of Mount Union; Alexander, the second son, spent the greater part of his life in Oneida, rearing children, among whom were Mrs. B. F. Brown, of Shaver's Creek, and David Porter Stewart; Robert, the third son, after living many years in Jackson, removed to the West; John P., the youngest, reared a large family, some of the members living in Huntingdon, and others occupying the homestead in Oneida.

The settlement of William Carter was probably earlier than that of John Stewart. As early as 1790 he lived on Murray's Run, on the Hall farm, and set out some peach-trees at an early day, which are yet in bearing. His son Robert moved to Centre County, and Lewis and William accompanied their father to Ohio, which became their future residence.

Willison Wheeler was a pioneer above Carter's, and Joshua Kelley below, near Centre Union.

Nicholas Decker, of German descent, but whose wife was of Welsh extraction, settled below Centre Union, on the creek, and near Standing Stone Ridge, about the period of the Revolution. He was killed about 1811, while felling trees for saw-logs. He had sons named Peter, John, Nicholas, and Michael. Several of the daughters married Valentine Peightal, Adam Hagy, and Jacob Nagle. The son Peter died in the Round Top neighborhood, where his family removed. John lived on the homestead until his death, which thereafter became the property of his son John. Another son, Nicholas, resides in Huntingdon. The third son, Nicholas, lived and died on Shaver's Creek, and Michael had his abode near McVeytown

Jacob White came to America about 1755, and settled in Berks County, but about 1770 came to Huntingdon, making his home not far from where Alexandria now is. At the breaking out of the war he returned to the eastern part of the State, where he remained until 1781, when he came back to Huntingdon, and in a few years settled on the farm which is yet occupied by his grandson, A. P. White, and on which is a log house which was built in 1790. This building is one of the oldest landmarks in the township, and served half a century and longer ago as a preaching-place for Jacob Gruber and other pioneer ministers of the Methodist Church. Other improvements, in the way of orchard-trees, also remained. In the family of Jacob White was reared Polly Anderson, who yet lives at Huntingdon. Mr. White died in 1830, and his wife probably three years later. Their daughter Mary married John Miller. John White, the oldest son, lived in Barree and reared a large family, some of the descendants yet living in Blair County. Jacob, the second son, lived and died on part of the homestead. He was the father of ten children, among them being William B. White, of Penn township, the father of Professor White, of Huntingdon; Jacob, a Methodist minister in Indiana; and John, a captain of a Mississippi River steamer. Henry White, the third son, married Hettie Ramsey, of Huntingdon, and lived on the homestead until his death in 1852, aged sixty-two years. He was the father of A. P. White, yet living on the homestead; of Henry White, an attorney, who died at Huntingdon in 1863; and of George, who died in the army in 1862. A daughter, Ellen, married Frederick Gross, of Barree township.

Elisha Greene, a native of Maryland, became a citizen of Oneida about 1800. He settled first on Warrior's Ridge, but not liking the location made his home in the valley near Donation, where he had a fine sugar-camp, which proved very useful to him in early times. He died in April, 1863, on the property now owned by his grandson, Barton Greene. Of his sons, Charles lived and died in the neighborhood. He was a carpenter by trade, and made many of the arks which floated down the Juniata. The second son, George, lived on the homestead until his death in 1870, aged seventy-eight years. He was the father of Foster, Barton, and Charles Greene, the former removing to Illinois, and Barton being a merchant at Huntingdon. Elijah, the third son, also died on part of the homestead about 1847. For many years previous he was a helpless invalid. His sons were Robert Greene, of Huntingdon; John, of Miller township; Elisha and James, of Oneida. The daughters of Elisha Greene married James Stewart, Nicholas Decker, and the father of Dr. J. G. Camp, who lives on a part of the Greene tract, in the northern part of Oneida.

Joseph G. Camp, surgeon dentist, of Oneida township, is a native of Mifflin County, having been born

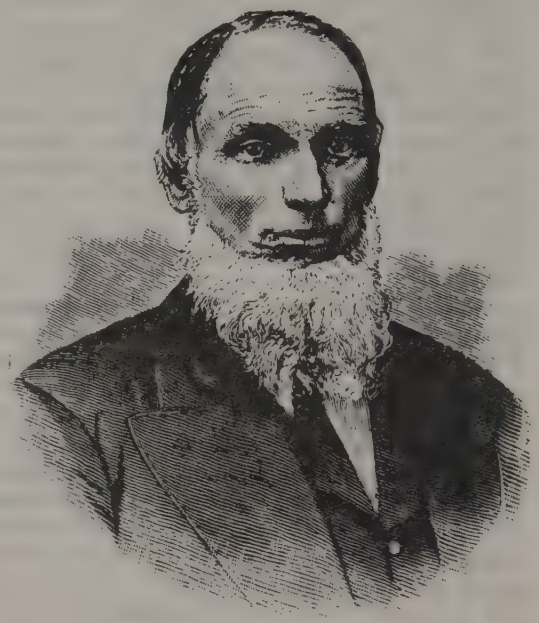
in McVeytown in 1830. He lost his parents when quite young, and was reared by his grandfather, Charles Green, then living on the farm now owned and occupied by Dr. Camp, in Oneida township. He farmed with his grandfather until about 1855, when he turned his attention to the study of dentistry. He was with Drs. Moore and Locke as a student some time, and becoming fairly proficient, practiced in Huntingdon County to some extent from 1858 to 1863. In the latter year he took a course at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and in the spring of 1864 graduated. From 1864 to 1867 he practiced dentistry in Huntingdon County, and in the latter year he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he was associated with Dr. S. R. Screven as a partner one year. From Philadelphia he went to Columbia, Lancaster Co., where he spent eighteen months in his profession, at the end of that time removing to the old farm in Huntingdon County, which he had purchased upon the death of his grandfather in December, 1863. After a brief rest he located in Altoona and resumed practice with Dr. Miller, formerly one of his students. He was in Altoona two years, and returning once more to Huntingdon County, made his home permanently upon his farm in 1877, and to the present time has devoted himself to industrious practice.

In the same neighborhood among the early settlers were Adam Stuckey, Christian Oyer, and John Ellenberger. A part of the improvements made by them now belong to Henry Wilson, who has lived in that locality since 1835, coming from Chester County. He is well known throughout the county as a surveyor. The Ellenberger family moved to the Half-Moon Valley, and the farm is now occupied by Joseph McCracken.

Christian Miller was a pioneer of the same period, living as a tenant on the farms now owned by Daniel Kypher and others. His sons, John and Samuel, lived in the neighborhood of the Warm Springs; George died in Miller township; Henry in Huntingdon; Jacob on a farm below Warm Springs, on which now lives R. A. Miller. His daughters married Jacob Ellenberger, David Hazzard, and Abel W. K. Corbin, the latter yet living at Centre Union.

A settler of a more recent period was William Foster, by birth an Irishman. He was a man of more than ordinary enterprise, and was a contractor for many years. He built the present jail at Huntingdon, of which the carpenter-work was done by William McDivitt. His home in Oneida was on Standing Stone Creek, where now lives his son, James T., who, like his father, is a lumber manufacturer. Another son, David H., resides at Mapleton; John C. died in California; William was a scout in the United States service, and participated in the Modoc war in Northern California; Lucy Ann became the wife of John P. Stewart; and Mary Ellen, of Robert S. Greene.

Henry Wilson, ex-county surveyor, and a well-known farmer, was born in West Nantmeal township, Chester Co., Pa., Dec. 13, 1823. His grandfather, John Wilson, emigrated from Ireland to America in 1797, his (John's) two brothers, Thomas and Robert, having previously (in 1794) crossed the sea and made



Henry Wilson

their homes in Cayuga County, N. Y. John reached this country with a wife and five children, and after stopping a year in Montgomery County, Pa., he purchased a farm in Chester County, and there spent his days. Robert, one of his sons, who was born in Ireland in August, 1787, and died in Huntingdon County, Feb. 7, 1865, was bred to the shoemaking business, afterwards carried on a fulling-mill and saw-mill, and came in time to be one of the best-known men in Chester County. Robert Wilson married Barbara, daughter of Christian Kurtz, a famous miller of Chester County. Of Robert Wilson's twelve children only Henry and J. K. Wilson are living.

In April, 1835, Robert Wilson started from Chester County afoot for Ohio, where he intended to buy a farm. *En route*, hearing of a chance to buy a good place in Huntingdon County, he turned aside and purchased two hundred acres in what is now Oneida township. He paid nine hundred dollars for the tract. In November, 1835, he moved out with his family.

Henry Wilson left home at the age of twenty-one, and worked two summers for Miles Lucas. In 1847 he assisted in the building of a barn for his father, and for two years thereafter worked at carpentering. Beginning in the winter of 1846, he taught school for

eleven successive years, first in Barree township, and later in Henderson, Barree, Oneida, West, and Porter. January, 1859, he married Susanna J., daughter of George McCrum, of Huntingdon County, and after his marriage he moved to the old homestead in Oneida, which is now owned conjointly by his brother J. K. and himself.

The study of mathematics and surveying engaged his earnest attention when a youth, and as opportunity served he sought to increase his knowledge therein by practice as well as theory, for to become a surveyor was with him an ardent desire. In due time his hopes were rewarded, and in connection with farming he followed the business of surveying, and as a surveyor grew to be well known. In 1865, Mr. Wilson was appointed by the court to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Eshleman, county surveyor, who died while in office. This appointment, made at urgent popular demand, was a graceful tribute to Mr. Wilson's capacity, as well as to the personal esteem in which he was held, since he not only did not seek the appointment but knew nothing about the matter until a week after the appointment had been made. His line of policy strongly opposed the holding of office as far as himself was concerned, and it was morally certain that had he been consulted he would not have permitted his name to be used. He served in his office with such acceptability that, against his wish, he was re-elected twice thereafter. Since his retirement he has continued in the field as an active surveyor, and between that occupation and farming finds his hands briskly occupied. He has been a township school director for six years, and in other minor local trusts has not been backward. He was early a Democrat, later a Whig, and is now a stanch Greenbacker, believing firmly that to the general government should be delegated the exclusive privilege of issuing the money currency of the country.

A number of changes have taken place in the population of Oneida, many who were there formerly engaged in lumbering, on the decline of that interest removing to other localities. The property-roll of 1857, the year following the organization of the township, contained the following names:

	Acres.
Anderson, John P. (per A. Corbin)	200
Allison, Andrew	.....
Blair, David	40
Barnett, Samuel	21
Bricker, William (one hack)	.....
Cunningham, Josiah	100
Cornelius, John, Jr. (tenant)	.....
Cochrane, John	45
Coy, John (tenant)	.....
Decker, Samuel (tenant)	.....
Decker, Nicholas	86
Decker, Peter H.	140
David, John C.	192
Evans, Mark	100
Evans, Rolland (heirs)	96
Foster, Josiah	.....
Greene, Charles	175
Greene, Elijah (heirs)	75
Greene, George	100
Given, James (per George Miller)	300
Gorsuch, Jesse (lot)	.....
Hughes, William	100
Hamilton, James	200
Hetrick, Samuel	50
Hall, John (saw-mill)	279
Hare, David	147
Jackson, Francis	110
Kimberlin, George	3
Livingston, John, Sr.	200
Livingston, William (tenant)	.....
Logan, John (tenant)	.....
McCartney, James B.	150
McDivitt, Nathan	190
McDivitt, William (tenant)	.....
Moore, James	89
Miller, George	80
Miller, Henry S. (tenant)	.....
McCracken, James (saw-mill)	127
Miles, John G. (saw-mill)	371
McCool, George	109
Miller, Abijah B. (tenant)	.....
McCartney, Robert	50
Peightal, Samuel	279
Prior, Henry	.....
Rankin, William (tavern at Warm Springs)	.....
Reed & Bricker (saw-mill)	270
Shank, Nicholas	100
Stewart, Alexander (tenant)	.....
Steel, John	82
Stewart, John P. (saw-mill)	250
Steel, Henry	38
Smith, Andrew	185
Smith, William	110
Silknitter, Solomon	180
Walker, Paul O. (tenant)	.....
Whitesill, David	170
Wilson, Robert	200
Walker, Andrew	62
White, Adolphus P.	193

Single Freemen.

Beltz, David.	Greene, Barton (merchant).
Corbin, Benjamin.	Hamilton, Joseph N.
Corbin, Elisha.	Miller, Jacob H.
Corbin, Elijah.	Read, Isaac.
Camp, Joseph G.	Steel, William.
Decker, John.	Steel, Jacob.
Evans, Asahel.	Steel, Samuel.
Evans, Jesse.	Stewart, Anderson.
Evans, Abraham.	Stewart, Palmer L.
Foster, James (144 acres).	Silknitter, John.
Foster, William.	Wilson, Henry.
Greene, John A.	Wilson, Andrew P. (1629 acres).
Greene, Charles.	

The township has at present (1881) only about three hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Civil Organization.—The movement to organize this township was made as early as November, 1852, when K. L. Green, John Porter, and Hays Hamilton were appointed commissioners to view and divide West township. They reported on the 15th day of March, 1853, that a division was expedient and necessary, and that a new township should be formed for the accommodation of the people of the eastern part of West and the western part of Henderson townships. Yielding to the remonstrance of a number of citizens, the court did not confirm the report, but referred it back to the same commissioners for a review and to hear all remonstrances against and claims for the proposed division. The final report was as follows:

"And now, 8th April, 1854, Hays Hamilton and John Porter, two of the foregoing commissioners, to whom was referred the foregoing report, dated January 23d, last met at the house of Isaac Neff, in the borough of Petersburg, and proceeded to hear the petitions and remonstrances for and against the division of the said West township, and after hearing, from the representations made, are of the opinion that a division of said township would be for the benefit of all concerned, and do decide that said township of West should be divided agreeably to the prayers of the petitioners: Beginning at the Limekiln Hollow, on the banks of the Juniata, at the corner of West and Henderson townships; thence to the summit of Warrior's Ridge, north forty-nine and one-half degrees east two thousand and thirty-eight perches, to a point on the line between Barree and West townships, near the house and on the farm of Henry Whitesell, deceased. The northwestern part to retain the name of West township, and the southeastern part to be called by such name as the court may designate.

"And now, 20th August, 1856, it is considered by the court and ordered that the foregoing report be and the same is hereby approved, and the eastern township is called Oneida."

Jan. 24, 1857, the Centre Union school-house (near Gorsuch's) was selected as the place where the annual election should be held, and John Logan was appointed judge, and Adolphus P. White and John P. Stewart, inspectors of the election.

In January, 1859, John Cresswell, George Eby, and John Garner were appointed commissioners to inquire into the propriety of forming two new townships out of Henderson and Oneida. They reported, June 15th of that year, that in their opinion the division of the two townships, to accord with the prayers of the pe-

titioners, was practicable, and submitted a plot of the proposed bounds with a report on the same, which was absolutely confirmed by the court on the 19th day of June, 1860. By this decree the bounds of Oneida were extended so as to include all that part of Henderson lying west of Standing Stone Ridge and Murray Run. The two townships retain essentially the same bounds to this day. When the change was made the place of holding the elections was also changed from Centre Union to the Warm Springs.

The following have been the principal officers of Oneida township:

SUPERVISORS.

1857, James Moore, O. Stewart; 1858, James Moore, John Hall; 1859, Henry Wilson, David Hare; 1860, Daniel Prough, Henry Wilson; 1861, Elisha Shoemaker, George Green; 1862, Samuel Thompson, James McCracken; 1863, Elijah Gorsuch, John C. Davis; 1864, William V. Miller, William Hughes; 1865, Elisha Shoemaker, David Whitesill; 1866, Daniel Kyper, David W. Waldsmith; 1867, Abel Corbin, Benjamin Corbin; 1868, Jacob Brough, Joseph McCracken; 1869, John Cochran, Abel Corbin; 1870–71, Joseph McCracken, R. Drennen; 1872, J. P. Stewart, R. Drennen; 1873, H. S. Miller, George Kemberling; 1874, Michael Ealey, A. P. White; 1875, A. P. White, Michael Ealey; 1876, M. Ealey, J. Miller, E. Greene; 1877, W. V. Miller, Joseph McCracken; 1878, Daniel Kyper, Joseph McCracken; 1879, A. P. White, M. V. Miller; 1880, Joseph McCracken, Michael Ealey; 1881, David Blair, Michael Ealey.

AUDITORS.

1857, A. P. White, J. C. Davis, Solomon Silknitter; 1858, Solomon Silknitter; 1859, N. G. McDivitt; 1860, William McDivitt; 1861, Samuel Fridley; 1862, Jacob Miller; 1863, William McDivitt, Jesse Gorsuch; 1864, Samuel Thompson; 1865, Jacob Miller; 1866, Joseph McCracken; 1867, Samuel Neal; 1868, Jacob Miller; 1869, William McDivitt; 1870–71, J. Miller; 1872, William McDivitt; 1873, Henry Wilson; 1874, J. Miller, J. W. Waldsmith; 1875, Joseph McCracken; 1876, James W. Green; 1877, Elijah Gorsuch; 1878, John E. Davis; 1879, John A. Greene; 1880, James T. Foster; 1881, A. P. White.

General Business Interests.—Aside from the manufacture of lumber and agriculture, nothing of noteworthy importance has been carried on in the township except a few country stores, there being no villages or hamlets within the bounds of Oneida.

On Murray's Run, Nathan Gorsuch had a saw-mill about the beginning of the century, which was abandoned so long since that no traces of it remain. So also the saw-mill near the McDivitt place, which was operated about the same time, can be located only by an old raceway. A mill erected by John P. Stewart more than fifty years ago, and which was last operated by Hezekiah Greene, has passed away. Another mill, built by Stewart at a less remote period, has but recently been removed by Joseph Camp. On Murray's Run, John Hall got in operation a saw-mill thirty years ago, which is the property of James S. Hall, but is now idle. On the same stream, but within the bounds of Henderson, is a mill owned by William Shilling, which is yet in working order; and at Centre Union, on Brown's Run, Stephen Gorsuch has had in operation a saw-mill for the past ten years. One of the oldest and best-known water-powers is that which operates Foster's mill, which was first carried on by William Foster, and at present is the property of his son, James T. Foster. Very large quantities of lumber have been manufactured there, and in connection the manufacture of packet-boats for the canal. It is stated, on the authority of Robert McDivitt, that the first boat that plied the waters of the canal was launched there one Sabbath morning in the summer of 1831. As the "Lady of the Lake" left her dock in the tail-race of the mill and gracefully passed down the waters of the Standing Stone, the assembled throng vented their admiration in hearty cheers, which must have been very gratifying to the projectors of this enterprise. Subsequently all the boats for D. Leach's packet line were built there, under the direction of the brothers David and James Stevens, who came from New York for this purpose, and a regular boat-yard was maintained several years. But prior to this Charles Greene built arks in the township, floating them down the creek into the river, where they performed an important part in the carrying trade of that day.

The beauty and virtues of the Warm Springs commended that locality many years ago as a suitable place for a public-house, and entertainment has been dispensed there more or less since 1800 by landlords, whose stay, generally, was not continued beyond a few years. After the property passed from the Newinghams to Gen. A. P. Wilson, the latter erected a hotel of good capacity, and designed more particularly for the accommodation of guests who frequented the place as a summer resort. For several seasons the Springs' hotel enjoyed a liberal patronage, but the too frequent change of management and other causes acted so adversely that the house was closed, and the place is now practically abandoned, notwithstanding that the springs and the surroundings are as favorable for the purpose of making a resort as many others in the country. For several years a post-office was there maintained, which bore the name of Wilsonia, and of which Mrs. William Rankin was the postmistress.

Donation post-office, on the same road as Warm Springs, several miles farther up the valley, was established about 1856, with Barton Greene as postmaster, a position he yet holds, although the active duties of the office are discharged by a deputy. The office took its name from the Donation school-house in that neighborhood, which was erected in 1833 by the united efforts of the community, when John Camerer, an old teacher, suggested that the house be designated by the above title. When the post-office was established it was kept in the grocery-store of Barton Greene, who followed Stephen Moore in that trade; and after the removal of Greene to Cornpropst's Mills, in the course of a few years, the office was taken to that point, still retaining the name of Donation. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Greene returned to the old stand, and the office was re-established at Donation proper. Meantime, the Wilsonia post-office had its existence, which ceased about this time. In 1872, Mr. Greene opened a good general

store, which he carried on until 1880, when the business was discontinued. The present deputy of the post-office is Dr. M. R. Evans, and his predecessor was A. B. Gillam. The first mail service was from Huntingdon to Ennisville, but the present route extends only to Cornpropst's Mills. The service is semi-weekly, and the office is the only one in the township.

On Murray's Run is a cluster of houses approaching a hamlet in appearance, the locality being known as Centre Union, or Murraysville. A small store was kept there a number of years by Elijah Gorsuch, and since his death a similar business has been carried on by the Rote family. Small mechanic shops are owned by members of the same family. The place contains, besides, a Baptist Church and a good school building.

Educational and Religious.—One of the first schools in the township was taught about 1810, in a small log house which stood near where Centre Union now is. James Stewart was the teacher, and among the pupils were children belonging to the Brown, Gorsuch, Stewart, Echelberger, Simpson, and Decker families. Mary Anderson was also a pupil there, and Nathan Gorsuch and an Englishman named Feltwell were among the teachers of an early period. The old-time school buildings have been displaced by a better class of houses, and there is a commendable interest in the cause of education. In 1881 there were three buildings in the township, in each of which a male teacher taught a five months' school, at an average salary of twenty-seven dollars per month. The male pupils enrolled numbered fifty-five; the females, fifty-two; the average attendance being sixty-two. The total amount expended for all school purposes was four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-two cents. Since the organization of the township the directors have been as follows:

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1857, David Hare, Henry Wilson, A. P. White, John Hall, William Livingston, Benjamin Corbin; 1858, N. G. McDivitt, Samuel Pelghtal; 1859, Henry S. Miller, A. P. White; 1860, William V. Miller, J. A. Greene, Elisha Shoemaker, Stephen Gorsuch; 1861, A. P. White, William A. Kelly, Charles Greene, Samuel Fridley; 1862, Elisha Shoemaker, Jacob Greene, Samuel Thompson; 1863, Henry Wilson, Jesse Gorsuch, Samuel Hess, Daniel Kyper, John Kaufman, N. G. McDivitt; 1864, Benjamin Corbin, Elisha Shoemaker; 1865, A. P. White, Daniel Kyper, Andrew Smith; 1866, Samuel Hess, Henry Wilson; 1867, Elisha Shoemaker, Andrew Smith; 1868, A. P. White, Joseph McCracken; 1869, N. G. McDivitt, Charles Greene; 1870–71, A. P. White, Thomas Gorsuch; 1872, John Graham, James Greene, Samuel Hess; 1873, Elisha Shoemaker, J. N. Greene; 1874, A. P. White, H. S. Miller; 1875, A. Hess, James Blair; 1876, J. K. Wilson, John Summers, G. W. C. James; 1877, A. P. White, Samuel Neal; 1878, James Greene, S. Hess; 1879, Elisha Greene, H. S. Miller; 1880, James S. Hall, A. P. White; 1881, James Greene, Daniel Kyper.

Donation Methodist Episcopal Church.—It appears that the Methodists were the first persuasion to maintain regular worship in what now constitutes Oneida township. At the house of Jacob White a small class met statedly as early as 1803, which had as its leader Mark Evans, and among its members the White family, Rolland and Griffith Evans, Isaac Greene, and the wife and daughter of a man named Fulton, who lived near the Warm Springs. At long intervals preaching was held at the same place by the ministry of that period. Chief among these was the Rev. Jacob Gruber. He was so highly esteemed by the people of the county that a brief sketch of his life will be read with interest. Jacob Gruber was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Feb. 3, 1778, of German parents, belonging to the Lutheran Church. At the age of fifteen years he was converted while attending Methodist meetings, and, much against the will of his parents, joined the Methodist Church. On account of this act he was forced to leave his home, but a reconciliation enabled him to return and worship according to his preference. But he manifested so much zeal in the spiritual welfare of his neighbors that he was the second time compelled to leave home, being about this time twenty-one years of age. Not knowing what to do, he started on foot for Lancaster City, and on the way met a Methodist preacher, who urged him to begin preaching at once by filling a vacancy on a certain circuit. He spent all the money he had and started to the field of labor which had been pointed out to him. The following year he was regularly received by the Philadelphia Conference, and his appointments extended through the State from New Jersey to West Virginia, and covering more than that entire breadth from north to south. As a circuit preacher he served thirty-two years, and although opposed to station-work, yet he filled acceptably for seven years appointments in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. He was somewhat eccentric in manner, but was nevertheless a devoted, useful minister, winning the highest esteem from his colleagues, one of whom said, "A more honest man never lived, a braver soldier of the cross never wielded the sword of the spirit. As a preacher, he was original; his power of irony, sarcasm, and ridicule were tremendous." He had no children, and devised his estate to charitable institutions. He died at Lewistown, Pa., May 25, 1850, full of the spirit of the Master whom he had so faithfully served.

Owing to the removal of some of the early members of the Methodist class in Oneida, what interest remained was absorbed by the Manor Hill Church, although meetings were sometimes held in the schoolhouse at Donation. In 1870 money was raised to build a house of worship in the township, and in the fall of the following year the present church edifice was dedicated by the presiding elder of the district, the Rev. A. W. Clippinger, being the preacher in charge of Manor Hill Circuit, to which Donation belonged. The house is a plain but neatly-built frame, and cost in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars. It stands on a lot of ground donated by Barton Greene, while the cemetery lot, on the opposite side of the street, was donated by David Waldsmith. The first board of trustees was composed of John P. Stewart, David Waldsmith, A. P. White, Henry Wilson, Charles Greene, George Kemberlin, and Elisha

Greene. The latter still serves as trustee, and is also the leader of the membership here, about thirty in all. The additional trustees are A. P. White, Barton Greene, David Waldsmith, and Henry Wilson.

The Centre Union Baptist Church was organized Nov. 17, 1873, of sixteen members who withdrew from the Stone Creek Baptist Church for this purpose, namely, Elijah Gorsuch, Stephen Gorsuch, J. S. Warfel, Ruth Warfel, N. G. McDivitt, Susan McDivitt, Samuel Gorsuch, Mary Gorsuch, Peniah Morrison, J. B. Warfel, Samuel Neal, Nancy Neal, Martha M. Neal, Catherine McElwain, Mary T. Warfel. At the council assembled to recognize the church delegates were present from Huntingdon, Mill Creek, Shaver's Creek, Stone Creek, and Scottsville Churches. K. Z. Green was the moderator, and R. McDivitt the secretary of the council. Thomas Gorsuch became the first clerk of the church, and has served continuously since, except in 1877, when William B. Miller filled that position. Elijah Gorsuch was the first deacon, and Stephen Gorsuch and John Warfel are the present deacons. The latter, Henry Miller, and N. G. McDivitt are the present trustees of the meeting-house, which was built by the Stone Creek Church in 1870. It is a plain frame house, but has an inviting appearance. The church was served by the Rev. J. D. Thomas from the time of its organization until his death in 1878. He was baptized while a student at Lewisburg in 1862, and ordained to the ministry in 1868, becoming pastor of the Stone Creek charge the same year. In August, 1869, the Rev. W. P. Hile became the pastor of the charge, and yet maintains that relation. Centre Union Church reported forty-three members in 1880.

CHAPTER L.

PENN TOWNSHIP.[1]

In 1846 the township of Hopewell was divided into two nearly equal parts, and the northern part erected into the township of Penn.

Penn is bounded on the north by the townships of Walker and Juniata, on the east by Union, Cass, and Tod, on the south by Lincoln, and on the west by the county of Blair, the summits of Terrace and Tussey's Mountains forming respectively the eastern and western boundary lines.

In area the township is about six miles from north to south, and eight from east to west. It is watered by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, which runs along the foot of Terrace Mountain. James Creek and its tributaries and some of the tributaries of Crooked Creek also traverse the township.

The surface of the country is broken by numerous ridges, which at some points assume the proportions of mountains, the principal ones being Redstone, Mulberry, Warrior's, Backbone, Piney, and Alagrippa, or "Allegrippus."

Woodcock Valley embraces the territory lying between Warrior's Ridge and Tussey's Mountain. Although somewhat broken, it is naturally a very productive limestone soil, and most of it is in a high state of cultivation. The slate soil of "the ridges" is less productive than that of the valley, but in favorable seasons produces excellent crops.

The soil of the valley of the Raystown Branch is mainly a sandy alluvium, and is also highly productive. Penn is rich in iron ores. There are practically inexhaustible deposits of hematite, fossil, and levant fossil ores in the township. The hematite is found in the trough formed by Mulberry and Warrior's Ridges, and the fossils along the base of Tussey's Mountain. Unfortunately for this community, the owners of these ore lands were induced some years ago, by specious promises which were not kept, to execute perpetual leases to parties residing in other sections of the State, thereby depriving this locality of the full benefit of its great mineral wealth.

Within the last eighteen years over one hundred and fifty thousand tons of this ore were shipped from Marklesburg and Grafton Stations, mainly to the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, and to the furnace of the Grove Brothers, of Danville, Montour Co., Pa. At present the Grove Brothers are almost the exclusive owners of the ore leases of the township.

The old Trexler mine, at the foot of Tussey's Mountain, is now owned by Mrs. Lydia A. Patterson, and is operated by her son, Horace Patterson, Esq. Large quantities of a superior quality of ore are annually shipped from this mine also.

Lead ore has been discovered at different points on Warrior's Ridge, but so far not in any considerable quantities.

Few, if any, of the descendants of the first white settlers of what is now Penn township survive. The names of Hartsock, Kough, Fleck, Freed, Bishop, Breckenridge, Keith, Roberts, Hart, Owens, McMath, and Graffius are among those that figure in its earliest history.

Thomas Wilson, an Englishman, was one of the few pioneer settlers still having representatives in the township. He lived on what is known as the "Station farm," now owned by David Summers. He owned, and probably built, the first grist-mill in this section of the country. It is represented as having been very primitive in structure. It was known throughout the neighborhood as "Tub Mill," and stood near the site of the brick mill now owned by John S. Isett.

Mr. Wilson had two sons, Levi and William, and five daughters, who were married respectively to James Entriken, William Enyeart, Samuel Glasgow, William Harvey, and William Taylor. He died

[1] By J. H. Wintrode, M.D.

April, 1836, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He is buried in the graveyard on the farm now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Frank.

Michael Garner came to Woodcock Valley from the neighborhood of Sharpsburg, Md., in the year 1789. He purchased the "improvement" of Thomas Whitner, and on June 20, 1794, from "John Penn, the younger, and John Penn, the older, through their attorney, Anthony Butler, two hundred and seventy-nine acres of land lying in Hopewell township, Huntingdon Co., being a part of the tract known as Penn's Manor of Woodcock Valley, paying therefor £112 5*s.* 4*d.*, current money of Pennsylvania, in specie." A part of this tract is at present owned by George Garner, one of his numerous grandsons.

Mr. Garner had five sons, John, Michael, Matthew, George, and Philip, and two daughters, Susan and Mary, married respectively to Daniel Stauffer and Jacob Gruble. His descendants outnumbered those of any other family in the township.

Jacob Brumbaugh emigrated from Germany, and first located near the Antietam, in Maryland, about the year 1780. He removed to Morrison's Cove in 1788, and came to Woodcock Valley in 1794. On the 4th day of August, 1800, he purchased from David McMurtrie a tract of land known as "Timothy Meadows," on the south side of Warrior's Ridge, containing two hundred and nineteen acres. The tract was originally surveyed in pursuance of an application, No. 1709, entered the 2d day of August, 1766, by John Mitchell, and the patent subsequently confirmed to Solomon Sills. His grandson, Jacob Brumbaugh, Sr., occupies the old homestead. Mr. Brumbaugh was twice married. He had fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters. David Brumbaugh, Sr., who died at Marklesburg Nov. 19, 1880, was the youngest of his sons. Mrs. Susannah Markley, one of the daughters, removed with her husband many years ago to Ohio, where she died about a year ago.

Jacob Grove (originally Graf, Graff, Grof, Groff, and finally Grove) came from Lancaster County, Pa., in 1795 or 1796. He located on the farm at present owned and occupied by Benjamin H. Grove, a grandson, situate about two miles south of Grafton, in Woodcock Valley. He had eight children, five sons, viz., Benjamin, Daniel, Jacob, John, and Andrew, and three daughters. Of the sons, Jacob and Andrew still reside on the Raystown Branch, in Penn township. One of the daughters, Mrs. V. Hoover, is still living, and resides at Logansport, Ind. The Grove family is one of the largest in the township. John and Peter Beightel, also from Lancaster County, settled in Woodcock Valley at about the same time. The farms on which they located, now among the best in the township, are owned and occupied by Isaac and Daniel Beightel, Sr., sons of the pioneers of the family.

Ludwig Hoover came from Maryland at an early day and settled on the Breckenridge farm, the scene of the massacre by the Indians, detailed in Jones' "Juniata Valley." He had a hemp-factory, an oil-mill, and a distillery. His grandson, Ludwig Hoover, is the present owner and occupant of this historic old farm.

Isaac Bowers, from Berks, and Abraham Grubb, from Bucks County, came to this valley in the early part of the present century. The former purchased a farm from John Freed, and the latter purchased the Hartsock property, on which was located Fort Hartsock, famous in the history of Woodcock Valley in Indian times.

Andrew, Henry, Jacob, and John Boyer, brothers, came from Montgomery County, Pa., in 1799, and located in the vicinity of the present village of Marklesburg, where most of their descendants still reside.

John and Joseph Norris came from the neighborhood of Hagerstown, Md., located on the Raystown Branch, and were the progenitors of large and respectable families still resident in Penn township.

The Prough, Barrick, Beaver, Fink, Speck, Snare, and Geissinger families are among the older ones of the township.

MARKLESBURG, a quiet and unpretending little village, is situated in the southwestern part of the township, near the head of James Creek. It is distant half a mile from the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, and twelve miles southwest of Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford.

David Brumbaugh and Matthew Garner were the owners of the land on which the village is located. It was a part of the tract which was for many years in dispute between the Bank of North America and the heirs of Dr. Allison. The former of the two proprietors mentioned put an end to the conflict in titles by purchasing both claims. The town was laid out in the summer of 1844 by Jacob Cresswell, surveyor, and was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Markle, the Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The first dwelling-house in the town was erected by Jacob Skyles in 1844. Jacob Hess, Sr., is the present owner of the house. The second and third dwellings were also erected in 1844 by Frederick and Adam Garner. In the following year houses were erected by Anthony Beaver, Adam Zeigler, and others.

Marklesburg has now forty-eight dwellings, two churches, — Evangelical Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal,—one school-house, three stores, a carriage-factory, two blacksmith-shops, one harness-shop, two shoe-shops, three cabinet- and joiner-shops, and one cooper-shop. It has four clergymen and one physician.

Its post-office, which retains its original name of James Creek, was established in 1840, and John B. Givin appointed first postmaster. Benjamin C.

Lytle, deceased, was the second postmaster. It has two daily mails, one due at 9.55 A.M., and the other at 5.30 P.M.

In August, 1873, a majority of the freeholders of the village petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Huntingdon for a charter of incorporation, by the style and title of "The Borough of Marklesburg." On the 19th of November in the same year the court granted the prayer of the petitioners, and by a decree constituted the village a borough, and a separate election and school district. The boundaries of the borough were defined as follows: "Beginning at a stone heap on the line of Lincoln and Penn townships; thence along said line south thirty-five and one-fourth degrees east one hundred and seventy-six perches to a stone heap; thence, by lands of Henry Boyer, north forty-seven and three-fourths degrees east two hundred and six perches to a post; thence, by lands of Isaac Bowers and Philip Garner, north thirty-five and three-fourths degrees west one hundred and seventy-six perches to a wild cherry; thence, by lands of Philip Garner and David Brumbaugh, south forty-seven and three-fourths degrees west two hundred and six perches to the place of beginning." The area thus included is two hundred and twenty-six acres and eighty-five perches. (In 1881 the boundaries were extended to include lands of D. Brumbaugh, S. Boyer, Isaac Bower, and Philip Garner.) The court fixed the first election in said borough for the election of officers provided by law at the public school-house in said borough on the 23d day of December, A.D. 1873, between the hours of one o'clock P.M. and seven o'clock P.M. of said day, and designated Daniel Harris to give due notice of said election, and the manner thereof, and that John Householder be the judge, and William Smith and William Reed be the inspectors of said election. The election resulted in the choice of E. D. Beaty for burgess, and of W. Reed, S. Johnson, A. H. Crum, P. Garner, G. B. Brumbaugh, and J. H. Wintrode for Town Council. The following persons have served in the capacity of burgess of the borough: S. Johnson, H. Huff, W. Reed, A. H. Crum, D. Brumbaugh, and A. H. Johnston. John G. Beaver is present burgess.

BURGESSES.

1873–74, E. D. Beatty; 1875, S. Johnston; 1876, H. Huff; 1877, W. Reed; 1878, A. H. Crum; 1879, David Brumbaugh; 1880–81, A. H. Johnston.

TOWN COUNCIL.

1873, Philip Garner, J. H. Wintrode, William Reed, A. H. Crum, G. B. Brumbaugh, Samuel Johnston; 1874, A. Beaver, G. Johnston, William Reed, A. H. Crum, Philip Garner, W. E. Spang; 1875, P. Garner, S. H. Bower, William Reed, A. H. Crum, M. Hess, J. A. Heffner; 1876, L. Bayer, G. D. Beaty, D. Posten, E. D. Miller, W. Hirst, A. H. Johnston; 1877, Samuel Johnston, S. Boyer, D. Brumbaugh, George Krentz, J. Beckhafer, A. H. Johnston; 1878, A. C. Beaver, Samuel Hirst, Martin Hess, John Householder, Henry Huff, Samuel Boyer; 1879, Henry Huff, O. C. Beaver, S. H. Boyer, H. Johnston, George Brumbaugh, W. C. Hirst; 1880, Alfred Slotter, John W. Householder, George Krantz, William Reed, G. B. Brumbaugh, S. H. Boyer; 1881, A. Stoller, S. Hetrick, J. W. Householder, S. Johnston, I. Bowers, D. Brumbaugh.

CONSTABLES.

1873–74, George W. Isett; 1875, Edward Miller, S. Hess (high); 1876–77, J. Prough, G. W. Johnston, W. Hirst (high); 1878, George Johnston, Samuel Hurst (high); 1879–81, G. W. Johnston.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1874, M. N. Heaton, D. Harris, H. Huff, D. Brumbaugh, J. H. Wintrode, George Krantz; 1875, E. D. Beatty, George Krantz; 1876, D. Brumbaugh, G. B. Brumbaugh; 1877, Daniel Harris, Samuel Boyer; 1878, William Reed, Philip Garner; 1879, A. Beaver, A. H. Crum; 1880, D. H. Harris, S. H. Boyer; 1881, Martin Hess, William Reed.

GRANTVILLE is a station on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, eleven miles from Huntingdon. The first building erected at this place, in 1854, was a large frame warehouse, which was subsequently fitted up for and occupied as a dwelling-house. In 1866 it was destroyed by fire. On its site John G. Boyer soon afterwards erected a brick dwelling and store-house. At about the same time Samuel B. Garner also erected a brick dwelling-house. The place has at present sixteen dwellings, a station-house, with express-office and telegraph station, a store, a tin-shop, and a carpenter-shop. Grafton is a station on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, seven miles from Huntingdon.

The land where the village stands was owned by the late Jacob Fink and John Peightal. In 1870, Andrew F. Grove erected the first house here and named the place Pleasant Grove. Through the efforts of Mr. Grove, a railroad station, an express-office, and a post-office were soon afterwards established. In 187[illegible] the name of the place was changed to Grafton, to avoid confusion in sending and receiving mail-matter. The village has now twenty houses, a church,—Evangelical Lutheran,—a store, a tannery, a wagon-shop, a harness-shop, a blacksmith-shop, and a shoe-shop.

Religious.—Rev. John Dietrich Aurandt was probably the first minister of the Reformed Church who preached statedly in any part of Woodcock Valley. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 8, 1760. In 1794 he removed with his father to Buffalo Valley, Northumberland Co., and in October, 1804, came to Canoe Valley, Huntingdon Co. He purchased a farm near the Yellow Springs, where he lived for a period of twenty-seven years. A short time previous to his death, which occurred April 24, 1831, he removed from Canoe to Hart's Log Valley, in Porter township.

He was licensed to preach in 1806, and after satisfactory examination was ordained in 1809. He preached at Huntingdon, Breidenbach's, Roller's, Harnish's, Williamsburg, Haenlin's, Martinsburg, Potter's, Yellow Creek, Bedford, Grove's (Woodcock Valley), Cassville, Entrekin's, and at some other points. His "charge" extended from Huntingdon to Cumberland, Md., a distance of ninety miles, and from Frankstown to Cassville, a distance of thirty miles. He was a man of good natural abilities and great energy. In stature he was six feet two and a half inches, was well proportioned and of prepossessing appearance. Rev. Christian Weinbrenner was the successor of Rev. Aurandt. He was born Feb. 7, 1789; com-

menced preaching in 1838. His preaching points were as follows: Grove's, Clover Creek, Hickory Bottom, and Bob's Creek. It is believed that he was never regularly admitted into the Synod of the Reformed Church, and therefore that he never received ordination. He passed himself off as a Reformed minister, however, and was accepted as such. He is affectionately remembered as a sincere, earnest, and pious man. He died at Woodbury, Bedford Co., Feb. 12, 1858. Rev. Weinbrenner was followed by Rev. Theobald Fouse, who was born on Clover Creek, then Huntingdon, but now Blair County, Dec. 26, 1802. He was forty years of age when he entered the ministry. He was ordained in 1842. His charge, known as "Woodcock Valley Charge," consisted of Zion's, Union (Grove's), Jacob's, St. Paul's, Clover Creek, Hickory Bottom, and Sharpsburg. He died Aug. 23, 1873, and is buried in the cemetery at Zion's Church, near Marklesburg.

In November, 1874, Rev. John H. Sykes became the pastor of Woodcock Valley charge. In April, 1878, he was succeeded by Rev. Cyrus H. Reiter, who continued to labor in this field till October, 1881. Rev. H. F. Long, the present pastor, entered upon his pastoral labors Dec. 1, 1881.

The First Lutheran Congregation in what is now Penn township was organized as early as 1804, by Rev. Frederick Haas, a licentiate of Pennsylvania Synod, at Garner's school-house. He preached at this point, at Huntingdon, Williamsburg, Water Street, Clover Creek, Cassville, and Kishacoquillas Valley. He labored in this field for a period of twelve years.

Rev. Henry Heinen was the successor of Rev. Haas. In 1826, Rev. N. G. Sharretts became pastor, his charge consisting of Woodcock Valley and Cassville. Rev. D. Moser followed Rev. Sharretts in 1829, and was pastor of the charge till 1832. Rev. J. Martin, pastor of Williamsburg charge, preached for this congregation, as supply, from 1832 to 1836.

Rev. J. G. Ellinger became pastor in 1838, the charge then consisting of the Woodcock Valley, Cassville, Clover Creek, and Martinsburg congregations. It was during his pastorate, in the year 1840, that the first Lutheran Church edifice (at Garner's) was erected. Rev. Ellinger was followed by Rev. Benjamin Laubach, who died six months after entering upon his pastoral work. Rev. William G. Laitzle was pastor from 1843 to 1847, and was followed by Rev. Jacob N. Burket. Under the pastorate of Rev. Burket, the constitution of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Marklesburg was adopted. Revs. Peter M. Rightmyer, Cyrus Rightmyer, W. B. Bachtell, J. K. Bricker, J. H. Bratten, M. G. Boyer, and J. Frazier were successively pastors of the charge. The new Lutheran Church at Marklesburg was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Frazier. The church was dedicated July 30, 1871; the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Henry Baker, of Altoona.

Rev. Frazier was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Heilig, who continued in charge till April, 1875.

Rev. Matthew G. Boyer is the present pastor, having entered upon the labors of this field for the second time in May, 1875.

The new Lutheran Church at Grafton was dedicated Dec. 22, 1879.

Methodist Society.—Although within the boundaries of Cassville Circuit, and occasionally visited by itinerant preachers, no Methodist congregation was organized in Penn township prior to the year 1847. In that year Rev. Robert Beers, preacher in charge, preached alternately at Marklesburg and at Summers' school-house. In 1848 the congregation at Marklesburg was organized. The first class, in connection with the appointment, was organized in 1847, and consisted of six members, namely, J. Householder and wife, E. Duncan and wife, and R. Gill and wife. In 1851 the first steps were taken towards the erection of a church edifice, and in the summer of 1852 the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marklesburg was dedicated to the service of God, the dedicatory sermon having been preached by Rev. (now Bishop) Thomas Bowman, then principal of Williamsport Seminary.

Among the ministers who have filled the appointment are the following: Revs. R. Beers, J. Spangler, Z. Bland, J. Lloyd, G. W. Bouse, G. Berkstresser, J. A. Coleman, C. Graham, J. Geiss, J. W. Cleaver, J. W. Leckey, C. U. Wilson, J. C. Clarke, J. P. Long, J. A. McKindless, C. White, W. E. Hoch, J. W. Bell, J. Montgomery, and F. Rogerson. G. W. Baker is present supply.

German Baptist Brethren.—Among the first ministers of this denomination who are known to have preached in this neighborhood were Revs. John Shinefelt, Christian Hoover, and John Martin. Elders George Brumbaugh and Isaac Brumbaugh were also among the earlier laborers in this field. The latter is particularly remembered as a sincere and earnest minister of the denomination for more than a quarter of a century. He died Nov. 4, 1871.

The congregation at James Creek was originally a part of the congregation at Clover Creek, in Blair County. It was organized in 1858. The large and substantial church edifice on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, near Marklesburg, was erected in 1860. In 1874 and 1875 branches were established at Coffee Run, in Lincoln township, and on the Raystown Branch, in Penn township, and suitable church edifices erected.

Rev. George Brumbaugh, of Grafton, is at present bishop, and George B. Brumbaugh and W. L. Spangle, assistants.

The Mennonites are represented by a small but highly respectable membership. They worship at the Union (Grove's) Church. The present pastor is Rev. J. Snyder. The township has eight church edifices, as follows: Evangelical Lutheran, at Gar-

ner's, erected in 1840; Evangelical Lutheran, at Marklesburg, erected in 1871; Evangelical Lutheran, at Grafton, erected in 1879; Reformed and Mennontes, at Grove's, erected in 1841; Reformed, at Ridge, erected in 1860; Methodist Episcopal, at Marklesburg, erected in 1852; Brethren, near Marklesburg, erected in 1860; Brethren, at Raystown Branch, erected in 1874. The township has eight schoolhouses—five brick and three frame—and two gristmills.

Penn township had in 1881 eight schools kept five months, and a total attendance of three hundred and nine.

Marklesburg, one school five months; total attendance, eighty-two.

Population of Penn: 1850, eight hundred and thirty-nine; 1860, nine hundred and sixty-nine; 1870, eleven hundred and forty-three; 1880, nine hundred and ninety-eight.

Population of Marklesburg, two hundred and thirty-two. It can poll fifty votes.

Penn will compare very favorably with her sister townships in the patriotic zeal and fervor of its population during the late war. From 1861–65 it contributed upwards of one hundred men to the Union army, many of whom sacrificed their lives that the nation might live.

Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. John H. Wintrode, was recruited principally in Penn, and in that part of Hopewell (now Lincoln) township immediately adjoining. This company was composed of the "bravest and best" of her population,—hardy, robust, and stalwart young men.

The company left Marklesburg for Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, on Monday, Sept. 23, 1861. Several hundred persons, the relatives and friends of the soldiers, were assembled at the depot to bid good-by to loved ones. It was probably the most memorable as well as the most sorrowful day in the annals of this community.

ANTHONY BEAVER.—Born at South Mountain, in Franklin County, Pa., he came to Huntingdon County, and married —— ——, and had one son, Henry, and a daughter, who married John Cunningham. He married, second, a Miss Clapper, and had sons,—John, who died at Coffee Run, Samuel, and Anthony. He lived and died in Penn, or Lincoln township, Huntingdon Co.

Henry, a son of Anthony, was born about 1787; married Susannah, daughter of John Graffius, of Raystown Branch, and took up his residence at Williamsburg, Blair Co. He became a school-teacher. Subsequently, and for many years, he was actively engaged in land surveying. He served one term as county commissioner, and was elected twice to the Legislature from Huntingdon County. He was for many years a justice of the peace. He subsequently moved to Martinsburg, now Blair County, where he died in 1842, at the age of fifty-five. His surviving children are John G., who resides at Monongahela City; Henry L., Allegheny City; Lavinia, wife of Isaac Walker, resides at Rimersburg, Clarion Co. Catherine, widow of Adolphus Patterson, resides at Freeport, Armstrong Co.; Susan, wife of Joseph Boyle, resides at Watersonville, Armstrong Co.

TOWNSHIP CONSTABLES.

1847–50, Charles Magill; 1851–53, Philip Garner: 1854, E. A. Fockler; 1855, Abraham Johnston; 1856, John Megahan; 1857, John Boyer 1858–59, J. McLaughlin; 1860–62, Matthew McCall; 1863, John Megahan; 1864–65, George Long; 1866–67, J. W. Geissinger; 1868, N. A. Miller; 1869, Daniel Harris; 1870–72, Jacob Prough; 1873–74, Nathan Snare; 1875–77, Samuel Seibensperger; 1878–81, Lewis Hood.

SUPERVISORS.

1847, John Norris, Daniel Peightel; 1848, John Norris, L. Hoover; 1849, Philip Garner, Jacob Brumbaugh; 1850, John Brumbaugh, John Lee; 1851, Benjamin Grove, David Snare; 1852, David Snare, Samuel Grove; 1853, David Norris, Samuel Hetrick; 1854, David Norris, Samuel Hetrick; 1855, Henry Boyer, Philip Garner; 1856, Samuel Hetrick, Daniel Fink; 1857, Samuel Hetrick, Thomas Norris; 1858, Thomas Norris, D. Peightel; 1859, John Rolland, Robert McCall; 1860, Samuel Garner, Isaac Bowers; 1861, John Geissinger, David Norris; 1862, Andrew Grove, J. K. Isett; 1863, J. K. Isett, A. Grubb; 1864, Michael Garner, M. McCall; 1865, H. Brumbaugh, Samuel Beaver; 1866, Daniel H. Grove, David Norris; 1867, David Norris, Daniel H. Grove; 1868, Benjamin Coble, David Norris; 1869, David Norris, Philip Garner; 1870, D. Norris, N. Snare; 1872, N. Snare, D. Norris; 1873, Jacob Prough, Charles Magill; 1874, Charles Magill, D. Norris; 1875, Reuben Walb, Andrew Grove; 1876, B. Walb, Charles Magill; 1877, R. Walb, M. Garner; 1878, M. Garner, Reuben Walb; 1879, David Norris, Michael Garner; 1880, Joseph Grove, Michael Garner; 1881, Samuel Beaver, David Norris.

OVERSEERS.

1847, James Lee, Samuel Reech; 1848, Abraham Grubb, John Hoover; 1849, John Grove, Jacob Heffner; 1850, John Geissinger, Isaac Bowers; 1851, Benjamin Grove, Jacob Brumbaugh; 1852, George Garner, Solomon Fink; 1853, Michael Garner, John Brumbaugh; 1854, Jacob Heffner, Samuel Reed; 1855, J. H. Wintrode, Samuel Kerr; 1856, A. G. Neff, John C. Moore.

CHAPTER LI.

SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

Geographical, Descriptive, and Natural Features.—This is one of the southeast townships of the county, and is bounded on the northeast by Juniata County, on the southeast by Tell township, south by Cromwell, and west by Cass and Union townships, on the northwest by Juniata County, and north by the Juniata River.

The surface of the township is a succession of mountains and valleys, these being but a small percentage of the land that might be termed level or gently undulating, and whatever of such there may be is mostly in the Aughwich Valley.

MOUNTAINS.—*Shade Mountain*, running from southwest to northeast, forms the southeast boundary line.

Black Log Mountain runs parallel with the southeast line of the township, leaving but a narrow valley between it and Shade Mountain. This mountain runs entirely across the township.

Blue Ridge is northwest from and parallel with Black Log, forming the boundary line between this township and that part of Juniata County on the northwest, and continues down to Germany Valley.

Sandy Ridge is in the south part of the township, on a line with Blue Ridge, and parallel with Black Log, and extends from Cromwell township to Germany Valley, which lies between the northeast end of Sandy and the southwest end of Blue Ridge.

Owens Ridge is another beautiful elevation of land, lying parallel with the other mountains, and running from Shirleysburg northeasterly to the Juniata River.

Chestnut Ridge is another wave, running in the same direction as the rest, and from Cromwell township to the Juniata, near Mount Union.

Stony Ridge, northwest of the last named, runs nearly or quite across the township, breaking off abruptly at the Juniata, west of Mount Union borough.

Jack's Mountain, forming the west or northwest boundary line between this and the townships of Cass and Union.

The name of Shade Mountain is said to have derived its name from the fact of several soldiers in the Revolutionary war having died while the army was passing through what is known as Shade Gap, where the road is nearly level from one valley to the other, and the mountain walls very abrupt, and covered with a thick foliage, causing the gap to be quite dark at noonday, hence the name, Shades of Death, as originally, Shady Gap, Shade Gap, and Shade Mountain.

It is said of Black Log Mountain that the name was derived from a large tree or log in or near one of the gaps, at which pilgrims on their journey across the mountain stopped and built fires around for cooking purposes, till the whole tree or log had become charred. Upon inquiry of each other where they stopped to rest and refresh themselves, answered, at the black log, hence the name, Black Log Mountain.

Blue Ridge derives its name from its bluish appearance from a distance; *Sandy Ridge*, from sandy soil covering the rocks; *Owens Ridge*, from a person of that name; *Chestnut Ridge*, from the large quantity of chestnut-trees growing upon it; *Stony Ridge*, from its rocky and stony appearance.

Jack's Mountain derives its name, so says tradition, as handed down to us through Hezekiah Rickets to James Clark, and through his son, James M. Clark, of Shirleysburg, to the writer, from a character known at the time as Capt. Jack Armstrong, who it seems had a contract for cutting a road through the narrows on the Juniata. His cabin stood on the north end of the mountain, near where there is a spring of very clear, cool water. He had been friendly with the Indians, and had traded with them some; but when there arose the difficulty between the Indians and whites he tendered his services, with that of his men, to Gen. Braddock, which for some reason were not accepted. Soon after this twelve Indians passed up through where the men were at work, and to all appearances were friendly. After the Indians had gone out of sight the men heard the report of a rifle, but thought nothing of it at the time. When the time came for Capt. Jack, as he was familiarly called, to put in an appearance, the men thought strange of it, and soon went in search of him, and found the captain lying upon the ground near his cabin, dead. Hence the name, Jack's Mountain.

Creeks and Runs.—The principal stream of the township is the "Aughwick" or "Aucquick" Creek, crossing the township from southwest to northeast, emptying into the Juniata at the west foot of Owens Ridge. Its tributaries from the west and northwest are Sugar Run, McNite Run, Lutz Run, Beck's Run, and several other small rivulets. From the east or northeast is Fort Run, so named from the fact of Fort Shirley being built upon its bank.

Black Log Run, rising in Juniata County and running southwesterly across the township, passing through the narrow valley between Shade and Black Log Mountains. There are twenty or more small rivulets running into it from the sides of the two mountains.

Vineyard Run rises in Juniata County, and runs southwest between Log Mountain and Blue Ridge to its southwest end, where it winds westwardly around its base, and flows northerly into the Juniata. This has but two or three small tributaries.

Hill Valley Run rises in the southwest part of the township, and flows northeasterly along the west foot of Chestnut Ridge to Mount Union, where it turns easterly around the end of the mountain, and flows into the Juniata half a mile below the borough.

Singer's Gap Run rises in Jack's Mountain and flows east, forming, with *Dry Run*, the head-waters of Valley Hill Run.

The soil of the township is generally a sandy loam through the valleys, and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Many of the farms in the few narrow valleys will compare favorably with other sections of the State. In some localities lime-rock abounds, more especially on the east side of the Aughwick Valley, while on the west side there is scarcely any limestone.

Naming the Township, Early Settlers, and Pioneer Incidents.—This township is one of the original, and in all probability the pioneer in point of settlement in Huntingdon County, and received its name through an act of courtesy on the part of Governor Morris to one of his trusted and faithful generals, Shirley. Of a line of stockades or forts built in 1755 and reaching out across the then forests westward from the Susquehanna, one was located in this township just outside the north end of the limits of the borough of Shirleysburg, and named by Governor Morris "Fort Shirley," in January, 1756. From this the township was named, also the borough of Shirleysburg.

The fort or stockade was located on the left or

south bank of Fort Run, about half-way between the Benjamin Leas house and the farm-house of Nelson Barton, and a little south of a line drawn between the two. The house of Capt. Crogan, who was in command of the fort, stood a little west or southwest of the fort, near a large pine-tree then, and for three-quarters of a century after, standing near where the station of the East Broad Top Railroad now stands. Here was Capt. George Crogan's "trading-house," where friendly Indians, if there were such, came to trade furs for supplies.

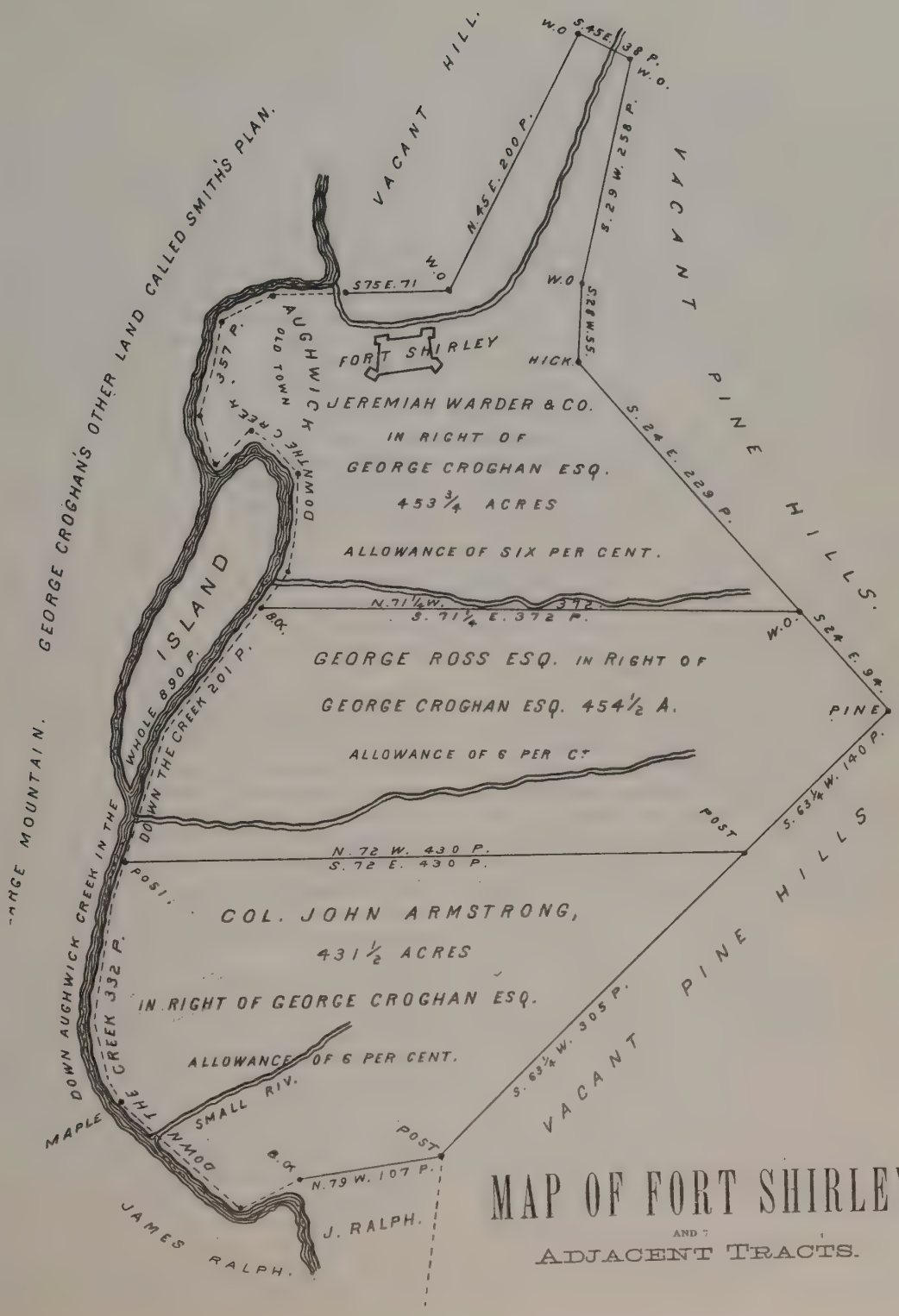
The fort was garrisoned with seventy-five men, says Governor Morris, and around this nucleus gathered the first settlers in what is now Huntingdon County. Hither the pioneers of the forest wended their way in search of future homes, which many of them found, lived to enjoy, and left many honorable descendants who have traveled along down the current of time, and now occupy the same plantations located by their grand- and great-grandfathers.

AUGHWICK, OLD TOWN, SHIRLEY, SHIRLEYSBURG.—There seems to have been a confounding of localities with names, not only with writers, but with persons in giving information regarding incidents that occurred at one place, without discriminating between the place where the incident *did* occur and another locality of the same name where the incident did *not* occur, as for instance Little Aughwick and Aughwick might and most naturally would be designated as the same locality without the proper explanation, hence the error of placing the burning of cabins at what is now Shirleysburg, or locating the conviction of Peter Falconer, Nicholas De Long, Samuel Perry, and John Charlton at Shirleysburg, when it should be at or near Little Aughwick, on the extreme south border of Dublin township, or just over the line in Fulton County.

During the French and Indian war, Aughwick, now Shirleysburg, became one of the important points, as it was fortified under the direction of Governor Morris, the whites having been driven out in 1750. George Croghan was here as early as 1747, and in 1748 with Conrad Weiser, and in 1750 with Richard Peters, and in command of the fort here from 1754 to 1756, and might properly be termed the first white settler, as here was his trading-house or cabin, but no evidence of its ever having been burned by Indians or government authority.

Mr. M. S. Lytle, in his "History of Huntingdon County," says, "Aughwick was not originally an Indian town, as is generally supposed, but was a settlement of whites, to which the Indians came after Croghan had made it his residence, the time of their coming being clearly shown by official records. It is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to give any reliable information concerning the origin of the name. There is no certainty that it belongs to any of the Indian languages; the probability is just as great that it is derived from one of the European tongues. The first settlers there were Scotch-Irish, and many of the traders, among whom was Croghan, were of Irish birth." Again he says, "In early times the orthography of the name was almost as various as were the hands by which it was written. The earliest mention of it is in Richard Peters' report, where it is spelled 'Aucquick.' Croghan at first wrote it 'Aughick,' afterwards 'Aughick Old Town,' and finally 'Aucquick Old Town.'"

It was not long after the restoration of tranquillity that there began to be an influx of population in this then forest land. All along the creek bearing the name given to Croghan's little habitation might be seen the smoke curling up from some pioneer cabin home. Not only along the Aucquick, but up in what is Germany Valley, east of the Aughwick, was occupied by the Teutonic pioneer, who, having left his "Vaterland," sought a new home in the rich bottom lands between Owens Ridge and the Black Log. The first settler up this valley was Joseph Long, who located a large tract or plantation on either side of Germany Run. This large tract is now owned and occupied at present by John X. Lutz, Benjamin Garver's heirs, George P. Wakefield, John Swine, Abraham Lutz, William Bailees, George Swine, David Swine, and R. M. Wakefield. When Mr. Long went into the valley there was no road, not even a foot-path. He marked trees as he went in, and followed the marked trees on his way out of the valley, and then cut a wagon- or sled-road into where he located his humble cabin. Among the other pioneers was Martin Etnire, who located as early as 1780. Joseph Miller, now the oldest man in the valley, is on the old Rorer tract, west side of Germany Run. These were soon followed, previous to the present century, by Jacob Lutz, grandfather of Esquire Lutz, of Shirleysburg. He had sons, John, Jacob, and Samuel, who remained in the valley during their lives. Rev. Andrew Spanogle, Jacob Spanogle were in the valley as early as 1780. George Eby, Henry Eby, John, Peter, and Oliver Etnire, Joseph Coke, George Bowman, John Umbenhower, and Samuel H. Bell, who lived farther north, these were all in the valley previous to 1800. In Love Valley were David Boyer, Robert Bingham, and John McAllister. In Hill Valley, between Chestnut and Stony Ridge, were the Arthur and Bowker tracts, and in the Aughwick Valley was the Ripple tract and the Lewis Smalley tracts, down around what is now the Aughwick Mills. The T. T. Cromwell tract lay between what is now Shirleysburg and Orbisonia. The Warner tract embraced a large portion of what is now Shirleysburg borough, and the Sharrar tract lay west of the borough, while the Carothers tract lay southwest of the borough. John Lutz subsequently owned four hundred acres around the north and northwest of Shirleysburg. For the above early settlers we are indebted to Mrs. Ramsey, of Shirleysburg, who was born in 1802, and is a granddaughter of Joseph Long.



MAP OF FORT SHIRLEY

AND

ADJACENT TRACTS.

Among the other early settlers of Shirley township may be mentioned Revs. Christian Long and Peter Long, who were Dunkard preachers, also Rev. Christian Long, Jr., David Long, Abram Long, Sr., the Baker, King, and Galbraith families. Henry Osiel lived below Mount Union, near what is known as the Knox bridge, so named from the fact of Mr. Knox being killed at that place. Peggy McCracken, John Swoope, and Joshua Wheeler also lived in that part of the township.

Col. Postlethwaite was one of the early settlers and land-owners at Mount Union. He lived nearly opposite where the tannery is located. William Morris was the pioneer settler on the creek in the north part of the township. He built a mill and log house near where the old Shaver stone house now stands. Matthew Campbell settled along the river below Mount Union in 1790, and George Vanzant lived in 1790 where Peter Shaver now lives. What are now "Bell's Mills" were built in the latter part of the last century, and were owned by a Mr. Baker, and known for many years as "Baker's Mills." Among the pioneers of Hill Valley were Thomas Pollock, Peter Shaver, Joseph Booher, William Brown, Peter Snyder, Hezekiah Rickets, and Henry Rhodes. Maj. John Shaver settled first in Germany Valley, and in 1802 moved to near what is now Mount Union. Nicholas Shaver, son of John, was born in Germany Valley, April 27, 1801, and came to where he now lives or on the same farm when he was eleven months old. Mr. Shaver is still in the enjoyment of good health, and does his day's work with the rest of the boys, though in his eighty-second year.

Col. William Alexander, a Revolutionary soldier, died at the residence of his son, Randal Alexander, on Sunday afternoon, March 4, 1838, at an advanced age. He served as a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, and entered the service in the war of 1812 as a captain, and advanced to the rank of colonel. He was elected sheriff of Franklin County, and subsequently represented the citizens thereof in the Legislature. His remains were interred at Shirleysburg on the following Tuesday, in the presence of a large assemblage of his neighbors and friends, and with military honors.

Industries, Mills, and Manufactories of Shirleysburg.—Earthenware-Works, located on west side of Main Street, in the borough of Shirleysburg, was established in 1866 by George W. Hawker, who, with his son, D. P. Hawker, conducted the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware till April, 1871, when Mr. Hawker, Sr., died, leaving the business to his son, who is still engaged in the manufacture of pottery goods, and is also a large dealer in Ohio stoneware. Mr. Hawker's establishment is also located on the Ross tract. May 31, 1762, it was patented to Robert Coleman, Esq., subsequently purchased by John Cooper, and by him sold June 20, 1820, to Walter B. Hudson, and by Hudson to Clark, and in April, 1866, by James Clark and Mary I. Clark to G. W. and D. P. Hawker.

Drain, Tile, and Terra-Cotta Works.—Samuel Backus came to this town in 1824 or 1825, and established the pottery and earthenware business in the building next south of what is known as the "Mansion House," where he remained till 1839 or 1840, when he built the south end of what is now Phil Kabis' tile works, and removed to that place. He subsequently sold to Brewster, who continued the business for a few years, with Mr. Lutz as foreman. The property was sold in 1862 to G. W. Hawker, who, with his son, D. P. Hawker, continued the business till the spring of 1866, when Philip Kabis purchased and enlarged the property, and is now engaged in the manufacture of drain, tile, stoneware, and water-pipe.

Mills.—Like many other townships, Shirley has had its share of the milling business of the country, and still enjoys the possession of six saw- and four grist-mills. There is but one saw-mill in that part of the township known as Black Log Valley, one on Singer Run, one at the mouth of Hill Valley Run, one known as Sink saw-mill, east of Sandy Ridge, one at the mouth of Blue Ridge Run, and one on the Aughwick Creek below Shirleysburg.

Of the grist-mills, the old log mill, long since gone to decay, was the first in the township. It was located on Fort Run, a short distance above the present mill at Shirleysburg, and was built as early as 1800. It was on the McCammon property or tract, and sold to Dr. David Swine. His property was subsequently divided between his sons-in-law, one of whom was David Eby, who built the present mill at Shirleysburg in 1844, the old log mill having served its purpose till this time. The present grist-mill was subsequently purchased by James Brewster, and by him sold to the present owner, A. Heffner.

In 1833, Hezekiah Crownover built a log grist-mill on the Aughwick, about a mile below Shirleysburg. The old log subsequently gave way to a substantial frame mill, now owned by —— Minseberger. The Aughwick or brick mill was built by Eby & Madden, and sold in 1867 to George Schwein, and now owned by D. Rummell.

George Schwein (whose name was first changed to Swine, and now spelled by the family "Swane") was born in Germany, near the line of France, on the 30th day of May, 1811. He remained in the land of his birth until he was of age, or nearly so, as shown by his passport, or permit to leave the country, which is now in the hands of his family, and bears date May 2, 1832. He then went on board a sailing vessel at Havre de Grace (France), and after a voyage of three months landed in America. His uncle, Peter Schwein, had prior to this time emigrated to this country, and settled in Lancaster, Pa., where he studied medicine with Dr. Baird. When he was fitted to practice he went to Petersburg, in Huntingdon County, and opened an office. Here he remained until failing health com-

pelled him to leave a large and successful practice. He sold out in Petersburg, and in the Sinking Valley, in what is now Blair County, bought a farm, and was living on it when joined by his nephew George, whose first impulse on landing was naturally to wend his way to the home of his uncle Peter. He had no means whatever, and he hired out to his uncle to work on his farm. In 1830, Peter sold the farm, and coming into Shirley township bought the farm now owned by George Schwein, Jr. The uncle was unable to pay for the farm, and he turned it over to George, who paid for it and received a deed for the same. Peter's wife died before leaving Sinking Valley; he died on the farm in Shirley township. From the start thus made George became one of the most successful farmers and business men in the south part of Huntingdon County. He was a fine manager, and bought and paid for one farm only to buy and pay for another, until he had six fine farms. In 1867, Mr. Schwein bought, and until his death successfully managed the Aughwick grist-mill. He was a man of wonderful energy and of sterling integrity, and died Feb. 4, 1872, regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. He was a German Baptist, or Dunkard, and in his political views a Democrat, and held at different times township offices. His wife was Miss Mary Long, daughter of Rev. Peter Long and granddaughter of Peter Schwein, uncle of George. They had ten children, as follows: Peter, Mary, John, Annie, Susannah, George, Lizzie, David, Kate, and Rachel. Of these six are now living.

There was in the early part of this century a small distillery in what is now Shirleysburg, built by Samuel Williamson, who subsequently sold to John Lutz and James Ramsey, and by that firm sold to J. McDonald, who carried on the business for a few years, when it was finally abandoned, and the works went to decay.

In 1800, Thomas McVitty built a small tannery on the site occupied by Braun's tannery. It was subsequently owned and operated by Samuel McVitty, Edward Zanner, Andrew P. Wilson, William Johnson, John C. Lotts, and in 1881 purchased by L. A. Braun, who enlarged and increased the capacity of the tannery to eight thousand sides of leather per year, and added an eighteen horse-power engine, which since then has been the motive-power.

Merchants of Shirleysburg, Pioneer and Later.—The pioneer store in what is now Shirleysburg was in the days of the old Bedford Furnace. It was owned by T. T. Cromwell, and kept in the building on the east side of Main Street, opposite Depot Street or Bullet Lane, now owned by Calvin Williams and occupied by John Miller. William Harvey was Cromwell's clerk in the old store.

Rodney McKinstry was probably the next dispenser of the necessaries of life. His store was on the present site of D. P. Hawker's residence, east side of Main Street, next door south of Dr. McNite's. James Sherard was also one of the pioneer merchants of the then little town of Shirley.

Kimble A. Barton was another pioneer dispenser of codfish, molasses, tape, and calico. His was a combination establishment; that is, he kept "entertainment for man and beast," as well as delicacies for families. He occupied the building now known as the "Mansion House," on the west side of Main Street.

John Cooper was also among the pioneer merchants, and, to give a little more dignity to the business, occupied the "brick store" building opposite the tannery.

George Ramsey was in the mercantile business here from 1820 to 1832, in the brick house now occupied by Mrs. Harrison.

James Lyon was also a merchant here from 1825 to 1833, in the building now owned and occupied by David Lutz, Esq. He was succeeded in business by John Lutz.

William Pollard kept store here from 1829 to 1832. Duffield & Elliott opened a store here in 1825, and continued the business for two or three years.

Lutz was succeeded in the mercantile business by John Long, in 1825. He afterwards became associate judge of Huntingdon County.

John Brewster commenced business here in 1834, in the brick house now occupied by the family of the late Judge Leas. He subsequently moved his goods to the building now occupied by J. A. Kerr as a store.

John was succeeded in the Leas building by James Brewster, and Jan. 2, 1840, the store was destroyed by fire, causing not only a loss of property but the death of three persons,—Mrs. Brewster, mother of James, Robert, son of Henry Brewster, and Miss Mitchell, a hired girl, who were burned in the building.

Madden & Lutz were for a time doing business in a brick building west side of Main Street, subsequently destroyed by fire.

Benjamin and William B. Leas commenced the mercantile business here in 1836, and continued until 1842 when the firm-name was changed to G. & B. Leas, William B. Leas retiring. This latter firm continued for several years. William B. Leas was again engaged in mercantile business, and subsequently in the tanning business.

Among the pioneer merchants we find the name of William Clark. His store was on east side of Main Street, lower end. He was here from 1812 to 1815. John Owen was also one of the pioneer merchants of Shirley. Joseph Goshorn was also one of Shirley's early merchants.

Judge Long was here again as a merchant after concluding his official duties, and remained in the business until old age compelled him to retire from active service.

In 1840 a Mr. Johnson commenced the store business here, and remained for a few years, when he was succeeded by William Brewster.

Dr. Lightner built the store building now occupied by J. A. Kerr in 1856, and together with George

Askin commenced the mercantile business, where they remained for several years, when they were succeeded by the Leas firm.

William A. Freaker built the brick house next north of the Mansion House, which he occupied as a residence; also built the store-house next north of his residence, in which he kept store during the war of 1861, and was succeeded by a Mr. Pratt for one or two years.

The present merchants of Shirleysburg are J. A. Kerr, G. W. Cornelius, who keeps in the old Benjamin Leas store-house, W. H. Brewster, in the old store-house built by Jamison, and D. H. Miller, east side Main Street, opposite the old Freaker store. There are also two or three groceries, ice-cream- and candy-shops.

Taverns.—Among the pioneer institutions of Shirleysburg none were more prominent than the old time-honored hostelries, presided over by the ever-genial Boniface of pioneer days. He was always at hand; welcoming his guests with a smile and a warm grasp of the hand, ready to entertain them with a good story, a glass of hot flip, or a square meal. Among the number prior to or at the beginning of the present century we find the names of Samuel Singer and James Kelley. They were both here from before 1800 to 1812 or 1813, and kept tavern in the long building east side of Main Street, opposite J. M. Clark's tailor-shop. This was one of the then popular resorts or headquarters for the sporting fraternity of "ye olden time." Horse-racing, dog-fighting, wrestling-matches, and not infrequently a trial of the "manly art" was indulged in; especially if the parties had formed a conflicting opinion regarding the affections of some neighbor's pretty daughter; then would come the tug of war, the old-fashioned ring would be formed by the assembled crowd, and the best man would win.

As before stated among the pioneer merchants, Kimble A. Barton was also one of the pioneer tavern-keepers. He was here at the same time, or soon after Singer and Kelley. His was the Mansion House,—a big name for a small town and tavern. Nevertheless, he was as popular as a landlord as any in the valley of the Aughwick.

For notoriety circumstances brought John Megary to the front. He was a "character," not bad by any means. His first "Café de Hôte" was on the corner of the alley south of the Mansion. Here, on the old frame, was heard the creaking of his sign-board for several years, upon which was painted in legible form "Entertainment for Man and Beast." He removed a short distance north, and kept his house of entertainment upon the site now occupied by either the house or store that Freaker built. While here Mr. Megary became involved to such an extent that Constable McDonald was required to call in a legal capacity and demand payment of outstanding obligations or suffer the sale of personal property, either of which Mr. Megary objected to in such manner that it caused a collision between Mr. Megary and the officer of the law. In adjusting the difficulty Mr. Megary sustained a fracture of his jaw-bone, which resulted in his death within a few days after the little misunderstanding between himself and the constable.

John Cooper was not only one of the early merchants but also a tavern-keeper. His hotel was in the same building with his store, opposite the present tannery.

A Mr. Palmer was one of the very early tavern-keepers of Shirley. He was here as early as 1800, and kept on the corner where Esquire Lutz now lives. Paul Donahue kept tavern for a short time on the site of Sam Clark's old blacksmith-shop.

From 1844 to 1848 the place where Thomas Landis now lives was a tavern kept by —— McElheny.

The present taverns are the Franklin House, kept by Peter X. Burkit, on east side upper end of Main Street, and the old Mansion House, farther down town.

Blacksmiths, Tailors, Wheelwrights.—Blacksmithing in its various branches was carried on quite extensively at Shirley in earlier part of the present century, and among the disciples of Tubal Cain in this place we find John Miller and Samuel Clark, who were then doing quite an extensive business, employing several persons each. Miller's shop stood on the site now occupied by —— Douglas' confectionery-store. Miller was succeeded by James Clark, brother of Samuel Clark, of whom he had learned the trade. Samuel Clark's shop occupied the site opposite the residence of G. Withington, lower end of Main Street.

Henry Myers, now living, aged seventy-six, was one of the pioneer blacksmiths of Shirleysburg.

Week & Frank carried on an extensive business in blacksmithing here from 1840 to 1850.

The present blacksmiths are T. B. Landis, Henry Myers, and W. H. Baird.

Shirleysburg has not been without its tailors as well as other tradesmen. We find among the early knights of the shears and thimble James Cameron, John Prosser, Robert Findley, and in 1828 Peter Myers was making "fits" in Shirleysburg, and in 1832 there was Robert Jeffries. Next came John Withington, and in 1839, J. M. Clark, who built a shop in 1840, where he is still engaged at his trade, also performing the duties of burgess of the borough of Shirleysburg.

The pioneer wheelwrights of Shirleysburg were Isaac Burns, whose shop was between the old John Cooper's tavern and store and Sharrar's cabinet-shop, and James Templeton's wheelwright-shop, next to the old Cromwell store. Templeton worked here for many years, and was buried at this place. Joseph Harvey was a chairmaker, and had his shop in with Templeton. Mr. Nead succeeded Harvey in the chair business in 1836.

As near as can be ascertained the pioneer postmaster of Shirleysburg was James Lyon. The present

postmaster is J. A. Kerr. Population of the town, according to the census of 1880, was two hundred and ninety-six.

Physicians.—We have been furnished a list of the physicians past and present by Dr. W. P. McNite, as follows: The pioneer doctor was a Mr. Loughran, who remained but a few years, and was succeeded by Dr. Scott; Dr. J. G. Lightner came in 1821, and remained till 1853; Dr. D. Ahl came in 1853, and remained but one year; Dr. M. J. McKinnon came in 1854, and remained till 1860. Dr. William P. McNite located here in 1861, having purchased and fitted up an office in the brick building erected for, and occupied a few years as the "Juniata Academy," where he is still located, and in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice; Dr. J. R. Fleming located in Shirleysburg, where he is still in practice. The following physicians located and remained here but a short time each: Walter Moore (left in 1842), Jacob Reighard, —— Applebough, —— Thompson, —— Butsdorf, W. O. Baldwin, M. Eby, M. Spanogle, Rowan Clark, Robert Baird, J. G. Long, John Flickinger, —— Stewart, —— Brubaker, W. Brewster, W. H. Kerr, J. J. Meols, —— Baker, B. F. Gehrett, H. H. Rush, and J. J. Dohlen.

William McNite was born in Dublin township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., of Scotch-Irish parents, July 20, 1790. The death of his parents when he was a child left him homeless, and he was bound out to James Morton, who was to give him six months' schooling. He remained with Mr. Morton until he was of age. His mother was a Miss Berry. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the United States cavalry, in which he served six months, when he was discharged on account of fracture of the skull caused by being thrown from his horse. In 1855, Mr. McNite received from the government a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land. On the 18th day of March, 1823, he married Miss Matilda Hudson, of Dublin township, who died on the 23d of the next September. He came to Shirleysburg about 1824, and erected a distillery, which he carrried on until 1828 or 1829. The distillery was kept in operation until 1841, when it was abandoned, and the building has long since been torn away. For his second wife he married Miss Elinor Postlethwaite on the 28th day of May, 1828, and they at once settled on a farm he owned in Cromwell township, in said county. On this farm their oldest child, Thomas I., was born, May 27, 1830, and they remained there until 1832, when they moved to an adjoining farm in Shirley township, on which they lived twenty-two years. During this period he held at different times all the offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. In 1854 he moved into Shirleysburg, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 6, 1867, during which time he held all the different borough offices. Of free schools and education generally he was an ardent supporter, and with the hope of advancing the latter in his vicinity he built in 1852, in Shirleysburg, the Juniata Academy, which flourished a few years, and then was abandoned.

Elinor, his wife, was a daughter of Col. William and Elizabeth Postlethwaite, who came from Carlisle, Pa., to Wayne township, Mifflin Co., Pa., where they remained until 1798 or 1799, when they moved into the adjoining township of Shirley, now Mount Union borough, where he died in 1832, leaving his widow with eight children. She died in 1841, aged eighty-four years. Col. Postlethwaite's grandfather came from England and settled in Lancaster, Pa., in an early day, and in his house the first court of said county was held. The colonel's father was twice married, the first time to Miss Hannah Wright, by whom he had three children, two sons (John and William) and a daughter named Susan, who died young. John married and went to Jefferson County, Pa., where his descendants still live. The colonel's father then married Miss Irvin, sister of his son William's wife, by whom he had two sons, Thomas I. and Samuel, and three daughters, Mary, Jane, and Elizabeth. Thomas I. married Elizabeth Drake, Samuel married Nancy Corbett, Elizabeth was married to James Drake. The remaining two girls were married, one to Elliott, the other to Mr. Dorland, and moved to Ohio. Elizabeth, wife of William Postlethwaite and mother of Elinor, was born in County Derry, Ireland. Her great-grandfather was one of the defenders of Castle Derry. She had two older sisters, one the second wife of the colonel's father. Jane married a Mr. Coulter, of Mifflin County, in which county she died. They had one brother, Thomas Irvin, who was born in New Jersey in 1760. He never married, but made his home with his sister until she died, in 1841, when he made his home with his niece Elinor, at whose house he died in 1851, aged ninety-one years.

William and Elizabeth Postlethwaite's children were John, born June 16, 1781, married Martha Campbell, who was born in Ireland. They had a large family. Both he and his wife died in 1861, in Warren County, Ill. Jane, born March 10, 1793, died in infancy; Thomas, born Feb. 24, 1793. He married Ann Dorland, by whom he had thirteen children. He died in 1862, in Mifflin County. Hannah, born March 10, 1787, and married Mathew Campbell, who was also born in Ireland. They had a large family. She died in Warren County, Ill., in 1875. William, born April 10, 1789, married Lydia Macklin. The result of this union was one daughter. William died in Huntingdon County in October, 1826. His wife died in 1882, in McVeytown, Mifflin Co., aged eighty-seven years. Their daughter, whose name was Elizabeth, was born in 1823, in Mount Union. She married James Baker, of Indiana. She is now a widow, and resides with her cousin, William P. McNite, in Shirleysburg. She has one son and a daughter living. Elizabeth, born Jan. 5, 1791. She

W. P. McKite M. D.

married Jonathan Doyle, and died in April, 1831, leaving seven children. Of these, two girls were taken by their grandmother, one by an uncle, Barton Thomas, and two girls, Isabel and Josephine, by their Aunt Elinor McNite. Elinor, born April 10, 1793, in Wayne township, Mifflin Co. She married William McNite, as above set forth. They had two children, viz., Thomas I., hereinbefore mentioned, who in his boyhood attended the common schools of the neighborhood. When old enough he attended the Tuscarora Academy, in Juniata County, Pa., also at the Millwood and Juniata Academies, in Huntingdon County. In September, 1855, he entered the sophomore class at Jefferson College, and graduated therefrom in August, 1858. He remained unmarried, and died April 30, 1865. William P., second son of William and Elinor McNite, was born in Shirley township, Aug. 31, 1832. As soon as old enough he was sent to the common schools, which he attended until 1849, when he became a student for two terms of the Millwood Academy. During the following winter he taught a district school. He then attended one session of the White Hall Academy, in Cumberland County, Pa., then three years at the Juniata Academy, then entered the junior class, second session, of Jefferson College, Washington County, Pa., and graduated therefrom in August, 1857. He at once commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of M. J. McKinnon, M.D. He attended two full courses of lectures in Philadelphia, at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated March 15, 1860. The succeeding May he opened an office in Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland Co., where he remained eighteen months. He then located in Shirleysburg, where he has since remained. In politics the doctor is a Democrat, as his ancestors had ever been. He has held the office of burgess, Town Council, and treasurer several terms. He is now serving the fifteenth year as school director and treasurer of the school board. For nearly fifteen years he has been almshouse physician. He has been several times a delegate to Democratic State Conventions, also to congressional and senatorial conferences, and to county conventions for twenty years. In August, 1873, he was nominated by the Democratic County Convention for coroner, and elected over his Republican competitor, Hon. John La Porte, by two hundred and seventy-three majority, receiving the highest vote of any Democrat on the ticket. In August, 1874, he was nominated by his party for the office of representative in the State Legislature, and in October following elected by seven hundred and eight majority, again receiving the highest vote of any Democrat on the county ticket. He served on the centennial bills and accounts and geological committees. His mother (Elinor) died Oct. 20, 1878.

Susannah Postlethwaite was born July 15, 1795, and married Charles Barton. She had two children, a daughter and son. The family moved to Lamar County, Texas, where she died in 1863. Jane was born Feb. 24, 1798. She married Alexander Doyle, by whom she had one daughter, Julia, who married Thomas McC. Lemon, and lives in Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa. She has no children. Jane married first Alexander Doyle, and was left a widow. Married for her second husband T. H. Caldwell, and died in November, 1855. To them were born three children, viz., William (killed in the army during the Rebellion), Margaret, married M. Loudon, and Elinor Jane, married Henry Bayha. Jane died in 1865, of fever, in Armstrong County; and Joseph, born Jan. 24, 1800, and killed by the cars below Mount Union in October, 1863. The children of William and Elizabeth Postlethwaite were all members of the Presbyterian Church. William and Elinor McNite were also for many years members of the Presbyterian Church.

The township officers in Shirley have been as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

1789, William Swan, John Ruttas; 1790, Jacob Gaushour, Isaac Sharra; 1791, James Somerville, Samuel McCamin; 1792, John Donohough, John Reaugh; 1793, James Carmichael, Nicholas Shaver; 1794, Charles Prosser, Charles Boyle; 1795, William Stevens, Samuel Wharton; 1796, Jacob Glass, Samuel Sandersond; 1797, Lodwick Tommerman, Baltzer Copenhoven; 1798, Peter Baker, Hezekiah Rickets; 1799, Thomas Cromwell, Martin Stenger; 1800, Lewis Smalley, Gaven Clugage; 1801, Isaac Morgan, Peter Shaver; 1802, Isaac Sharra, Jacob Lutz; 1803, Abraham Len, Gasper Booher; 1804, John Palmer, Adam Sharra; 1805, James Carothers, Daniel McConahy; 1806, James Young, Peter Sharett; 1807, Christian Long, John Swope; 1808, W. Postlethwaite, Ad. Lynd; 1809, Abraham Baker, Benedict Stephens; 1810, John Sharra, Samuel Roham; 1811, Jonathan Doyle, James Manison; 1816, John Miller, Henry Roberts; 1817, Harmanus Ord, David Johns; 1818, Peter Sheaver, John Cooper; 1819, Andrew McIntire, James Thompson; 1820, Andrew McIntire, James Shaver; 1822, William Postlethwaite, Jonathan Doyle; 1823, William Clark, Jonathan Doyle; 1824, William Clark, Andrew McIntire; 1825, John Shutz, Isaac Morgan; 1826, Isaac Morgan, John Lutz; 1827, John Lutz, John Shaver; 1828, Jacob Shaver, Samuel Campbell; 1829, Samuel Campbell, Jacob Sharrer; 1830, David N. Carothers, George Eby; 1831, William Likely, John Wakefield; 1832, John Bollinger, William McNite; 1833, Hugh Doyle, William McNite; 1834, Abraham Long, H. Doyle; 1835, ——, ——; 1836, John Shaver, Samuel Lutz; 1837, —— ——; 1838, Isaac Shaver, John Potts; 1839, —— ——; 1840, John Garver, Samuel McKinstry; 1841, George Aby, John Shaver; 1842, John Morrison, John Long; 1843, Joseph Miller, James King; 1844, George Bowman, Samuel Shaver; 1845, Jacob Shaffer, George Swine; 1846, William Morrison, John Garvin; 1847, T. A. Smelker, J. W. Galbraith; 1848, William McNite, Samuel Rover; 1849, Peter Bare, Benjamin Leas; 1850, Randall Alexander, John Garver; 1851, Samuel McVitty, Samuel Booher; 1852, Isaac Sharrer, William Briggs; 1853, Thomas A. Smelker, Nicholas Shaver; 1854, Joseph Rhodes, John Douglass; 1855, John Garver, Peter Shaver; 1856, John Price, A. Carothers; 1857, F. Harmany, G. T. Wakefield; 1858, Jacob Spanogle, Samuel Shaver; 1859, Thomas Huling, Benjamin Garver; 1860, Isaac Swoope, John Alexander; 1861, Thomas A. Smelker, John Shope; 1862, William Buckley, John Harncane; 1863, David Shaffer, Elijah Aultz; 1864, J. C. Davis, David Long; 1865, Benjamin Garver, Joseph R. Parsons; 1866, David Shaffer, J. J. Robinson; 1867, Daniel Beck, William Morgan; 1868, Henry S. Dell, Thomas H. Huling; 1869, Richard Hall, Joseph Parsons, James Parmer; 1870, John Hereneame, J. E. Garner; 1872, J. Moffit, J. Shope; 1873, —— ——; 1874, Jesse Shope, C. Rhoades; 1875, Robert Gifford, David Runk; 1876, R. Gifford, Job Shaffer; 1877, Isaac Miller, J. L. Houck; 1878, Peter Shaver, Joseph Kough, Wesley Morgan, Isaac Miller; 1879, Joshua Baird, J. L. Houck, E. B. Hereneame, J. E. Shope; 1880, E. B. Hereneame, J. Shope, Peter Shaver, R. M. Wakefield; 1881, R. M. Wakefield, Samuel Bowman, Enoch Lutz, Jerre Shope.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1789, Samuel McMath, William Morris; 1790, James Galbraith, Jacob Sharra; 1791, James Clugage. Samuel Ireland; 1792, Samuel McCamen, Jacob Sharra; 1793, John Ventries, Hugh Arthurs; 1794, Jonathan Doyle, Adam Lynd; 1795, Joshua Davis, Henry Warner; 1796, William Love, Jonathan Doyle; 1797, Henry Hoshel, Benj. Jenkins; 1798, Charles Prosser, Joseph Long; 1799, Henry Bateson, Garven Clugage; 1800, Casper Booker, Joseph Galloway; 1801, Lodewick Zimmerman, Adam Sharra; 1802, John Donahe, W. Postlethwaite; 1803, James Carothers, John Shaver; 1804, Henry Funk, Richard Doyle; 1805, Isaac Shaw, Henry Warner; 1806, Thomas Magan, Russel Thompson; 1807, Christian Long, John Sharra; 1808, Peter Seachrist, Henry Hoshel; 1809, Jacob Shaver, Christian Long; 1810, Hezekiah Rickets, Jonathan Doyle; 1816, Charles Prosser, Samuel Rord; 1822, Henry Irwin, John Shaver; 1823, Henry Wharton, Samuel Carothers; 1824, John Wakefield, Andrew McIntire; 1825, Jesse Holliworth, Christian Long; 1826, William Harvey, James Oliver; 1827, William Harvey, David Etnire; 1828, Henry Rhods, Thomas Barton; 1829, Thomas Barton, Henry Rhoads; 1830, Hugh Doyle, William Morrison; 1831, Samuel H. Bell, John Morrison; 1832, James Ramsey, William Pollock; 1833, George Ord, John Long; 1834, William McNite, Samuel Ord; 1835, —— ——; 1836, David C. Ross, Dawson Smally; 1837, —— ——; 1838, Joseph Miller, Hezekiah Rickets; 1839, —— ——; 1840, William Reed, Samuel P. Wallace; 1841, John Morrison, John Shaver; 1842, Samuel McKintry, James King; 1843, Hezekiah Rickets, John Garner; 1844, Peter Etnier, Samuel Shaver; 1845, William Morrison, William Shaffer; 1846, T. H. Huling, O. Etnire; 1847, Jacob Rikard, Samuel Lutz; 1848, John Douglass, Anthony Foust; 1849, Nicholas Shaver, Abraham Carothers; 1850, William McNite, Samuel McVitty; 1851, George Eby, Thomas Smelker; 1852, H. Rickets, J. Garver; 1853, J. Garver, Samuel Shaver; 1854, John Long, William Morrison; 1855, J. C. Sechler, —— ——; 1856, John Foster, G. McLoughlin.

CONSTABLES.

1789, Andrew Michael; 1790, James Logan; 1791, Nicholas Shaver; 1792, William Morris; 1793, Hezekiah Rickets; 1794, John Donahe; 1795, James Carothers; 1796–97, William Stevens; 1798, Adam Sharra; 1799, Charles Prosser; 1800, Henry Hoshel; 1801, Samuel Wharton; 1802, George King; 1803, Joseph Galloway; 1804, Jonathan Doyle; 1805, Garvin Clugage; 1806, Jacob Lutz; 1807, Martin Hinger; 1808, Lewis Smalley; 1809, Gasper Bougher; 1810, Abraham Baker; 1811, Thomas Cromwell; 1812, Peter Sheaver; 1813, Benedict Stevens; 1814, Reese Thompson; 1815, James Morrison; 1816, James Oliver; 1817, John Shaver; 1818, Samuel Rora; 1819, Rodney McKinsthy; 1820, James McDonald; 1821, William Harvey; 1822, Thomas Parton; 1823, George A. Palmer; 1824, Joseph Ricketts, James Ramsey; 1825, James Ramsey; 1826, James Ramsey; 1827, John Finley; 1828–29, William Pollock; 1830, William McNite; 1831–34, John Jamison; 1835, David N. Carothers; 1836, Abraham L. Fink; 1837, John Taylor; 1838, John Shaffer; 1839, John Price; 1840, Nathan Rickets; 1841–42, Nathan Rickets; 1843–44, Samuel McKinstry; 1845, William McGarvey; 1846, Elliott Robley; 1847–49, William McGarvey; 1850, William McNite; 1851, William Morrison; 1852, Benjamin Bowman; 1853, William Myers; 1854, George Smith; 1855–57, W. Weaver; 1858, J. Alexander; 1859–60, Jacob Lutz; 1861, James R. Thompson; 1862, Abraham Grove; 1863, David Flasher; 1864, Elias Rodgers; 1865, Isaac Smith; 1866–68, Benjamin Davis; 1869, Jacob K. Peterson; 1870–71, M. Everett; 1872, D. C. Fleck; 1873, G. W. Withington; 1874–75, D. S. Snyder; 1876, John P. Davis; 1877–81, David S. Snyder.

CHAPTER LII.

BOROUGH OF SHIRLEYSBURG.

Civil Organization.—By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at its annual session in the winter of 1836–37, the borough of Shirleysburg was erected as follows:

"SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That the town of Shirleysburg in the county of Huntingdon shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called Shirleysburg, and shall be compressed within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a post on the western line of Main Street, forty feet south of the extreme southern boundary of a lot of Benedict Stevens, on the lands of Alexander Dysart, north eighty-seven and one-half degrees west eleven perches to a post; thence, by land of Alexander Dysart, Jesse Hollingsworth, Walter B. Hudson,[1] and James Moore, two and one-half degrees east sixty-four perches to lands of James Oliver; thence north seventy-four degrees west eight and five-tenths perches to a post; thence, by land of James Oliver, John Lutz, H. Irvine's heirs, and lands of John Lutz, north two and one-half degrees east seventy-seven perches to a post; thence south seventy-eight degrees east eight and five-tenths perches to a post, and line of back street; thence north two and one-half degrees east twenty-six and six-tenths perches to a post; thence south eighty-seven and one-half degrees east eleven perches to line of Main Street; thence, by said street, north two and one-half degrees east twenty-one perches to public ground for school and meeting-house, so as to embrace said building; thence eighty-seven and one-half degrees east three perches to a post; thence south two and one-half degrees west twenty-one perches on the eastern line of Main Street to a post; thence south eighty-seven and one-half degrees east eleven and seven-tenths perches to a post on lands of John Lutz; thence, by lands of John Lutz and James Oliver to line of McVitty's heirs, south two and one-half degrees west one hundred and three perches; thence south seventy-four degrees east three perches to a post; thence, by land of James Oliver and McVitty's heirs, south two and one-half degrees west thirteen perches to line of Charles Barton; thence south twenty-four degrees east ten and five-tenths perches to a post, south two and one-half degrees west thirteen and five-tenths perches to a post; thence, by lands of Thomas Barton, north seventy-four degrees west to a post and line of back street; thence south two and one-half degrees west thirty-two perches to a post on land of Thomas Barton; thence, by lands of said Barton, north eighty-seven and one-half degrees west to Main Street, fourteen and seven-tenths perches, to place of beginning."

Section II. defines the time, place, names, and manner of electing the several officers of the borough.

Section III. defines the name and style of the borough as "the burgess and council of Shirleysburg," also defines regulations, liabilities, etc.

Section IV. affixes penalties to be imposed upon persons elected to office and then refuse to serve; also provides that no person shall be compelled to serve more than one term.

Section V. provides for oath of burgess, Council, and clerk, and manner of entering upon the duties of each.

Section VI. relates to the power of Town Council, also to mode and limit of taxation.

Section VII. relates to duty of town clerk.

Section VIII. relates to treasurer's bond.

Section IX. relates to the accounting of moneys, and settlement by the different officers of borough.

Section X. relates to notice of election.

Section XI. makes the burgess, president of the Council, and treasurer, or any two of them, a court of appeal, and defines the powers of borough collector.

Section XII. relates to filling vacancy in absence of the burgess.

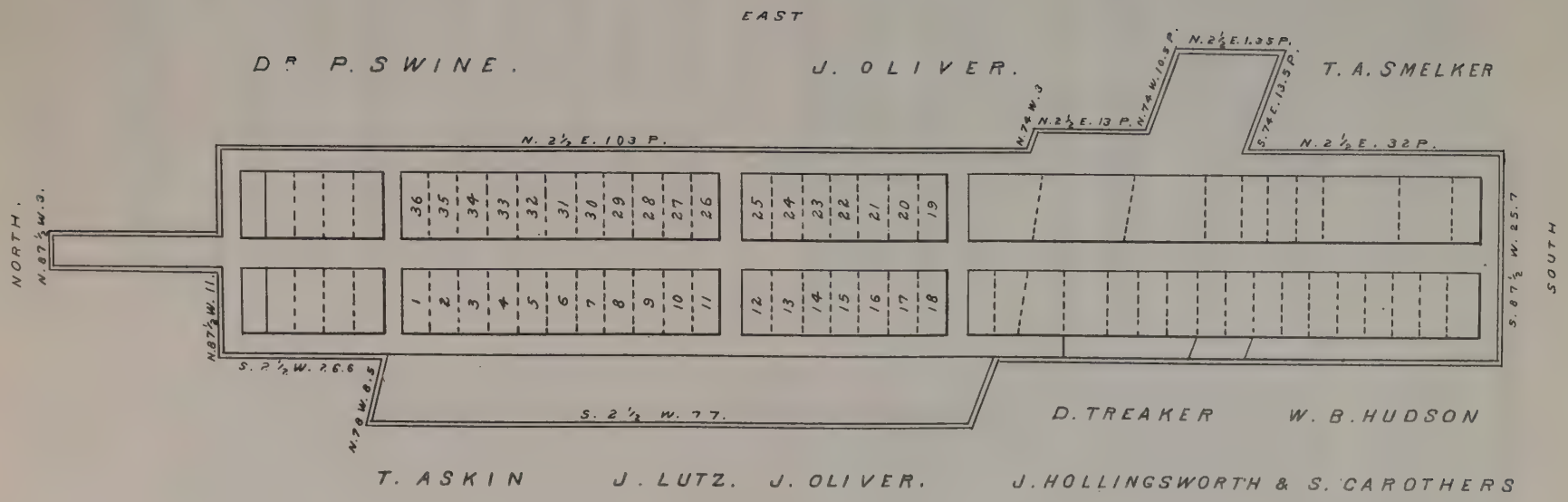
Section XIII. requires three officers present at any meeting to form a quorum.

SECT. XIV.—"John Lutz and James Ramsey, of said town, or either of them, shall publish and superintend the first election of borough officers on the first Friday of April next after the passage of this act, at the place appointed by law for holding the election for said borough, and they are hereby directed to give five days' notice, by advertisements as before directed in other cases of election, of the time and place of holding the same.

At the session of the General Assembly in 1842 supplemental acts were passed relating to this borough as follows:

"SECT. XXIV.—That the qualified electors of the borough of Shirleysburg, in the county of Huntingdon, shall annually, at the same time

[1] Hudson was a surveyor and justice of the peace.


EAST
DR P. SWINE.
J. OLIVER.
T. A. SMELKER
N. 2½ E. 1.25 P.
N. 74 W. 10.5 P.
N. 74 W. 3
N. 2½ E. 13 P.
S. 74 E. 13.5 P.
N. 2½ E. 103 P.
N. 2½ E. 32 P.
NORTH.
N. 87½ W. 3.
N. 87½ W. 11.
S. 87½ W. 25.7
SOUTH
36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26
25 24 23 22 21 20 19
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
S. 2½ W. 26.6
N. 7 W. 6.5
S. 2½ W. 77.
D. TREAKER
W. B. HUDSON
T. ASKIN
J. LUTZ.
J. OLIVER.
J. HOLLINGSWORTH & S. CAROTHERS
WEST.

ORIGINAL PLAN OF SHIRLEYSBURG, HUNTINGDON CO., PA.

Engraved Expressly for this Work.

and place where they meet to choose their borough officers, elect two reputable citizens in said borough, and return their names to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, one of whom shall be appointed by said court constable for said borough for one year in the same manner, with like power and authority, and subject in every respect to all the provisions of the existing laws relative to constables throughout this commonwealth.

"SEC. XXV.—That all the lands situate between the western boundary line of said borough and the Aughwick Creek, including lands of W. B. Hudson, David Freaker, heirs of John Oliver (deceased), John Lutz, and Thomas Askin, be and the same constitute a part, and included in the territorial limits of said borough."

"SEC. XXVI.—That from and after the passage of this act the borough of Shirleysburg shall constitute a separate school district, and to be subject to all laws relative to a general system of education by common schools within this commonwealth."

Several other supplemental sections relating to this borough have been passed, not materially changing the foregoing.

The names of original lot-owners in Shirleysburg were as follows:

Miss Barton's lot on west side Main Street, containing $1\frac{1}{10}$ lot of 60 by 140 feet.

David Freaker, lot on west side Main Street, containing $1\frac{3}{4}$ lot of 60 by 140 feet.

James Oliver, lot on east side of Main Street, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ lots of 60 by 140 feet.

Samuel McVitty, lot on east side of Main Street, containing $3\frac{7}{10}$ lots of 60 by 140 feet.

Dr. James Spoor, lot on east side of Main Street, containing $2\frac{7}{10}$ lots of 60 by 140 feet.

Charles Barton, lot on east side Main Street, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lot of 60 by 140 feet.

Mr. Collins, lot on east side Main Street, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ lot of 60 by 140 feet.

David Ely occupies 141 perches, being part of back street on the east and west not opened.

James Oliver occupies 49 perches, being part of back street (that is 37 perches on east and 12 on west.)

David Freaker occupies 20.2 perches, being part of back street on the west.

Walter B. Hudson occupies 48.5 perches, being part of back street on the west.

Jesse Hollingsworth occupies 20.3 perches, being part of back street on the west.

Samuel Carothers occupies 85.4 perches, being part of back street on the west.

Thomas A. Smelker occupies 100 perches, being part of back street on east and south.

Charles Barton occupies 193 perches, being part of back street and back lot on east also.

Samuel McVitty occupies 55.3 perches, being part of back street and back lot on east also.

Thomas Askin, John Lutz, the Methodist Church, and James Oliver have in back lots belonging to the borough 4 acres and 14 perches nett measure.

The balance of the borough is represented in lots 60 feet in front by 140 feet deep.

Walter B. Hudson has $1\frac{1}{2}$ lots on west side Main Street, on which his dwelling-house now stands.

Joseph Harvey has 2 lots on east side Main Street, on which his dwelling-house stands.

Barton's $2\frac{1}{2}$ lots (grass) on east side Main Street, on which his dwelling-house stands.

The following will be found a complete list of burgesses from 1837 to 1882, inclusive, and the years in which they were elected and served:

John Lutz, 1837, 1841, 1854; Dr. James G. Lightner, 1838–40; Benjamin Leas, 1842–44; Maize S. Harrison, 1845–46, 1855, 1861, 1871; William B. Leas, 1847, 1856, 1877; Jesse Hollingsworth, 1848, 1850, 1858; Isaac Clugston, 1849; Thomas Askin, 1851; George Leas, 1852, 1864; John W. Withington, 1853; William McNite, 1857, 1862; Joel Tompkins, 1859–60, 1867; Samuel Backus, 1863; Henry Brewster, 1865; William Harvey, 1866; John H. Lightner, 1868; D. P. Hawker, 1869; William P. McNite, 1870–73, 1878; D. A. Zimmerman, 1874; John Cobert, 1875; John M. Clark, 1876, 1882; John C. Lotz, 1879; W. H. Sharrar, 1880–81.

TOWN COUNCIL.

1837, Thomas Askin, John Price, Jacob Rikard, Thomas Barton, Jesse Hollingsworth; 1838, Jesse Hollingsworth, John Price, Maize S. Harrison, James Ramsey, William B. Leas; 1839, J. Hollingsworth, Thomas A. Smelker, John Price, William B. Leas, Abraham L. Funk; 1840, W. B. Leas, A. L. Funk, James Ramsey, M. S. Harrison, John Price; 1841, Samuel Backus, Samuel McVitty, David Fraker, J. Hollingsworth, Thomas Askin; 1842, M. S. Harrison, A. L. Funk, James Clark, James B. Pergrin, Robert Harvey; 1843, M. S. Harrison, Samuel Backus, John M. Clark, Britton E. Collins, Robert Harvey; 1844, B. E. Collins, John W. Withington, M. S. Harrison, W. B. Leas, Henry Brewster; 1845, Thomas Askin, Jesse Hollingsworth, William Boggs, William B. Leas, Benjamin Leas; 1846, John W. Withington, John M. Clark, Samuel Carothers, James Ramsey, Elijah Aultz; 1847, John Lacey, James R. Brewster, A. O. Brown, Samuel Bowman, J. Hollingsworth; 1848, William B. Leas, M. S. Harrison, James S. McElheney, James G. Doyle, A. O. Brown; 1849, John M. Clark, J. W. Withington, George Leas, William B. Leas, John S. Buck; 1850, Ephraim Doyle, John S. Buck, J. S. McElheney, George Leas, John More; 1851, James Clark, J. C. Moore, Joseph G. Goshon, Samuel Backus, J. B. Pergrin; 1852, Samuel Bowman, T. N. Barton, J. G. Goshon, Benjamin Long, Peter Bowman; 1853, Ephraim Doyle, Isaac Clugston, B. Long, J. G. Goshon, T. N. Barton; 1854, J. Hollingsworth, M. S. Harrison, S. Bowman, William Dodds, Levi A. Myers; 1855, William B. Leas, John Hicks, Samuel L. Glasgow, George Askin, W. O. Baldwin; 1856, E. Doyle, Levi A. Myers, William Harvey, M. S. Harrison, John Brewster; 1857, Henry Brewster, E. Doyle, J. M. Clark, William Drake, Thomas McGarvey; 1858, E. Doyle, J. M. Clark, James W. Galbraith, William A. Fraker, Henry Brewster; 1859, John H. Lightner, J. W. Galbraith, Isaac Sharrar, Samuel Backus, William Harvey; 1860, J. H. Lightner, J. Hollingsworth, David P. Harvey, Daniel Myers, John Wicks; 1861, Henry Myers, Joseph Rickets, A. A. Shannon, George W. Whittaker, D. P. Harvey; 1862, Thomas McNite, William Drake, Peter Burkit, Thomas I. Briggs, Thomas McGarvey; 1863, Adam Bryan, John M. Clark, John C. Lotz, W. B. Leas, Jesse Hollingsworth; 1864, B. I. Devor, W. H. Brewster, John H. Lightner, R. M. Johnson, William A. Fraker; 1865, George Leas, J. C. Lotz, Jesse Hollingsworth, William Harvey, W. B. Leas; 1866, Joseph H. Cornelius, M. S. Harrison, G. W. Hawker, P. Burkit, Robert B. Harvey; 1867, D. P. Hawker, R. H. Wharton, Henry Myers, Peter Burkit, George Leas; 1868, William Drake, G. W. Hawker, William Harvey, J. C. Lotz, George Leas; 1869, John M. Goodman, Henry Myers, George Leas, Philip Kabis, John Jacobs; 1870, D. P. Hawker, Philip Kabis, Henry Myers, D. W. Pergrin, James A. Doyle; 1871, William Drake, Gwin M. Harvey, G. Withington, George Leas, William H. Brewster; 1872, David H. Miller, J. C. Lotz, E. J. Pergrin, W. H. Harris, J. A. Kerr, William A. Fraker; 1873, Philip Kabis, David Douglas, R. B. Kerr, Henry Myers, E. J. Pergrin, William H. Sharer; 1874, David Douglas, David H. Miller, George E. Jacobs, Ephraim Eyler, P. Kabis, Thomas I. Briggs; 1875, George Withington, D. A. Zimmerman, D. P. Harvey, Peter Burkit, Charles Bowersox, W. H. Brewster; 1876, P. Kabis, G. Withington, W. H. Brewster, Daniel Myers, William H. Sharer; 1877, J. C. Lotz, P. Kabis, David Douglas, A. C. Gray, Jacob R. Isenberg, W. H. Sharer; 1878, W. H. Sharer, D. B. Douglas, T. B. Landis, John Stubs, J. C. Lotz, Lewis A. Brown; 1879, D. P. Hawker, Henry Myers, P. Kabis, W. P. McNite, William B. Leas, D. B. Douglas; 1880, Daniel Myers, Charles Bowersox, D. H. Miller, Peter Burkit, D. B. Douglas, Reuben Myers; 1881, John J. Rosensteel, D. P. Hawker, J. Zimmerman, Henry Myers, S. R. Douglas; 1882, J. C. Lotz, S. R. Douglas, Daniel Myers, W. H. Sharer, Peter X. Burkit, Calvin Stubs.

CONSTABLES.

1842, Elliot Ramsey, James Templeton; 1843, Elliot Ramsey, A. O. Brown; 1844, Nathan Rickets, Elliot Ramsey; 1845, Nathan Rickets; 1846, George Leas, J. Forbes; 1847, —— ——; 1848, Joseph Gooshorn, James P. Forbes; 1849, Dennis O'Conner; 1850, David W. Rickets; 1851, Samuel Bowman; 1852, Edward Zerner; 1853, John W. Withington; 1854, George R. Wicks; 1865, George Askins, William McNite; 1856, N. A. Conner; 1857, John Jacob; 1858, Walter F. Clark,

Isaac M. Donathan; 1859, David P. Harvey; 1860, Samuel Sharrer; 1861, L. A. Myers (high), John Jacobs; 1862, Levi A. Myers (high), Ephraim Doyle; 1863–67, John Jacobs; 1868, John Kerr; 1869, John Kerr, E. A. Myers; 1870–71, J. A. Kerr; 1872, Moses Evarts; 1873–76, G. W. Withingston; 1877, A. W. Simms; 1878–79, George Withington; 1880, W. H. Shaver; 1881, D. A. Zimmerman.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1843, Samuel McVitty, Henry Brewster; 1844, —— ——; 1845, James B. Pergum, John M. Clark, James Ramsey; 1846, —— ——; 1847, —— ——; 1848, —— ——; 1849, Charles Fleming; 1850, W. B. Leas; 1851, Thomas Ashton; 1852, J. G. Lightner; 1853, Charles Bowersox, Isaac Clugston, M. S. Harrison; 1854, James Clark, Benjamin Long; 1855, M. S. Harrison, J. M. Clark; 1856, John M. Clark, H. Brewster, W. O. Baldwin; 1857, H. Brewster, M. S. Harrison, William McNite; 1858, Charles Bowersox, George Leas; 1859, John Wicks, J. McKuman; 1860, William Harvey, William McNite; 1861, George Leas, John M. Clark; 1862, William Drake, Calvin Wallace, John H. Lightner; 1863, M. S. Harrison, J. L. Harvey; 1864, George Leas, Henry Myers; 1865, John M. Clark, William B. Leas; 1866, John H. Lightner, William Drake; 1867, Charles Bowersox, George Leas; 1868, William P. McNite, John Jacobs; 1869, William Drake, John H. Lightner; 1870, W. P. McNite, P. Kabis; 1871, —— ——; 1872, J. X. Leutz, W. F. Clark, J. Copenhaven, J. Parsons; 1873, George Leas, W. A. Fraker; 1874, W. P. McNite, John Jacobs; 1875, Wm. Myers; 1876, D. A. Zimmerman, W. Drake; 1877, J. R. Bell, J. I. Benkett, L. F. Watson, B. F. Ripple, R. C. Templeton, A. M. Pheasant; 1878, J. H. Lightner, W. B. Leas; 1879, D. A. Zimmerman, Lewis Braum; 1880, W. P. McKnight, L. A. Myers; 1881, Reuben Myers, T. B. Landis.

Aughwick Church of the United Brethren.[1]—The Aughwick Church of the Brethren in Huntingdon County, Pa., was organized about 1802. The number of persons was small at that time, only six in all, namely, Christian Long and wife, Daniel Secrist and wife, and Peter Secrist and wife. Out of that number Christian Long was chosen to the ministry and Daniel Secrist to the deaconship, and as these could only labor in the German language there was not much progress made in numbers for some time. Inasmuch as there was no record kept of church matters at that time we have to guess at some things as to time, but in a few years Jacob Lutz was chosen to the ministry, who could speak English. Things seemed to move a little faster. I think the number was about twenty-five when Peter Long was chosen to the ministry, in 1826. The church began to spread out its borders and, in 1827, Andrew Spanogle and John King were chosen to the ministry. Next in turn was Michael Bollinger, in 1835. Next in turn to the ministry was Graybill Myers and Christian Long, Jr., in 1839. John G. Glock was chosen in 1842, and John Spanogle in 1844. About this time some called the church at Aughwick a preacher-factory. In 1847, Abraham Funck was chosen to the ministry, and Enoch Eby in 1850. Then comes George Myers on the list, in 1853. Then James Lane was elected in 1858, and Peter Swane in 1861, and Isaac Book and John Garver were chosen in 1869, and Robert Wakefield in 1872, and Seth Myers in 1874, and William Spanogle in 1877.

Christian Long died in 1849, hence was in the ministry forty-seven years. John G. Glock, John Spanogle, Abraham Funck, James Lane, Robert Wakefield, Seth Myers, and William Spanogle still remain in the Aughwick Church. Christian Long, Jacob Lutz, John Hanawalt, Andrew Spanogle, and John King are dead. Peter Long lives in Perry County, Pa.; Michael Bollinger in Carroll County, Ill.; Graybill Myers at Eldorado, Pa.; Christian Long, Sr., in Dallas County, Iowa; Enoch Eby in Jo Daviess County, Ill.; George Myers in Kansas; Christian Myers in Juniata County, Pa.; John Garver in Cumberland County, Pa.; Isaac Book in Juniata County, Pa.

The church that was once called the Aughwick Church is now divided into three organizations, scattered over a very large, mountainous territory,—hard labor for the ministry. The writer spent considerable time of 1878 in that part of Pennsylvania, and while there the thought presented itself that it might be of some interest to many of the members who have lived in the Aughwick Church to see a little review of the doings of the church. The meeting-house in Germany Valley was built in 1836, the one in Hill Valley in 1873.

John G. Glock, of whom this brief sketch is written, was born on the 1st day of April, 1807, in the village of Hoeneck, Würtemberg, Germany. His ancestors had lived there for many generations, and had been farmers and coopers by occupation, and in their religious belief Lutherans. His father, Jacob Philip Glock, married Miss Catherine Aininger, whose parents and ancestors as far back as can be traced had lived in the same village and had belonged to the same church. They had twelve children, of whom four sons and two daughters only grew to man's and woman's estate. John Glock grew up in his native village, receiving a common-school education, and when old enough learned to work on the farm and at the cooper's trade. In 1832 his brother Frederick, who was working at his trade (a blacksmith) in France, wrote John a letter, saying that a party of young men were about to go to America, and that he would go if he (John) would go also. To this he at once replied in the affirmative, and Frederick came home, and they went to Amsterdam, and with only enough money to pay their fare and with all their worldly possessions in their knapsacks, they embarked on the sailing-ship "Unskanogen" for the New World beyond the sea. After a long and pleasant trip of sixty-six days they landed in Baltimore, Md. Frederick, who secured a situation at once, remained in the city; but John did not like it there, and meeting with Mr. John Lutz, of Shirley, Huntingdon Co., Pa., he hired out to him, and on foot beside Mr. Lutz' wagon-load of merchandise started for his new home on the other side of the mountains. He remained with Mr. Lutz nearly two years; then for a couple of years was in the employ of Dr. McNite's father, after which he bought a farm in Cromwell township. In 1853 he sold the farm in Cromwell and purchased another of

[1] By C. Long.

the executors of Samuel McKinstry, deceased, in Shirley township. This he sold in 1865, and then bought the one he now owns and on which he expects to end his days. In 1836, Mr. Glock was converted, and after reading the Scripture and weighing

John G. Glock.

the matter carefully, joined the German Baptists, or Dunkard Society, to which he has since belonged. He was for some time a deacon, and in 1840 a preacher, and in 1852 was ordained a bishop. While he has never voted or become naturalized, he still takes an interest in the political affairs of the country, and would, if a voter, act with the Republican party. For his first wife he married, on the 26th day of August, 1836, Miss Catherine Myers, who died Sept. 28, 1857, without issue. He married for his second wife Miss Mary Ann Beasor, daughter of John and Asenath (Price) Beasor. She was born Feb. 11, 1828, in Juniata County, Pa., where her ancestors were among the earliest settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Glock there have been born three children, namely, Asenath, born Oct. 4, 1859; Anna C., Aug. 6, 1861; and John B., June 18, 1864.

Shirleysburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—As near as can be ascertained, Methodist preachers came through the south part of what is now Huntingdon County as early as 1795, laying out work for future generations to complete.

One of their regular preaching-places in Shirley township was at the house of Isaac Sharrar, near what is now known as Two Bridges, a mile or more below Shirleysburg. Here, and at other houses, barns, and groves, they continued to hold services till 1810 or 1812, when Shirley began to put on the appearance of a small village; it was then deemed advisable to build a house of worship. Accordingly preparations were made, and a log meeting-house was erected on what is now known as Back Street, in the borough of Shirleysburg, on the site now occupied by Dr. W. P. McNite's barn. Other denominations soon followed, and all of them occupied the old log meeting-house till it became untenable, when by common consent all denominations worshiped in the old school-house then standing on the east side of Main Street. The Methodists, however, believing in the doctrine, and obeying the divine command to "multiply and replenish the earth," soon found their congregation too large for the old school-house, or *vice versa*, and set about to build a house of their own, and in 1843 they built a brick meeting-house on the site now occupied by their present church. This church was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1846, which was a serious blow to their future prospects; but, not in the least disheartened, it was not long before another meeting-house came up, Phœnix-like, from the ashes of the former. This in turn was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1876, and the present neat and commodious brick structure, with a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty, was built in 1877 at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars.

Among the pioneer members we find the names of Thomas Askin, who was also a local preacher, Samuel Backus, Thomas Carothers, John Withington, Charles Fleming, Peter Etnire, John Sharrar, Isaac Sharrar, Benedict Stevens, John Wakefield. Among the later members was William H. Sharrar, who was appointed a class-leader in 1855, and still occupies the same responsible office.

Among the preachers who have served this people are such names as Seeley Bunn, —— Cadman, and John Bowen, who preached in the old log church in the very early part of this century, Thomas Larkins and Dr. Woods, —— Johnson and Britton E. Collins, 1839, Henry Terry, Peter McNally, Jacob Gruber, who was one of those eccentric German pioneers of Methodism, John Ball, —— Munroe, David Seever, Joseph Parker, James Stevens, Elisha Butler, Josiah Forrest, Amos Smith, Robert Beers, who was the first occupant of the Methodist Episcopal parsonage at Shirleysburg, Plummer Waters, Cambridge Graham, William N. Manager, George Leida, James M. Clark, —— Vanpossen, and —— Singer, the present pastor.

Among the many presiding elders, we can give only the names of Henry Furlong, John Miller, John A. Collins.

The Presbyterian Church[1] of Shirleysburg was organized about 1800, or a few years later. T. McGehon, M.D., of Franklin County, Rev. John

[1] By Dr. W. P. McNite.

Johnston, of Huntingdon, Rev. Samuel Woods, D.D., of Lewistown, Rev. Gray, Shade Gap; Rev. John Peebles, of Huntingdon, and Rev. Carroll, of Newton Hamilton, all preached here previous to 1839. October, 1839, Rev. Britton E. Collins came, and remained as stated supply to October, 1855. December, 1855, Rev. G. W. Shaiffer received a call, was installed, and was dismissed at the April Presbytery, 1866. Rev. Cochrane Forbes was stated supply from June, 1865, to April, 1870. The church was vacant until 1871. Rev. Samuel C. Alexander was installed in June, 1871, and resigned April, 1873. Rev. William Prideaux was then installed, and at the request of congregation dismissed in 1875. It was then supplied by Presbytery to October, 1877. Rev. R. A. Watson was then supply to April, 1878, and Rev. Stephen W. Pomeroy was supply to October, 1878; then he received a call and was installed, and still continues to preach. The communion services at an early day were held in the old log Methodist meeting-house, which stood east of the present Presbyterian Church. Then all denominations held services in the log school-house which stood at the end of town. The present church was built in 1830 of frame; between 1840 and 1845 there was an addition put to it, a gallery placed inside, and a bell on the top of the church. It was repainted and a new roof put on in 1873.

A parsonage was purchased in 1857 or 1858. The first elders were Samuel Carothers and Randall Alexander. Then followed Henry Brewster, John Douglas, Samuel Williamson, Jacob Rothrock, Robert Bigham, Hon. John Brewster, Samuel Douglas, Jesse H. Peterson, and Daniel Brondt, of Shirleysburg proper. Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, and Mount Union were all one congregation, though each had a church building. Mount Union organized a separate church in 1867, and Orbisonia in 1874 or 1875. The few members that live at Saltillo still retain the membership at Shirleysburg. The church property is valued at about one thousand dollars. Among the early members were the Harveys, Cluggages, Carothers, Alexanders, Hollingsworths, McIntyes, McNites, Bigham, and others. The old members are all dead, and a great many of younger ones have moved away, which, with the Mount Union and Orbisonia congregation taken off, has reduced the membership from one hundred and thirty in 1839 to fifty in 1882. Thomas Irvin, one of the members of this church, who died in 1851, was a descendant of —— Irvin, one of the defenders of Londonderry.

Shirleysburg Baptist Church.[1]—The Shirleysburg Baptist Church was organized Aug. 8, 1843, with forty-nine members, forty-five of whom had recently been baptized by Rev. A. K. Bell during a meeting which he held there. This was the earliest Baptist preaching in that immediate vicinity. The names of the original members are Thomas A. Smelker, Mary Smelker, George Smelker, John Smelker, Sarah Smelker, Benjamin Leas, Mary A. Leas, William B. Leas, Ephraim Doyle, Martha Doyle, Mary D. Doyle, Susan I. Doyle, William Tompkins, Mary A. Tompkins, Margaret Tompkins, Samuel McVitty, Esther McVitty, William Harvey, Margaret Harvey, Margaret I. Harvey, Nancy Cornelius, Philip Grosh, Thomas G. Barton, Thomas N. Barton, Jr., Samuel S. Barton, John M. Barton, James Ramsey, Nancy Ramsey, Elliott Ramsey, James B. Pergrin, Sarah Pergrin, Mary Ann Pergrin, James Palmer, John H. Lightner, Abraham Schaffer, James M. Hudson, Isabella White, Matilda Shorthill, Elizabeth Keefer, Hannah C. Weeks, James Davis, Evelina Diven, Alexander Coch, Nancy Smith, Isabella Bollinger, Margaret Bell, Mary Dougherty, John Potts, Joseph Cornelius.

Thomas A. Smelker and S. McVitty were the first deacons, and Benjamin Leas the first clerk.

Revs. Proudfoot, A. K. Bell, William Jones, D. Williams, and —— Bingham were present at the recognition of the churches.

The church at first worshiped in a school-house, but built their present house of worship in 1843–44. The Sunday-school was organized in 1844. The pastors have been David Williams, 1843–52; J. A. Kelley, 1854–57; J. L. Holmes, 1859–60; D. V. Krevlin, 1862; J. B. Kidder, 1863–64; S. K. Boyer, 1866–68; J. W. Evans, 1869–76; D. J. R. Strayer, 1877–81. W. P. Hile is the present pastor.

Four hundred and eighty-two persons have been members of the church since its organization. The church at Three Springs was formed of members who were dismissed from this church. Many prominent men have been connected with this church, and representatives may be found in many States in the Union. At Orbisonia there is an out-station of the church, with a membership of twenty-five or thirty, with a fine house of worship free of debt, and a flourishing Sunday-school.

Shirleysburg Cemetery.—In this cemetery, located a short distance northwest of the borough, may be found the following inscriptions:

Thomas McVitty, died Dec. 20, 1823, aged 43.
Mary McVitty Williamson, died Aug. 12, 1849, aged 51.
Cynthia Jane Brewster, died July 20, 1857, aged 38.
Nancy Brewster, died Feb. 12, 1855, aged 47.
Samuel Jamison, died March 12, 1840, aged 70.
Margaret Brewster, aged 71.
Mary Harvey, died June 4, 1864, aged 51.
Mrs. P. S. Pollock, born Dec. 20, 1804; died March 20, 1837.
Martha R., consort of Col. William Pollock, born Dec. 15, 1806, died Aug. 9, 1829.
Randall Alexander, born Feb. 5, 1807, died Jan. 3, 1853.
Elizabeth McIntire, died Feb. 25, 1858, aged 75.
Elizabeth Douglas, died May 24, 1855, aged 31.
Ephraim Doyle, died June 10, 1876, aged 75.
Martha Doyle, died Aug. 31, 1854, aged 52.
Rev. Britton E. Collins, for forty-two years a minister of the gospel of Christ, died April 12, 1876, aged 75.
Martha Collins, died Oct. 20, 1874, aged 85.
Margaret Harvey, died Nov. 20, 1866, aged 47.
John Harvey, died Jan. 9, 1848, aged 62.

[1] By Rev. H. P. Hile.

Mrs. Margaret Harvey, died April 5, 1877, aged 86.
Isaac Sharar, died Nov. 14, 1863, aged 74.
James O. Sharrer, died Nov. 22, 1853, aged 33.
John Hoover, born June 17, 1810; died June 8, 1857.
David Fraker, died Feb. 2, 1852, aged 46.
Emily Sharer, died May 8, 1877, aged 70.
Jacob Sharer, died Jan. 27, 1849, aged 68.
Mary Sharer, died Sept. 1, 1856, aged 66.
Priscilla Sharer, died May 23, 1864, aged 44.
James Carothers, died March 26, 1848, aged 78.
Mary Carothers, died Sept. 30, 1842, aged 53.
Mary McKendree, died March 8, 1854, aged 65.
William Scheaffer, died June 3, 1851, aged 42.
James Ramsey, Esq., died Aug. 13, 1853, aged 63.
John W. Withington, died Dec. 19, 1853, aged 38.
James B. Peregrin, died Nov. 17, 1852, aged 43.
Samuel McKinstry, died March 9, 1851, aged 35.
John Douglass, died Dec. 1, 1845, aged 64.
Alfred J. Ramsay, born Nov. 15, 1839; died Jan. 30, 1877.
Sabra Bower, died Jan. 29, 1865, aged 82.
Hester Ann Harrison, wife of Rev. George Bowman, died April 2, 1864, aged 23.
Maize S. Harrison, died March 28, 1876, aged 66.
Joseph Underwood, died Dec. 22, 1864, aged 87.
Thomas Irvin, died Feb. 28, 1851, aged 92.
Margaret Potts, died April 10, 1848.
Adam Linn, died Aug. 17, 1826, aged 67.
Margaret Linn, died Sept. 16, 1825, aged 64.
Jane Linn, died Oct. 10, 1824, aged 33.
James Linn, born Feb. 9, 1793; died Sept. 27, 1823.
Samuel Harvey, Sr., died June 11, 1874, aged 91.
Mary Harvey, died Aug. 24, 1857, aged 68.
Diana Barton, died Nov. 7, 1854, aged 51.
Thomas G. Barton, died Nov. 28, 1844, aged 65.

Douglas Burying-Ground.—This is located half a mile south of the borough.

William Ashman Fraker, born June 21, 1836; died April 11, 1874.
Catharine E. Fraker, died June 1, 1880, aged 69.
Henry Brewster, born March 10, 1798; died Oct. 31, 1880.
George M. Hawker, died April 26, 1871, aged 63.
Cynthia Bowersox, wife of D. P. Hawker, died July 6, 1879, aged 32.
Elizabeth Sharer, died March 30, 1870, aged 75.
Julia A. Withington, wife of Charles Bowersox, died Aug. 16, 1875, aged 57.
John T. Musgrove, died Aug. 17, 1879, aged 29.
David Douglas, died May 13, 1879, aged 57.
B. F. Harmony, born Feb. 12, 1839; died Sept. 30, 1878.
Mattie J. Bingham, born April 3, 1851; died Sept. 30, 1881.
Ellie M. Leas, died July 29, 1881, aged 34.
Elizabeth Harner Piper, died May 12, 1872, aged 48.
Annie M. Elliott, died June 23, 1870, aged 27.
Susannah Kabis, died Nov. 18, 1880, aged 42.
Dr. W. H. Kerr, born May 10, 1840; died Oct. 29, 1868.
Robert B. Kerr, born May 14, 1806; died Feb. 11, 1877.
William McNite, born July 20, 1790; died April 3, 1867.
Elinor McNite, daughter of William Postlethwaite, born April 10, 1790; died Oct. 20, 1878.
Isabella Eleanor Doyle, died July 18, 1865, aged 46.
Thomas Irvin McNite, born May 27, 1830; died April 30, 1865.
Isabella Hollingsworth, died March 13, 1866, aged 72.
Jane Templeton, died May 17, 1866, aged 66.

CHAPTER LIII.

BOROUGH OF MOUNT UNION.

THE first survey made, the nucleus around which the borough of Mount Union has grown, was in 1840, by William Pollock, for John Sharrar, adjoining property of the heirs of John Shaver, which is more fully described in the annexed plan, and contained but three acres and one hundred and forty-one perches.

In 1849, Dougherty & Speer purchased a tract adjoining the original plot and laid out the town of Mount Union. Lots were offered for sale, and soon a little town had been planted, which has grown into quite respectable proportions. Additions were made to the Dougherty & Speer survey by the Shaver heirs on the east of Dougherty & Speer, by Peter Shaver on the southeast, by Henry T. Black on the southwest, by Samuel Miller on the west and northwest, by A. Harshburger on the south. After these additions had been made, and the town had so increased in population that for the peace and good order of the town it was thought advisable to procure a borough charter, that the views of the law-abiding citizens might be more fully and easily carried out, therefore a petition was presented to the proper authorities, signed by the following-named persons: David Etnier, Peter H. Campbell, John Dougherty, Jacob Flasher, Catharine Dougherty, J. K. Thompson, John Shaver, S. B. Shaver, James J. Robinson, C. B. McCarstry, John Shaver, Bell Shaver, James Mackey, M.D., Samuel Diffendaffer, A. Eberman, F. H. Harrison, Alfred Simons, P. M. Bare, John Bare, May Simons, H. P. McLaughlin, John J. Myers, Lewis R. Morgan, George P. Miller, Henry Laher, George McLaughlin, James B. Harris, Catharine Stewart, John G. Stewart, B. J. Devor, F. D. Stevens, A. Harshberger, and J. A. Speer.

The boundaries of the borough as described in the petition were as follows, viz.:

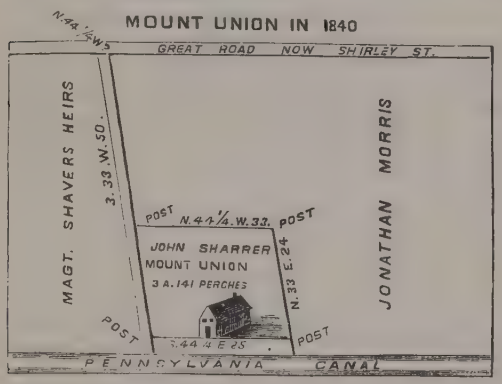
"Beginning at the northern end of the bridge across the Pennsylvania Canal; thence across said bridge, by lands of William Shaver's heirs and Nicholas Shaver's, south fifty-five and one-half degrees west fifty-seven perches to a post at the southeast corner of the school-house, was to include the school-house in the borough; thence, by the lands of Peter Shaver, north fifty-four and one-fourth degrees west sixty perches to a post; thence, by the same, south thirty-five and three-fourths degrees west forty perches to a post; thence, by the lands of Samuel Shaver, north seventy degrees west sixty perches to a post; thence, by same, south sixty-one and one-half degrees west forty perches to a post; thence, by lands of Pollock's heirs, south twenty-five degrees west fifty-two and one-half perches to a post; thence, by lands of Pollock's heirs, now Adam Harshberger's, north sixty-one degrees west forty-nine and one-half perches to an oak; thence, by lands of Harshberger, Dougherty & Thompson, north thirty-five and three-fourths degrees east one hundred and fifty-seven perches to a post at corner of Small and Washington Streets; thence, by lands of Dougherty & Miller, north fifty-four and one-fourth degrees west fifty feet to a post; thence, by same, north thirty-five and three-fourths degrees east ten and one-half perches to a post, Pennsylvania Avenue; thence, along the south side of Pennsylvania Railroad, north fifty-four and one-fourth degrees west eighty-two perches to a post; thence south forty degrees west twenty and one-half perches to a locust; thence, by lands of George Miller, north forty-two degrees west twenty-two perches to a pine; thence, by same, north twelve degrees east twenty-four perches to a grove on the north side of the canal; thence, along the north side of the Pennsylvania Canal, north seventy and one-half degrees east twenty-seven perches to a point; thence, by same, south sixty-three and one-half degrees east seventy-six perches to a point; thence, by same, south fifty and one-half degrees east one hundred and sixty-eight perches to northern side or end of the canal bridge, the place of beginning."

The prayer of the petitioners was granted by the court April 19, 1867, and the court further ordered

that the first borough election be held on the 6th day of May, 1867, and also appointed P. M. Bare to give due notice of said election, and also appointed Samuel Miller to be judge, Samuel Diffendaffer and Adam Harshberger to be inspectors of said election; subsequent elections to be held on the third Friday in March in each year. The petition, decree of court, etc., were recorded June 6, 1867, in the recorder's office of Huntingdon County, in Miscellaneous Book No. 2, etc.

Drake's Ferry, June, 1792, was kept or run by Morris & Hollingshead. (Col. John Canan, in a letter to Gen. D. Brodhead, in 1792, says, "The value of which can't be easily ascertained, as it may be daily increasing, about which they have had already some violent disputes, even to the disturbance of the Passengers.")

Early Settlement, Rise and Growth of Mount Union.—The pioneer building of what is now Mount Union was a stone house, standing near Drake's Ferry, and occupied by Col. William Pollock, who was also the pioneer merchant in this vicinity. Drake's Ferry was a short distance above town, and just below where the county bridge crosses the Juniata. Samuel Drake owned the ferry. Col. Pollock was also the pioneer postmaster, and when asked for a name for the office gave that of "Mount Union," in consequence of such a number of mountains coming together at or near this place. The old stone house was burned several years ago, and nothing remains to mark the once famous spot of Drake's Ferry and Col. Pollock's store but a few stones.

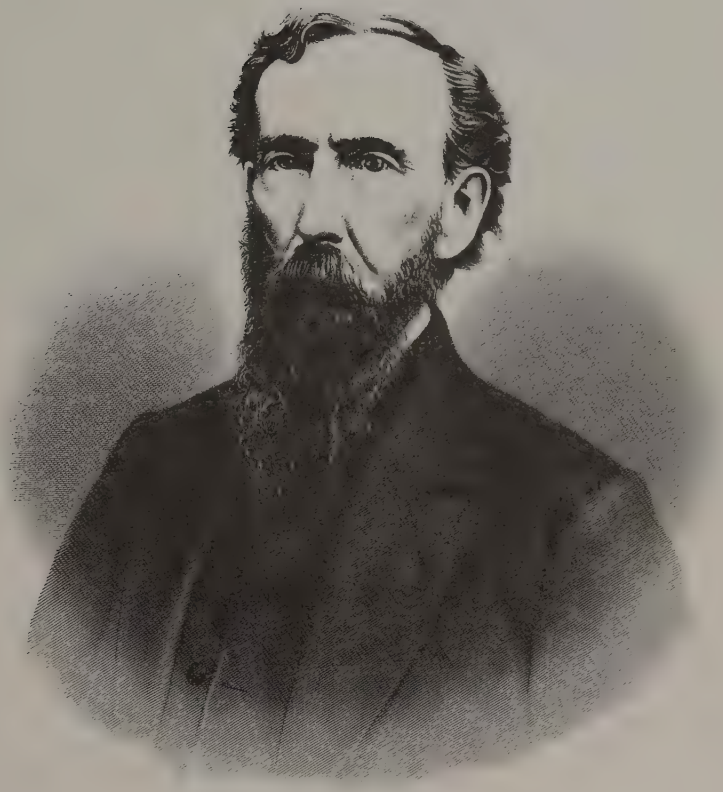


Col. Postlethwaite's heirs, in the name of Jonathan Morris, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon Co., being part of a tract of land warranted in name of Jonathan Morris, adjoining the heirs of John Shaver, deceased, and the Pennsylvania Canal, containing three acres one hundred and forty-one perches, surveyed the 24th day of April, A.D. 1840, for John Shaver, by W. Pollock. 1, John Sharrar warehouse, the third building erected at Mount Union.

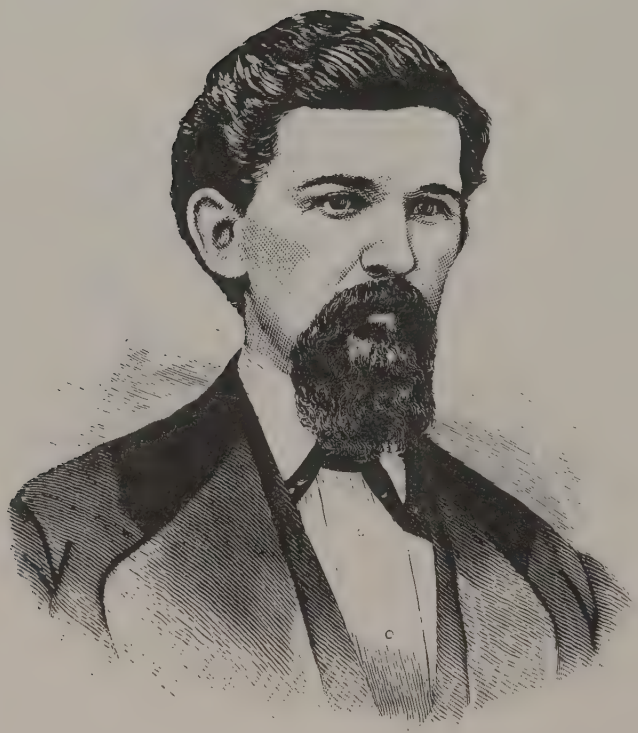
The pioneer buildings, however, in Mount Union proper was the John Sharrar warehouse and old stone store, both still standing. They were built in 1841. The stone house, standing on the bank of the canal, served the double purpose of dwelling and store, though each must have occupied but little space.

James Kelley and Dr. William Brewster built a warehouse on the bank of the canal, also a store and tavern, a short distance below the Sharrar warehouse, in 1848, and named the place "Santa Fé." The buildings are still standing. Kelley & Brewster were succeeded in the business of the Santa Fé establishment by George W. Speer, and finally John W. Smith purchased the property, and subsequently sold to George McLaughlin and John Bare, who remained in partnership but one year, when Mr. McLaughlin became sole proprietor, and in 1868 sold to William H. Woods, of Huntingdon, who now owns the old Santa Fé property, except the tavern, which was sold to William Shaver, and is now owned by his heirs, and is occupied as a tenant-house.

One of the most prominent physicians in the Juniata Valley is Dr. George W. Thompson, who located at Mount Union in 1868, of whom the following is a brief sketch. Among the early settlers in Half-Moon township, Centre Co., Pa., was John Thompson, who emigrated from Ireland prior to the war for the independence of the colonies, and settled on the farm still in the possession of his descendants in said township. Of his family, John Thompson, Jr., was born on the farm in Half-Moon on the 17th day of May, 1794. His early life was passed, as were the lives of the farmers' sons of that period, in working on the farm as soon as old enough, with a few months' attendance at the district schools. Arrived at his majority, he married Miss Lydia Blake, who was born in Chester County, Pa., and in her girlhood came with her parents to Half-Moon township. In the course of time John, Jr., came in possession of his father's farm, on which he made his home until his death, which occurred on the 22d day of January, 1826. He became prominent in the political affairs of his county, as well as in his native township. He at different times held various township offices, and was sheriff of the county one term. His wife survived him many years, passing away after a long and well-spent life, Feb. 7, 1871. Their children were Joseph, John R., Martha, George W., Lydia, Andrew J., Henry A., James F., and Homer S. Of his sons three are physicians. Henry A. Thompson, D.D., was educated at Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., from whence he graduated in 1857. He was professor for six years in the Ottervine University, at Westerville, Ohio. He then taught in the large Union schools of Ohio until 1873, when he became president of the Ottervine University, which position he still holds. George W., the fourth child of John, Jr., was born on the home farm in Half-Moon on the 16th day of May, 1826. Until he was twenty-three years of age he remained with his father, obtaining such schooling as the district schools of that day afforded, never attending to exceed three months in a year. He then started out on his own account, working for a couple of years at whatever he could get to do, including teaching in the common schools of Centre and Clearfield Counties. With the money he had saved he



G. V. Thompson M. D.



then for two years attended the Allegheny College, at Meadville, in Crawford County, Pa., when he was compelled to leave the college for want of funds. John R. Thompson, his brother, was then a practicing physician in Marion, Indiana Co., Pa., and for nearly two years he remained with him as a medical student.

In the fall of 1852, with means advanced him by his father, who was by this time in comfortable circumstances, he went to Philadelphia and entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated on the 11th day of March, 1854. He came home, and on the 22d day of the next April rode into Mill Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., on a horse borrowed from his brother. His worldly possessions were the suit of clothes on his back and two dollars and fifty cents in money. He opened an office in Mill Creek and remained there fourteen years, acquiring a large and successful practice. In 1868 the doctor came to Mount Union borough and opened an office, where he has since remained. In his profession Dr. Thompson has been very successful and ranks among the leading physicians of Huntingdon County. He has also been successful financially, and has seen the two dollars and a half with which he came to Mill Creek grow into a fortune ample for all his and his family's needs. In politics a Democrat, but never a seeker after political honors. On the 1st day of June, 1854, he was joined in marriage to Miss Rebecca H. Dougherty, who was born June 13, 1831, and died Oct. 23, 1866. Their children were Homer K., born Sept. 6, 1857, and John H., born Jan. 18, 1864. For his second wife the doctor married, Sept. 8, 1868, Miss Linnie McGarvey. She was born in Shirley township Feb. 20, 1844. To them have been born the following children: George W., March 6, 1870; Charlie B., Feb. 26, 1872; and Frank A., Aug. 15, 1880.

CLINTONVILLE was one of those mythical towns liable to spring up Jonah's-gourd-like and vanish as quickly. The town was located within the present borough limits, at the south end of the canal bridge, and owned by a Mr. Rosenburg, and consisted of one large shanty and two or three smaller ones. He was a contractor, and named his town in honor of DeWitt Clinton, of New York.

John Bare built a store-house on Water Street, also the dwelling in which he lives, also built the warehouse now occupied by Rhodes as a drug-store.

The store and warehouse now occupied by Thomas H. Adams was built by Peter M. Bare, and subsequently sold to Adams.

Among the merchants that succeeded John Sharrar in the little old stone store were Samuel and George Eby, who subsequently went into the brick store across the road, when they were succeeded in the stone store by David Etnier, E. R. Faust, Faust & Etnier, Col. John A. Doyle, D. & T. Appleby, and after the war of 1861 by B. X. Blair and John S. Bare for a year or two, when the brick building was converted into a banking-house. Among the earlier merchants we also find George McLaughlin, B. Devor, and T. H. Adams. George McLaughlin also kept a store at the Aqueduct in 1839 and 1840. Blair & Appleby built the store building now occupied by the post-office on Water Street, where Mr. Blair kept store for a time. The next store was on Shirley Street, by G. W. Lukens, who sold to "Cheap John," and in the spring of 1882, Cheap John sold to Ewing & Son, the present proprietors. Augustus Eberman commenced the mercantile business in the store corner of Jefferson and Water Streets in spring of 1879.

Taverns.—The pioneer tavern at Mount Union was built in 1848 by John Sharrar, and known as the American Hotel. It was originally built and occupied as a dwelling-house, and stood in front of its present location in Water Street, and when Water Street was laid out it was moved back to where it now stands, and the front or bar-room added, also the wing running south. The south wing, or kitchen part, was built by Joseph Watson when he was owner and proprietor. The pioneer landlord in this old hostelry was Adam Holliday, who kept it for several years.

The next tavern was the Exchange Hotel at Santa Fé, built by Kelley & Brother, as previously stated.

The Broad Top House, located corner of Jefferson Street and railroad opposite depot, was built in 1858 by James G. Doyle, and now owned by his heirs.

The Seibert House, located corner of Shirley and Jefferson Streets, was built in 1881 by William Seibert, present owner and proprietor.

Mills and Manufactories.—The pioneer grist-mill, located at lower end of the borough, and run by water taken from Hill Valley Run, was built by the heirs of John Shaver in 1832 or 1833. It was sold but a few years since by Henry Shaver to David Etnier, who has enlarged, improved, and made it a first-class custom mill.

The National Steam Grist-Mill, located on Water Street, was built in 1867 by Peter M. Bare, who ran it two years and sold to John Bare, and in 1870 John Bare sold to William Fields. Fields sold to B. J. Devor, and in 1878 he sold to W. H. Allen, the present proprietor.

Mount Union is also the shipping and business point for the products of Lucy Furnace, located just across the Juniata, in Mifflin County, of which Whitehead & Swoope are the owners and operators.

G. W. R. Swoope was born in Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 27, 1846. His father, Peter Swoope, was a son of one of the early settlers of the Juniata Valley, and identified with the interests of Huntingdon and vicinity. The early educational advantages of Mr. Swoope were such as the common schools of the day afforded, and during his earlier life he performed such work as is usually provided for boys upon the farm. In February, 1865, or when he was about eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment Penn-

sylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war.

After the close of the war he returned to Huntingdon and learned the art of telegraphy, at which he worked about two and a half years at Marklesburg and Dudley, on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

In 1870 he engaged with Mr. John Whitehead, a coal operator at Dudley, in whose employ he remained about four years, when he went to Houtzdale as superintendent of Whitehead & Co.'s coal-mines, where he remained for five years. From Houtzdale he went to Elizabeth Furnace, in Blair County, and took charge of the business there for Messrs. Whitehead & Bacon, where he remained about three years, and in September, 1881, removed to Lucy Furnace, opposite Mount Union, in Mifflin County, when he became the junior member of the firm of Whitehead & Swoope, also superintendent of the furnace at that place. He is also largely engaged as a coal operator with W. H. Sweet, under the firm-name of W. H. Sweet & Co. Their coal-fields are located at or near Dudley, in Huntingdon County, on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Mr. Swoope is one of the sturdy, honest, industrious citizens of Huntingdon County, having worked his way from the vale of poverty up through the varied strata of society to his present popular and affluent position in life. He was married Sept. 15, 1875, to Miss Amelia, daughter of John Whitehead, of Huntingdon. Their only child, Flora Essie, was born Feb. 17, 1877. Mr. Swoope has been for several years prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntingdon, and is one of its principal supporters.

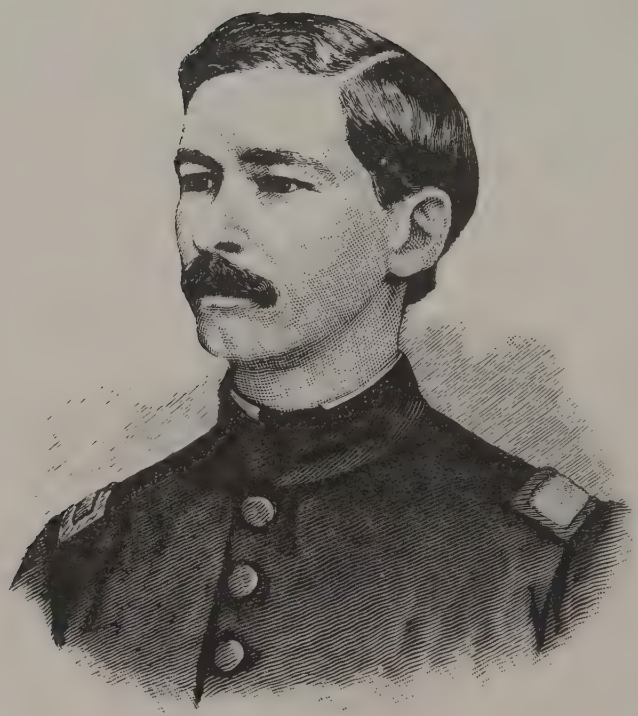
The Juniata Tannery, the first tannery at this place, was built in 1859 by John Bare, Sr., and in 1860 enlarged to double its original capacity. Mr. Bare carried on the business a few years, when he sold to Jacob Hoffman, who conducted the business till the spring of 1874, when A. D. Faust & Son, who had purchased it in December, 1873, took possession. In September, 1878, the tannery was destroyed by fire, and immediately rebuilt on a larger scale.

The next tannery at this place was built in 1860 by John Bare, Sr., about one hundred feet from the original one, and operated by William H. Rosensteel a few years, when Mr. Bare continued the business till the spring of 1877, when A. D. Faust & Son took possession, they having purchased it in November, 1876. Both tanneries are now owned and operated by A. D. Faust & Son, whose weekly manufacture of leather amounts to five hundred sides. The annual consumption of bark is about three thousand five hundred tons, and regular employment is given to twenty-five men annually. An artesian well was sunk in 1883 for the purpose of supplying pure water for the two tanneries, which are located in the northwestern part of the borough of Mount Union.

Richard J. Faust, the managing partner of these tanneries, is a descendant of John Faust, who was born in Lehigh or Bucks County, Pa., and was of German origin, his ancestors having come from Germany in the early days of the New World's settlement. The latter years of his life were passed in Lehigh County. He was by trade a tanner and currier, as his ancestors had been before him. One of his children was Alvin D., who was born in Lehigh County, where he remained until after his marriage. His first business enterprise was in company with his brother, Owen W., in the tanning and currier business. They had learned the trade from their father. In the spring of 1851 he sold out, and, with his family, moved to Gilkey's Corners, Upper Dublin township, in Montgomery Co., Pa., where he bought a tannery, which he still owns and operates. It has a capacity of one hundred hides per week, and employs twelve men. He married, about 1846, Miss Catherine Kuhns, of Lehigh County. They were both members of the Lutheran Church. To them were born six children, namely, Richard J., Edwin, Henry, Samuel A., Milton D., and Alvin B.

Richard J., the subject of this sketch, was born in Upper Macungie, on the 9th day of October, 1848. He was in his third year when his father moved to Gilkey's Corners, and his first recollections are of the place which was his home through all the days of his youth and young manhood. His education was obtained at the common schools of his township, and six months at the Allentown Military and Collegiate College. He gave no attention to the military part of the school, as he did not consider that it would be of any use to him in a tannery. In his fifteenth year he entered his father's tannery as an apprentice, and when nineteen years of age became foreman in the tannery, and in his father's absence, manager or superintendent. In the fall of 1873, in partnership with his father, he purchased in Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., Pa., the Hoffmann tannery, and the following spring came on and assumed full management thereof. It was built in 1859, by John Barr, who sold it to Jacob Hoffmann. In 1869, he (Mr. Barr) built within a hundred feet of the old one a new tannery, which was sold at sheriff's sale in 1876 to Mr. Faust and his father, and they are now both managed by Richard J., and are known as the tanneries of A. D. Faust & Son. In the fall of 1878 the Hoffman tannery was burned, and the same fall rebuilt on the old foundations. It is a steam tannery (as are both) and they have a capacity of thirteen thousand hides per year, and give steady employment to twenty-five men, and is the leading industry of Mount Union borough. In politics Mr. Faust is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the political questions of the day, though he is not, and has never been, an aspirant for political honors. Twice he has been elected burgess of the borough by a large majority. He has also been a member of the Common Council of the town. Mr. Faust, in 1875,

Richard J. Faust



Frank D. Stevens

became a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300, F. and A. M., and in 1877 took the chapter degrees in the Standing Stone Chapter, H. R. A. M., No. 201, both in Huntingdon borough. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, but attends the Presbyterian Church, as there is none of the Lutheran denomination in Mount Union. On the 6th day of January, A.D. 1870, he married Miss Caroline Herrman, daughter of Henry Herrman, of Horsham township, Montgomery Co. Mr. Herrman came from Germany. Mrs. Faust was born in Horsham aforesaid, on the 11th day of February, 1849. Their union has been blessed with four children, as follows: Matilda C., born Feb. 2, 1871; Herrman R., Aug. 22, 1875, died in infancy; Richard J., born Aug. 22, 1877; and John E., born Feb. 2, 1880.

Miscellaneous.—The pioneer cabinet-maker, Alfred A. Simons, established the business in 1853 or 1854, on Water Street, where he is still engaged in the manufacture and sale of cabinet-ware.

The pioneer blacksmith at Mount Union was a Mr. Weller. His shop was at the east end of the American Hotel. He was succeeded by —— Houck.

The pioneer wheelwright was —— Ewing. His shop was opposite American Hotel, now occupied as a blacksmith-shop.

The blacksmith-shop now operated by Jacob Flasher was built in 1854 or 1855 by Charles McLaughlin and Ed. McKittrick, who own and work in the old Sharrar blacksmith-shop on Water Street. The wheelwright-shop built by John Dougherty is now occupied by —— Horner.

The pioneer resident physician in Mount Union was Dr. Lee. He lived in the old Sharrar house, on the bank of the canal.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad was built to this place in 1850, and during that year the present passenger depot was built. The first sale of tickets was made in the freight-house, and subsequently a building then standing in front of the present East Broad Top passenger depot was used for a ticket-office till the present ticket-office was completed.

J. C. Sechler was appointed ticket agent, and still remains at his post of duty, one of the oldest and most faithful employés of the road.

The Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal was finished to this place in 1830.

The pioneer hardware store at this place was established by Lieut. Frank D. Stevens in 1867, on the corner of Shirley and Jefferson Streets, where he is still conducting one of the largest and most complete stores of the kind in this section of country. He was born in Springfield township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., March 13, 1841. On his father's side his ancestors came from Scotland, while his mother's people were from Germany. Benedict Stevens, the father of Lieut. Stevens, was born in Shirley township, same county, on the 28th of February, 1802. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in Shirley township, and eventually became himself a farmer. He married, Oct. 8, 1822, Miss Eve Orr, and they became the parents of eight sons and seven daughters, of whom nine are now living. Five of the sons were in the Rebellion, serving from two to three years. Mrs. Stevens, after a long and well-spent life, passed away on the 31st of December, 1882, at the village of Three Springs, Clay township, where Benedict Stevens still resides. For more than half a century they have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a local preacher, and without charge preaches the gospel of peace. Frank D. was the twelfth child, and being one among so many had only the advantages of the common schools and two terms at the Rainsburg (Bedford County) Academy. He learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked two or three years before the breaking out of the Rebellion. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the three months' service, but the company was not accepted. The spring of 1862 found the country awake to the fact that a great struggle was before it, a struggle that would test the patriotism of its young men. Like thousands upon thousands of the young men of the North, Frank again became fired with patriotic zeal, and on the 24th of March of the year last mentioned he enlisted as a private in Company I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, as did his brother, David W. Stevens, who was killed on the 8th of May, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness. The regiment, or nine companies of it, had been enlisted in 1861, and under the command of Col. John H. Taggart, was lying at Alexandria, Va., where they were joined by Company I, commanded by Capt. James Baker, of Orbisonia. In June, 1862, the regiment with many others was ordered to join Gen. McClellan in front of Richmond. They went to White House Landing, on the Pamunkey River, where they landed June 10th, and the next day joined the main army in the works in front of the Confederate capital. Their first battle was at Mechanicsville, June 25th, and the next day when the line fell back, Mr. Stevens with a number of his comrades was captured and taken to Richmond, where he remained four weeks, enjoying the entertainment received at Castle Thunder. He was then paroled and sent to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Md., from whence he was sent soon after to the convalescent camp near Alexandria, Va., the worst place an intelligent government ever kept its soldiers in. In this vile camp he was kept against his wishes until December of that year, when he joined his regiment, which was then stationed near Fredericksburg, Va. He went on duty before he was exchanged, which occurred the Wednesday before the battle of Fredericksburg, in which fight he received two wounds, one on the head and a slight one in the arm.

After an absence of four months, which was passed in a Rhode Island hospital, he rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, Va. In May, 1862, he had been promoted from the ranks to be orderly sergeant, and on his return from the hospital he was promoted to second

lieutenant. His next battle was at Gettysburg, followed by Mine Run in November, 1863. In 1864 the regiment was with Gen. Grant, and participated in the skirmishes and battles of the campaign in the Wilderness. During this time Lieut. Stevens was in command of the company, as he had been most of the time after he was made a lieutenant. On the 13th of June, 1864, his company was sent on the picket line, and were captured with part of a cavalry company and a battery, and again Lieut. Stevens was destined to see the inside of a rebel prison. After being captured, the lieutenant was taken before rebel Gen. Wright, and by him closely questioned as to the position of the Union army. He refused to give any information, which enraged the general, and he ordered him taken away, with instructions to the guard to run him through with a bayonet if he did not behave himself. He was in Libby Prison a week, then was sent to Macon, Ga., where he was confined two months in the officers' prison. In August they were sent to Savannah, where they were kept a short time, then sent to Charleston, S. C. He was one of the six hundred Union officers who were confined in the jail yard under fire from the Union guns during the bombardment of Charleston City, being removed only when our government retaliated by placing rebel officers under rebel fire. Day after day for six weeks they were exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, suffering as only those who have endured the same torture can suffer. When the Confederates learned that their officers were exposed to fire on Morris Island the Union officers were moved to a place of safety. In October he was sent to Columbia, S. C., where he remained until February, 1865, when he was sent to Wilmington, N. C., where he remained until the next March, when he was exchanged on parole and sent North. He was then granted thirty days' leave and came home.

While in prison at Columbia, S. C., he, in company with five other fellow-prisoners, attempted an escape by running the guards. It was on a dark night. They crept on their faces across the dead-line (which was fifty feet within the guard-line), and on towards the guard-line as far as they felt it safe to do so, and then sprang to their feet and attempted to break through the guards, whereupon they received a volley of musket-shots, one of their number receiving a shot in the arm, shattering the bone so as to render amputation necessary. They were defeated in their attempt to escape, as they were on another occasion, when they attempted to escape through a tunnel which they had made and found a guard at the outer end of the tunnel, which had during the previous day been discovered by the rebels.

He was commissioned as first lieutenant, to date from June 6, 1864, and was mustered out of service on the 17th day of April, 1865.

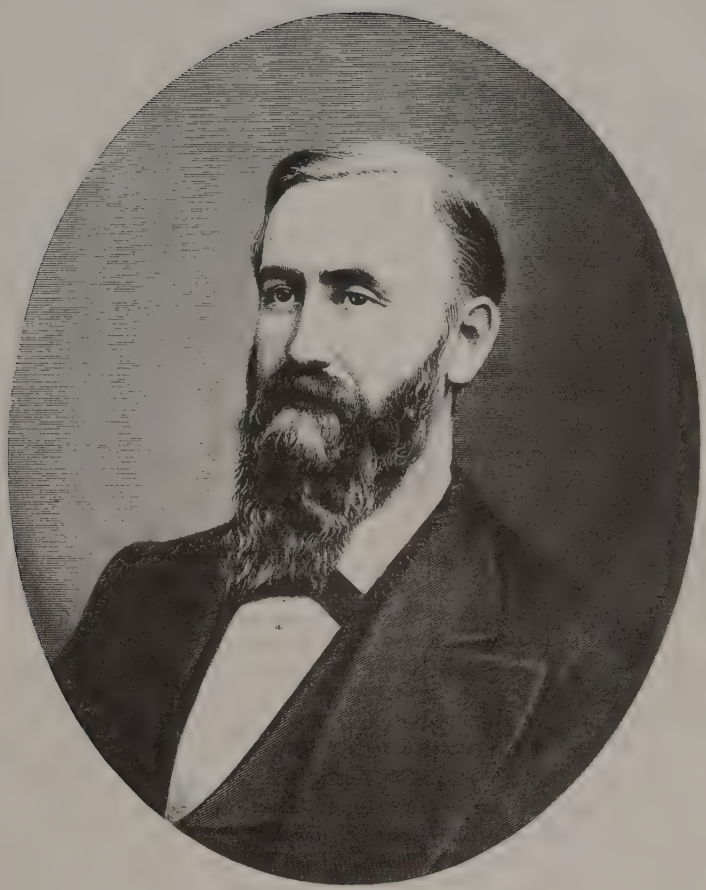
In this brief memoir we do not attempt to describe Lieut. Stevens' sufferings while in rebel prisons, as it has been done in general and personal histories. We will only say that he bore without a murmur, as did his companions in misery, hardships and sufferings that he would not see his worst enemy exposed to, that he will carry with him while life lasts the recollections of those days, and will earnestly wish that no son of his may live to endure what he has gone through.

On the 16th day of July, 1867, he was married to Miss Annie A. Bush, daughter of William L. Bush, of Orbisonia. She was born Nov. 3, 1846. To them have been born five children, namely, Arthur B., Claudine D., Ethel F. (died in infancy), Frank G. H., and Kingsley N. Mrs. Stevens died April 24, 1881.

Lieut. Stevens, after he came home from the army, graduated at the Iron City Commercial College, then for six months taught in the college. In March, 1867, he entered into the mercantile business in Mount Union, in the hardware line. In politics he is a Republican, but not a politician. In 1866 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a trustee and steward for several years. He has been a director in the Juniata Valley Camp-Meeting Association since its organization in 1872.

The marble business was established at Mount Union in September, 1880, by C. Stratford. His works are located on Jefferson Street, opposite the Broad Top Hotel.

Financial.—The Central Banking Company was organized at Mount Union, March 13, 1873, with T. H. Adams, president, and E. S. Doty as cashier. Mr. Doty was succeeded by his brother, S. B. Doty, who served five years, when he was succeeded in 1880 by W. T. Bell. The banking-house is located on corner of Water and Division Streets. Its president, the Hon. Thomas H. Adams, of whom a fine steel portrait appears in this work, is of Irish extraction, and was born near Orbisonia, in said county and State, on the 16th day of February, A.D. 1830. His father, John Adams, was born in Ireland, where he resided until some years after his marriage to Miss Mary Quirk, who was born in County Limerick, Ireland. In 1825, lured by the promise of better times and in the time to come a home of his own in the New World beyond the sea, he emigrated with his wife and children to America, landing in New York, where he remained a few years, then moved to Newton Hamilton, in Mifflin County, Pa. Here he remained for a time, then moved to Orbisonia, where he remained until 1838, when he again changed his abiding-place, this time going to Germany Valley, in the south part of Huntingdon County, where he made his permanent home. He was at one time a manager or superintendent of the Rock Hill Mines and Furnaces. He also worked on the canal, and assisted in the building of the four locks. Mr. Adams died in the Germany Valley in 1873, leaving a wife who still survives him, and resides with one of her sons in the last-named valley. They had nine children, five of whom are



T. H. Adams

still living. The boyhood days of Thomas H. were passed on the farm, going to school winters and working on the farm summers, as soon as he was old enough to have his services of any value. He attended the Juniata Valley Academy three terms, after which he spent a short time in the Commercial College in Pittsburgh, from which he graduated in 1858. From 1855 to 1861 he spent his time in school or in teaching in the schools of Franklin and Huntingdon Counties. In April of the last-named year, with the money saved from his wages as a teacher, he entered into partnership with P. M. Bare in the mercantile business at Mount Union, Pa. He remained with Mr. Bare one year, then went to Three Springs and went into business on his own account, keeping a general stock, such as would be needed in a small country town. During this time Mr. Bare had built the store now owned by Mr. Adams, which in the year 1847 he sold to Thomas H., who closed out his stock in Three Springs the following year, since when he has resided in Mount Union, and has devoted his time and energies to a general mercantile business in that town. In 1873 the Central Banking Company was organized and a bank opened in Mount Union. Mr. Adams was one of its first members, and in 1875 became its president, a position he has ever since held. Mr. Adams has always been a Democrat, and has been for nine years president of the school board, also a member of the Common Council, burgess, etc. In the fall of 1882 he became the nominee of his party for a seat in the lower house of the State Legislature, and although running in a county strongly Republican, he was elected by a majority of three hundred and twenty-two votes. At this writing the Legislature is in session, and Mr. Adams is chairman of the committee on accounts and expenditures, also a member of the committees on retrenchment and reform, military, iron and coal, and judicial appointments.

He was married Oct. 2, 1867, to Miss Margaret R. Brewster, daughter of Judge John and Mary (Crisswell) Brewster. She was born in Shirley township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Dec. 7, 1840. Their union has been blessed with two children,—John F., born Aug. 16, 1868, and Mary B., born Nov. 14, 1870. Her father, Judge John Brewster, was born in Fannettsburg, Franklin Co., Pa., Dec. 7, 1791. He married on the 28th day of October, 1824, Mary Crisswell, who was born near Chambersburg, Pa., June 28, 1800. To them were born three children, viz., Harriet, Jane, and Margaret. The judge remained in Fannettsburg until his father's family removed to Huntingdon County. The elder Brewster was a merchant in Fannettsburg, and the judge clerked for him when not teaching. After coming to Shirley, Judge Brewster ran a store there, also a tannery in Hill Valley, which the judge managed, and at which he was living when the store in Shirleysburg was burnt, and with it his mother and two other persons. After this he rented the tannery and moved to Shirley, where he remained until his death. He was a man respected and esteemed by all, and in politics was a Republican, and a prominent one. He was elected associate judge of the county, a position he filled with honor and credit. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Shirleysburg, and for many years one of its elders. In donating to the church he was always very liberal, as well as to the missionary fund. He took a deep interest in the colonization of the black race of our country in Liberia, and donated so liberally for that purpose that the building erected in Liberia for the use of the colonists was called the Brewster Receptacle in his honor. Though he gave liberally, he did it in accordance with Holy Writ, not letting his left hand know what his right was doing.

Civil Organization.—At the first election for borough officers, held at school-house No. 1, between the hours of nine o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M., the following officers were elected: Burgess, George McLaughlin; Council, J. C. Sechler, J. G. Stewart, Samuel Diffendafer, Adam Harshberger, and B. J. Devor.

The first meeting of the new burgess and Council was held at the office of B. J. Devor, on the evening of June 10, 1867, when B. J. Devor was elected secretary for the ensuing year, John G. Stewart, collector and treasurer, and Samuel Miller, Esq., street commissioner.

A tax of five mills on the dollar was laid for street purposes and all other necessary expenses.

The following is a complete list of burgesses, town Council, and secretaries from 1868 to 1882:

CHIEF BURGESSES.

1868, Augustus Eberman; 1869, Thomas H. Adams; 1870, G. W. Thompson, M.D.; 1871, John Lukens; 1872, John Bare; 1873, J. H. Miller; 1874–75, J. J. Robinson; 1876–77, Lewis R. Morgan; 1878, John G. Stewart; 1879, W. W. Fuller; 1880–81, B. J. Faust; 1882, W. G. Ewing.

TOWN COUNCIL.

1868, J. A. J. Postlethwaite, William Deane, J. Rummell, Thomas H. Adams, William P. McLaughlin; 1869, John Thompson, William Seibert, Edward P. McKittrick, James Harris, D. Etnier, Jr.; 1870, W. H. Rosensteel, W. A. Hunter, William Dean, John Bare, D. Etnier, Jr.; 1871, Augustus Eberman, P. Shaver, Jr., B. J. Devor, William Dean, D. Etnier, Jr.; 1872, A. Eberman, J. Lukens, J. Flasher, John Miller, J. M. Thompson, D. Etnier, Jr.; 1873, R. A. Dean, E. P. McKittrick, A. Simons, H. C. Marshall, R. Sechler, T. A. Appleby; 1874, Marian Vancourt, J. A. J. Postlethwaite, Thomas Thompson, B. F. Douglas, D. J. Shultz; 1875, Thomas H. Adams, William Seibert, John Gayton, Register Simons, John C. Ross; 1876, John Shaver, John Morgan, R. J. Faust, J. J. Robison, John A. Gayton, A. Eberman; 1877, William Gayton, William Seibert, T. H. Adams, F. D. Stevens; E. H. Vancort, D. Etnire, Jr.; 1878, E. P. McKittrick, James Barris, W. W. Fuller, John Lukens, Joseph Sechler, —— Longacre; 1879, William C. Gayton, William Seibert, Alexander Maxwell, Samuel R. Simons, John S. Bare, John G. Stewart; 1880, William Harris, P. H. Davis, Philip Smith, D. Etnier, Jr., J. C. Sechler; 1881, J. C. Sechler, Thomas H. Adams, Abram R. Price, Wilson Maxwell, W. T. Shaffer, Castner Miller; 1882, B. F. Douglas, Alexander Maxwell, F. H. Harrison, John G. Stewart, Philip Smith, T. H. Adams.

SECRETARIES.

1868, William P. McLaughlin; 1869–72, 1877, D. Etnier, Jr.; 1873, R. Sechler (resigned, and July, 1873, T. A. Appleby was elected to fill the vacancy); 1874, B. F. Douglas; 1875, J. C. Ross (resigned, and August 3d John A. Gayton was appointed to fill vacancy); 1876,

John A. Gayton; 1878, W. W. Fuller; 1879, John S. Bare; 1880–82, George W. Lukens.

CONSTABLES.

1867, Jacob Flasher; 1868, Jacob Flasher, H. C. Fields (high); 1869, Graham Kough (high), Jacob Flasher; 1870, T. Foreman; 1871–72, C. K. Rogers; 1873, D. Etnier; 1874–75, J. S. Coulter; 1876, W. Harris; 1877, J. K. Thompson, A. C. Clinger; 1878–81, J. K. Thompson.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1867, P. M. Bare, Samuel Miller, J. W. Shaver, W. P. McLaughlin, Peter Shaver, A. F. Hamer; 1868, David Fetterhoof, Abram Price, John C. Ross; 1869, John Rummell, John Bare; 1872, H. C. Marshall, J. C. Ross; 1873, T. H. Adams, B. J. Devore; 1874, G. W. Lukens, J. A. J. Postlethwaite; 1875, J. Hagey, D. McGarvey, William Myers; 1876, F. D. Stevens, J. S. Gallagher; 1877, John A. Gayton, T. H. Adams; 1878, H. C. Marshall; 1879, J. F. Gallagher, John Morgan; 1880, L. R. Morgan, A. Eberman; 1881, F. D. Stevens. W. A. Hunter.

Mount Union in 1882.—In 1880 the population of Mount Union was 764, and in 1882 it was estimated at 800. There were in the borough at that date three hotels, viz., American Hotel, by William Myers, Broad Top House, by William Harris, and the Seibert House, by William Seibert; eight stores and groceries, three drug-stores, three blacksmith-shops, three shoe-shops, one stove- and tinware-store, two wheelwrights, two tanneries, two grist-mills, one harness-shop, two physicians, two lawyers, one marble-works, two railroad stations, Pennsylvania Central Railroad and the East Broad Top Railroad; three churches, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and United Brethren; post-office, with T. A. Appleby as postmaster.

Mount Union United Brethren Church.—The first meetings of this church were held in the basement of the Presbyterian meeting-house in 1869, when the United Brethren Church at this place was organized. Services were continued in the Presbyterian meeting-house till the building of their own church.

Among the original members were B. J. Devor and wife, Philip Smith and wife, J. C. Lockard and wife, Mrs. Nancy Faust and daughters, J. O. Rouse and wife. Mr. Rouse made a bequest to the church of a house and lot valued at two thousand dollars. He died before the church edifice was completed.

The first pastor of this people was Rev. J. R. Shearer, who came here in 1869, organized the church, and remained two years.

The present church edifice is of brick, located on north side of Shirley Street, and was built in 1871, the corner-stone being laid in August of that year by Rev. M. P. Doyle, assisted by other reverend gentlemen. The church was dedicated Jan. 7, 1872, by Bishop J. W. Weaver, and cost, for lot and building, eight thousand dollars. Mr. Shearer's successors have been J. C. Smith, M. P. Doyle (who remained four years), W. A. Jackson (two years), and A. J. Zeak, the present pastor. Present membership, thirty-five; value of church property, eight thousand dollars. There is a Sabbath-school connected with the church, of which A. Brown is superintendent.

Mount Union Presbyterian Church.[1]—The Presbyterian Church of Mount Union had its beginning as an outpost of the Presbyterian Church of Shirleysburg. During Rev. Briton E. Collins' pastorate he began, as early as 1845, to preach occasionally at this point in a stone school-house which stood near to and in rear of the Methodist Church.

In 1849 the Presbyterians of this neighborhood, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Collins, built a frame church along the Shirleysburg road, a short distance east of William Gayton's residence. The building still stands, and is in use as a dwelling. When built it cost five hundred dollars. Here the congregation worshiped until they built a new church in 1866 and 1867, on the southeast corner of Shirley and Division Streets, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars. On May 2, 1865, the Presbyterian Church of Mount Union was organized by a committee appointed by the Huntingdon Presbytery, consisting of Rev. George W. Shaiffer, Rev. James C. Mahon, and Rev. David D. Clarke. The church was organized with fourteen members, who presented certificates of membership from Shirleysburg and other churches. J. A. J. Postlethwaite was chosen elder of the new organization. In the spring of 1855, Rev. George W. Shaiffer succeeded Rev. Briton E. Collins, and preached at this point until April, 1866, being one year after the church was organized. Rev. Cochrane Forbes succeeded Rev. Mr. Shaiffer in October, 1866, and continued pastor until April, 1870. Rev. S. W. Pomeroy succeeded Rev. Mr. Forbes, and entered upon his labors May 1, 1871, and was installed Aug. 14, 1871. In the fall of 1866, Peter Shaver and Dr. James W. Mackey were elected, ordained, and installed elders. On March 12, 1873, T. A. Appleby and Dr. William A. Hunter were chosen elders, and on March 17th were ordained and installed. The number of members at present is one hundred and fifteen. During the fall of 1881 the congregation began to repair and remodel the church, which they completed during the summer of 1882, at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars, and rededicated it July 9, 1882. A Sabbath-school was organized in the old frame church in the spring of 1866. The first superintendent was J. A. J. Postlethwaite. The average attendance the first year of its organization was forty-three. The present superintendent is T. A. Appleby, and has been since April, 1873. The number enrolled is one hundred and forty, with an average attendance of one hundred and seven. The church property consists of a house of worship worth five thousand dollars and a parsonage worth two thousand five hundred dollars. The church, in all its work, is in a flourishing condition.

Mount Union Methodist Episcopal Church.—The soil of Mount Union seems to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of Methodism, as an abundant crop of

[1] By Rev. S. W. Pomeroy.

that sect has been raised here in a comparatively short space of time. The first Methodist sermon preached in this town was delivered by that wonderfully eccentric and popular pioneer of Methodism in this region of country, Rev. Jacob Gruber, in 1838, in the old stone school-house, then standing in rear of the site now occupied by the present Methodist Episcopal Church. From the seed sown by the eccentric Gruber in 1838 a society of thirty or more was formed in 1842, with Samuel Shaver as class-leader.

PIONEER MEMBERS.—Among the pioneer members of the society we find the names of John Booher and wife, Mrs. Keziah Shaver, Thomas H. Huling and wife, Samuel Shaver and wife, John Sharrar and wife, George W. Speer and wife, Mrs. George McLaughlin, Elizabeth Shaver, and Joseph Mapes and wife.

In eight years after the organization of the society the little band had grown to such dimensions, and the congregations increasing rapidly under the old-fashioned spirit of Methodist singing, praying, and preaching, that it became necessary to have more room than the old school-house afforded, and accordingly, in 1850, erected their first house of worship on the site occupied by the present one. The present beautiful brick edifice was built in 1873, the lecture-room dedicated in 1874 by Rev. Dr. Dashiel, and the auditorium dedicated in 1879 by Professor H. A. Gray, of Dickinson College, Williamsport, Pa. The entire cost of lot and building was nearly eleven thousand dollars.

Among the preachers who have served this people since Mr. Gruber we find Rev. Mr. Hinkle, Revs. S. M. Hartsock, 1866–68; J. C. Clark, 1868–70; John Moorehead, 1870–73; M. L. Smith, 1873–76; W. C. Robbins, 1876–78; H. M. Ash, 1878–80; J. W. Cleaver, from spring of 1880 to present time. During the year ending in March, 1882, this society has contributed for church purposes fifteen hundred and eighty-seven dollars, with a membership of one hundred and twenty-one and twenty-five probationers. The trustees for 1882 were F. D. Stevens, Isaac Taylor, John Booker, David Etnier, Jr., Ed. P. McKittrick, E. Harncame, E. K. Rodgers, W. Hildebrand, and W. Seibert; Stewards, F. D. Stevens, C. Stratford, I. N. Swope, I. N. Stevenson, M. L. Rex, and Daniel Snyder; Class-leaders, John Booher, George Fields, J. F. Stratford. Value of church property, including parsonage, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. The Sunday-school numbers two hundred and ten pupils, fifteen teachers, six officers, and F. D. Stevens, superintendent.

Educational.—The pioneer school-house at what is now MOUNT UNION was a stone structure, built in 1839, and stood in rear of the Methodist Church, along what was then the Shirley road. The pioneer teacher was —— Cooper, and the next was Walter Galbraith. In the winter of 1842–43 the school in the then new school-house was taught by George McLaughlin, now a resident of Mount Union.

The present school-house, located on Market Street, was built in 1871. In 1881 there were four schools in the borough, each of which was taught six months by two male and two female teachers, at an average of $32.50 for the male, and $26 for the female teachers per month. Total expenditures for the year, $1001.84.

SHIRLEYSBURG BOROUGH.—The present brick school-house was built in 1877. The brick was made on the ground or lot where the building now stands, and the mason-work was done by Daniel Fleck, the contractor for the work. In 1881 there were two schools of a five months' term each, with two male teachers at $27.50 per month each. Total expenditure for 1881 was $735.54.

SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.—In this township are thirteen school districts, in each of which five months' school was taught in 1881. Teachers' wages averaged $24 per month each. There was during that time an average attendance of three hundred and fourteen pupils. Tax levied during the year for school purposes was $2301.24; State appropriation, $314.16; total expenditures for the year, $5685.34.

CHAPTER LIV.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Geographical and Natural Features.—This is also one of the south border townships of the county, erected December, 1790, from Shirley and Dublin, two of the original townships, and is bounded on the northeast by Cromwell township, on the southeast by Dublin township, on the southwest by Fulton County, and on the northwest by Clay township.

The surface of the township is very much broken by mountains, ridges, and hills. Black Log Mountain crosses the eastern part of the township in a north and south direction, leaving but very little farming lands on the southeast of the Aughwick Creek.

The principal stream of Springfield is the Aughwick Creek, formed by the junction of Sideling Hill and Little Aughwick Creeks, a short distance below Maddensville, both of which flow from Fulton County into this township. Lick Branch, Lick Run, and Elliott's Run are the principal tributaries from the west and northwest, while there are several small runs falling from Black Log Mountain, and finding their way into the Aughwick.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—The dawn of the present century found what is now the township of Springfield almost an unbroken wilderness, with perhaps here and there a pioneer cabin, which could be found only by following marked trees over mountains, across the narrow valleys, through the creeks and swamps to the little clearing, in the midst of which a rude log cabin had been erected or rather piled up from the timber cut around it.

The cabin floor of the pioneer was usually mother earth, which for convenience' sake was smoothed a little by the use of the grub-hoe or other instruments used for such purposes.

When a pioneer wished to be a little more fashionable he would fell a large basswood or other tree that would split easily, cut it into logs of the proper length, split them, hew the flat side a little smooth, trim off the edges, and lay these halves side by side, flat side up, for his parlor floor. He must be a well-to-do pioneer to afford such luxuries, but some of them could afford to do it.

For the upper or attic floors they would fell trees and peel the bark off in strips of the proper length, flatten them out until dry, and then lay the strips upon the poles that had been laid across from plate to plate of the cabin. Usually the roof of the cabin was made of the same material. Sometimes logs were cut six or eight feet long, and split into thin pieces from four to eight inches wide, and these strips used for shingles fastened on to the roof by withing poles across the shingles from one end of the roof to the other.

The cracks between the logs served the double or treble purpose of letting out the smoke and letting in light and air, and at night the pioneer gas-light was a pine-torch. By this light the evening work was done, the old Bible was read, and the evening devotions performed. Although unlettered and unlearned in the arts and sciences, there never lived a more healthy, hardy, courageous, or hospitable people than the pioneer Marylanders of this township, for the early settlers were nearly all from sunny Maryland.

Owing to its distance from public improvements, and consequent isolation from the outer world, this township has never been favored with manufacturing establishments, that it otherwise would have been with all its natural advantages.

Probably the pioneer settler of what is now Springfield township was a Revolutionary soldier by the name of John Bailey, who wandered along down the Little Aughwick till near what is now Maddensville, where he selected a spot, cut away the trees, and built his mansion. He was not long "alone in his glory," for soon came along a few more hardy pioneers in search of future homes, among whom we find William Ward, John Robertson, and William Jones, who located along the banks of the Aughwick.

These pioneers were soon reinforced by others, among whom were the Cutshalls and Stains, Browns and Lanes, the Wibles, the Ramseys and Maddens. The Wibles were of German descent, while the two latter descended from Erin's green isle. All these pioneers located along the Aughwick Valley, while Hugh Orlton, who descended from the Scottish highlands, thought there was no place like the hills, and became pioneer of the hill country, out of reach of the next flood. He took up a large tract by warrant or patent, and subsequently sold to Richard Lane. Mr. Orlton had the pleasure and honor of owning the pioneer "shingle-roof" house in the township.

The "Big Meadow" tract contained four hundred acres of land, and was located along the Aughwick Creek, near what is now Meadow Gap post-office. This tract was patented by Lukens, Lennox, and Woods.

The pioneer in that part of the township where the village of Meadow Gap is located was Thomas Stain. He took up a tract of four hundred acres, covering what is now Meadow Gap village, and was an improvement right. His tract is now owned by as many land-owners as there is in and around the Gap Mills for half a mile each way.

Greenbury Ramsey, John Osiell, John Long, James Madden, William Moore, Jacob Booher, Thomas Sollers, and John Hess. Capt. George Croghan took up a large tract of land, reaching from Stain's tract down the Aughwick for a mile and a half, reaching from the creek to the top of Black Log Mountain. On this tract Benedict Stevens located. He still owns a portion of it, and his son, Rev. W. H. Stevens, owns a large farm on the flats, one and a quarter miles from Meadow Gap mills, on the road to Orbisonia. The Rutter property was also warranted by Capt. Croghan, half of which is now owned by W. H. Stevens. A part of the Croghan tract is owned by the heirs of —— Baker, of which Professor Baker, present county superintendent of schools, is the manager. Jesse Coates also warranted four hundred acres in this vicinity, probably the same four hundred acres taken up by Thomas Stains.

There is on the W. H. Stevens farm an old orchard, set out in 1784, which has borne fruit for the last ninety-five years, and the prospect was good for a large crop in 1882.

The flat fields below W. H. Stevens' house were no doubt an Indian camping-ground or village. The evidences brought forth at every cultivation of these fields for the last hundred years goes to prove the fact of Indian occupancy. Large quantities of arrow-heads, stone hatchets, and other implements made by the aborigines are found at each plowing of the fields.

The cultivated fields across the creek from Meadow Gap mills were also the camping village or battle-grounds of the much-written-about red man. Here stone mortars, pestles, and arrow-heads have been found, and Mr. J. C. Brewster thinks he can almost see the lines of battle of the contending forces as they were manœuvring just previous to an engagement, and thinks this must have been one of the Indian battle-grounds.

The pioneers of the upper Aughwick labored under many disadvantages in the settlement of this part of the valley. Coming in along the Little Aughwick Creek from Fort Littleton and vicinity, they were subject to attack from the Indians at any time, and until they had made several improvements, and fortified

themselves in their rude cabins, they were under the necessity of coming in on foot, guided for a time by the stream and marked trees, with rifle upon one shoulder and axe upon the other, work during the day at their cabin and clearing, and return to Fort Littleton, from four to ten miles away, at night. Thus the hardy pioneers labored, and waited patiently until their hope ended in fruition.

Villages and Hamlets.—MEADOW GAP.—This name was derived from the gap in the mountain and a large meadow at the mouth of the gap.

It is supposed by some that Thomas Stains was the first settler at this place, while others claim with equal authority that Jesse Coates was the pioneer. Very evidently one of these men was the pioneer settler of what is now Meadow Gap post-office.

The grist- and saw-mills at this place were built by Robert and John Madden in 1834, and John Madden subsequently became the sole owner, and John Shore, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five, was the pioneer miller.

The pioneer merchant at Meadow Gap was William Madden, who opened a small store here soon after the mills were built, and Jacob Baker was the pioneer postmaster.

The pioneer blacksmith was Frederick Thompson, who located here in 1860. There is at present at Meadow Gap a school-house; store by Levi Anderson, opened in 1881, near the mills; store by J. C. Brewster, who is also postmaster; two blacksmiths, George Taylor and Joseph Reihart, who is also the village wheelwright; grist- and saw-mill owned by Levi Anderson, with John Hurley, miller.

MADDENSVILLE is a small hamlet in the extreme south part of the township, at what was at an early day called "the Forks." The pioneer grist-mill was built in 1842 by Robert Madden. There was at that time an old saw-mill half a mile up the Little Aughwick, with a small clearing around that and the house of Mr. Brown. The grist-mill has four run of stones. The capacity of the mill is one hundred and fifty bushels of grain per day. The present saw-mill was built in 1875, by Luther and Isaiah Madden, also owners of the grist-mill.

The pioneer store-room was built by Robert Madden in 1849, opposite the Madden mansion, where he dispensed the necessaries of life till 1856 or 1857, when he was succeeded by Deckers Locke, who in 1876 built and opened his present store. Mr. Locke is also the present postmaster, and Robert Madden was the pioneer postmaster.

Mr. Madden at first purchased but six acres of land and the water right, and subsequently increased his acreage till he owned all the land upon which the hamlet is located and a large tract adjoining, now owned by his sons Luther and Isaiah Madden. The present blacksmith is Joseph H. Runk, and Richard Ramsey is the wheelwright. The school-house at this place was built in 1872 or 1873.

Among the early settlers in the vicinity of Maddensville was Joshua Brown, who owned a tract of land up the little Aughwick Creek, now owned by the Madden brothers. Mr. Brown died in the fore part of 1882, aged ninety years. Jacob Covert was an early settler here. His property is now owned by his heirs. The property of Alexander Ramsey, Sr., is now owned by his heirs,—the Stumbaugh, Ramsey, and Matthews families. The Hiles tract was owned by George Taylor, and the Baker tract is now owned by —— Ashton. The James Linn tract is owned by C. W. Evans, J. R. Linn, and —— Griffith. Conrad Cutshall was the progenitor of all the Cutshalls in Springfield township. His original tract of land is now owned by Levi Anderson, and Hiram Brown owns the John Ramsey tract.

Locke Valley, in this township, is named after John Locke. His boy is now eighty-two years of age, hale and hearty.

The Baptist Church (Old School) was organized in the early part of this century. The meeting-house is of logs, weather-boarded, and located three and a half miles north of Maddensville. This is the oldest church building in the township, and is valued at two hundred dollars. There are at present twelve members connected with this organization, with Rev. Mr. Rose as the regular pastor, preaching once a month, and Rev. Stahr as supply.

Mount Carmel Church, located from Maddensville, was organized by Cyrus Jeffries, and known as the Jeffreyites, or Mount Carmel Church. The meeting-house is now occupied by the United Brethren, and the pulpit supplied from McConnellsville, in Franklin County.

Wesley Methodist Episcopal Chapel, located at the forks of the creek, half a mile below Maddensville post-office, was built in 1855. It is a frame building, and cost four hundred and fifty dollars. The building committee were J. Snyder, S. Kimes, N. K. Covert, J. Uncles, J. W. Buckley, and James Linn. Previous to building the chapel meetings were held in the old school-house that stood near the bridge. The pioneer class-leader was James Linn, and the above-named building committee were the first trustees, also among the pioneer members. Present membership, fifteen. Preaching at the chapel every alternate Sabbath by the pastor at Three Springs. Present class-leader is C. W. Evans.

Walnut Grove Bethel, or Church of God. This society is sometimes known as "*Winebrennarians.*" Their church edifice is a frame structure, built in 1855, by Thomas Ashton, at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars. Religious services are held here on every alternate Sabbath.

Educational.—There are six schools in this township, with an average of five months in the year each. There were six male teachers employed in 1881, at twenty dollars per month each. There were 122 male and 117 female pupils in the township, with an

average of 119 attending school. The total amount of tax levied in the township in 1881 for school and building purposes was $557.55; the State appropriation for the same year was $340; total expenditures for the year, $707.11.

The following have been officers in Springfield township:

CONSTABLES.

1791, Abraham Wright; 1792, John Wright; 1793, Samuel Wheeler; 1794, Samuel Charlton; 1795, John Rutter; 1796, Joshua Chilcoat; 1797, John Cample; 1798, Peter Hess; 1799, Henry Hubble; 1800, Humphrey Chilcoat; 1801, Joshua Cornelius; 1802, Thomas Hooper; 1803, Thomas Clugage; 1804, Hercules Kemp; 1805, Daniel Staney; 1806, William Wagner; 1807, Conrad Cushall; 1808, Benjamin Cornelius; 1809, John Isgreg; 1810, Thomas Green; 1811, Benjamin Long; 1812, John Johnston; 1813, Benjamin Long; 1814, Benjamin Cornelius; 1815, Benjamin Long; 1816, Hugh Madden; 1817, John E. Hays; 1818, Joshua Cornelius; 1819, Christian Moore; 1820, William Waggoner; 1821, John Isgrig; 1822, George Ashman; 1823, George Green; 1824, John Logan; 1825, William Hudson; 1826, Benjamin Cornelius; 1827, Benjamin Long; 1828, Caleb W. Green; 1829, Jacob Booher; 1830, Robert McNeal; 1831, Jacob Baker, Jr.; 1832, Aaron Staines; 1833–34, William Madden; 1835, Hugh Madden; 1836, Thompson Stains; 1837, Elisha S. Green; 1838, James McNeal; 1839, Daniel Stains; 1840, Henry Mattheas; 1841, Benjamin Bolinger; 1842, George Robertson; 1843, Benjamin Bolinger; 1844–45, Jacob Gehrett; 1846–47, William Ramsey; 1848, Hugh Brown; 1849, Jacob Baker; 1850, John Booher; 1851–52, Morris Brown; 1853, J. Lamberson; 1854–55, Benjamin Ramsey; 1856, William Locke; 1857, Benjamin Ramsey; 1858–67, Morras Cutshall; 1868, Jackson Lamberson; 1869, John F. Ramsey; 1870–72, E. Brown; 1873, G. M. Nead; 1874, G. Withington; 1875, G. M. Nead; 1876, F. Thompson; 1877–78, Morris Cutshall; 1879–80, Jacob Lane; 1881, Elihu Brown.

SUPERVISORS.

1791, John Rutter, John Wright; 1792, Abraham Wright, Hugh Orlton; 1793, Thomas Green, Hugh Orlton; 1794, Thomas Green, John Butler; 1795, Thomas Green, Benjamin Cornelius; 1796, John Campbell, John Collit; 1797, John Campble, Humphrey Chilcoat; 1798, Humphrey Chilcoat, Christopher Nead; 1799, Christopher Nead, John Orlton; 1800, Christopher Nead, John Chilcoat; 1801, William Wagner, Thomas Clugage; 1802, Michael Mordya, Hercules Kemp; 1803, William Wagner, Thomas Magan; 1804, Jacob Nichodemus, Joshua Cornelius; 1805, Joshua Cornelius, Christopher Nead; 1806, George Ashman, John Bailey; 1807, George Ashman, John Bailey; 1808, George Ashman, John Bailey; 1809, John Bailey, George Ashman; 1810, John Bailey, John Isgrigg; 1811, John Bailey, John Isgrigg; 1813, Benjamin Cornelius, John Isgrigg; 1814, John Green, Simon Logan; 1815, Hugh Madden, William Waggoner; 1816, William Waggoner, Benjamin Long; 1817, Benjamin Long, John Logan; 1818, Benjamin Chilcote, John Logan; 1819, Benjamin Cornelius, Benjamin Chilcote; 1820, John Shore, Benjamin Cornelius; 1821, Benjamin Ramsey, William Waggoner; 1822, John Isgrigg, Benjamin Ramsey; 1823, John Isgrigg, Micaja Chilcott; 1824, Samuel Grubb, Peter Hess; 1825, William McIntire, Richard Bradley; 1826, Joseph Cornelius, George Green; 1827, Joseph Cornelius, Benjamin Bollinger; 1828, Benjamin Bollinger, Thomas Kelly; 1829, Benjamin Bollinger, George Robison; 1830, William Wagoner, George Robison; 1831, John Shore, Jacob Baker; 1832, John Shore, Robert Madden; 1833, John Shore, David Stains; 1834, John Shore, John Madden; 1835, John Shore, Joseph Cornelius; 1836, John Shore, Dutton Lain; 1837, John Shore, John Folk; 1838, John Lock, John Baker; 1839, George Robison, Henry Mathias; 1840, George Robison, John Shore; 1841, —— ——; 1842, John Brown, George D. Hudson; 1843, Jeremiah Brown, George Kreiger; 1844, P. Cutshall, Benjamin Bolinger; 1845, Caleb Brown, John Shore; 1846, John Shore, Seba Sock; 1847, John Brown, Jacob Covert; 1848, John Brown, G. Ramsey; 1849, D. Lane, Peter Cutshall; 1850, Henry Cremer, William F. Martin; 1851, George Robertson; 1852, George Robertson, Jacob Baker; 1853, Jacob Baker, George Robertson; 1854, William Wible, Henry C. Cremer; 1855, —— ——; 1856, John Brown, John Covert; 1857, John Covert, W. Cutshall; 1858, Jesse Rutter, Frederick Thompson; 1859, G. Ramsey, Benjamin Cornelius; 1860, John Lane, Robert Madden; 1861, Robert Madden, Jesse Rutter; 1862, Benedict Stevens, Robert Madden; 1863, Robert Madden, Benedict Stevens; 1864, Robert Madden, William Nimble; 1865, Abraham Cutshall, John Brown; 1866, Thomas Stains, C. W. Leader; 1867, Greenberry Ramsey, Joshua Brown; 1868, Joshua Brown, G. Ramsey; 1869, W. H. Stevens, H. C. Cramer; 1870, J. Brown, A. K. Green; 1872, Joshua Brown, John Hess; 1873, John Hess, Richard Cutshall; 1874, —— ——; 1875, Richard Ramsey, Samuel Cutshall; 1876, J. Everhart, C. W. Leader; 1877, J. M. Cutshall, W. Stevens; 1878, W. Stevens, Theodore Fernberg; 1879, William H. Stevens, Theodore Fernberg; 1880, Theodore Fernberg, William H. Stevens; 1881, E. Brown, J. Lane.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1791, Hugh Orlton, John Cornelius; 1792, John Cornelius, Samuel Charlton; 1793, John Campble, Samuel Charlton; 1794, John Campble, Hugh Logan; 1795, Hugh Logan, William Wagner; 1796, Hugh Logan, William Wagner; 1797, Hugh Logan, William Wagner; 1798, Hugh Logan, Sr., William Wagner; 1799, John Rutter, Hercules Kemp; 1800, John Campble, Hugh Orlton; 1801, Joshua Cornelius, Peter Hess; 1802, Daniel Stains, Christian Read; 1803, John Bailey, Benjamin Standford; 1804, Henry Hubble, Conrad Scutchel; 1805, Samuel Charlton, George Stains; 1806, Thomas Hooper, Thomas Clugage; 1807, John Shane, Hugh Maden; 1808, John Hudson, John Long; 1809, Thomas Green, Jr., Henry Moore; 1810, William Hudson, Samuel Cornelius; 1814, Thomas Clugage, Samuel Cornelius; 1815, Daniel Heck, Thomas Charlton; 1816, John E. Hays, Joshua Brown; 1817, Benjamin Long, John Ashman; 1819, Benjamin Long, William McIntire; 1823, Benjamin Cornelius, Sr., Jacob Baker; 1825, Joshua Hooper, Peter Cutchall; 1826, David Patterson, Thomas Duffey; 1827, Joseph Cornelius, John Green; 1828, William Hudson, Micajah Chilcot; 1829, William Corbin, Thomas Hooper; 1830, Thomas Green, Elliott Ramsey; 1832, John Kyler, Benjamin Ramsey; 1833, George Cornelius, Joshua McNeal; 1834, John Long, Joseph Gutshall; 1835, Moses Greenland, John Rutter; 1836, William Cornelius, Jacob Baker; 1837, William Sellers, Henry Matthews; 1838, George Hudson, Benjamin Sellers; 1840, Jacob Barnet, George Taylor; 1841, —— ——, 1843, Joseph Devon, James McNeal; 1844, John Ashman, Daniel Kurfman; 1845, William Ramsey, Elliott Ramsey; 1846, Jacob Baker, John L. Ramsey; 1847, Thomas Duffy, Jesse Need; 1848, Simon Locke, Elisha S. Green; 1849, Thomas Ramsey, Thomas Ashten; 1850, William Madden, Benjamin Ramsey; 1851, Benedict Steves, David Steves; 1852, Benjamin Ramsey, Thompson Stains; 1853, Thomas Duffey, Thomas Ramsey; 1854, —— ——; 1855, —— ——; 1856, John Lamberson, William Hess.

CHAPTER LV.

TELL TOWNSHIP.

Geographical and Natural Features.—This is one of the southeast border townships of Huntingdon County, and was erected from Dublin township in April, 1810, and bounded as follows: On the northeast by Juniata County, on the southeast by Franklin County, on the southwest by Dublin township, and on the northwest by Cromwell and Shirley townships. The surface of the township is very uneven, the summit of Tuscarora Mountain forming the southeast line between the township and Franklin County. Nearly or quite four hundred rods northwest from Tuscarora Mountain is Hunting Ridge, a limestone formation running parallel with Tuscarora and the entire length of that side of the township. About four hundred and fifty rods northwest from and nearly parallel with Hunting is Big Ridge, a series of limestone elevations running across the township, and still farther northwest and parallel with Big is

Pine Ridge, which might better be termed mountain. This, too, extends the entire length of the township, and last, but not least, is Shade Mountain, along the crest of which is the dividing line between Tell, Cromwell, and Shirley townships. These mountains and ridges all run in the same direction, from southwest to northeast, and between these mountains and ridges are several hills or knobs of no very small dimensions, and reach also to a respectable altitude. Between the mountains, ridges, and hills are long, narrow valleys, in which are several very good farms, where large crops of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes are raised. There are four roads or highways running through as many valleys the entire length of the township, besides several roads passing through the mountain gorges from one valley to the other.

The principal creek of the township is the Tuscarora. This rises in Dublin township and flows northeasterly along the northwest foot of Hunting Ridge, through the hamlet of Nossville, to the Kern farm, where it breaks through Hunting Ridge in an easterly direction, then flows northeast into Juniata County.

Trough Spring Creek rises on the McNeal and Berrier farms in the southerly part of the township, flows northeasterly along the narrow valley between Pine Ridge and Shade Mountain to Silverthorne's mill at Shade Valley post-office, where it turns easterly, breaks through Pine Ridge, and empties into Tuscarora Creek on the Kern farm, at the foot of Hunting Ridge.

Block's Run rises on the Shoop farm, in the southwest part of the township, flows northeasterly along the valley between Pine and Big Ridge, emptying into Trough Spring Creek a mile east of Shade Valley post-office.

Georges Creek rises in the north corner of the township, and flows southeast to Coulter's old mill-seat, thence easterly into Juniata County.

Narrows Creek rises in Franklin County, flowing northwesterly, past Orr's mill-seat, into the Tuscarora below Blair's Mills.

Three Lick Creek rises in the southwest end of the township, and flows southwest into Dublin township. There are some twenty-five or thirty tributaries of the above-named creeks, but without names.

Pioneer Settlers.—In the "Land Lien Docket" for Huntingdon County may be found a right granted Feb. 3, 1755, to Barnabas Barnes, for a tract of land in Tell, or what is now Tell township. Just where this tract was located, or whether Mr. Barnes settled on it, we have been unable to ascertain; however, many tracts of land are located by parties who never see the land or know anything of its value only through their agents.

Among the pioneer settlers of what is now Tell township we find the following who located here previous to 1800: Samuel McMath came to this township in the year 1780, and located in the valley near the mouth of Trough Spring Branch Creek, where several of his descendants still reside. John McMath, son of Samuel, located at the Ridge. Robert Vaughan located some time in 1780 or 1781, on the farm now owned by his son, Robert Vaughan, who is now an old man. He located northwest from what is now Blair's Mills. James Stonkard located near Blair's Mills previous to 1790. The farm is now owned by Mrs. James Orr. Thomas Morrow located here in 1784. He came with his father, Richard Morrow, who was grandfather of J. B. Morrow, son of Thomas, and took up one hundred acres of land, now the property of J. A. Blair. J. B. Morrow is now a resident of the hamlet of Blair's Mills. Robert Stonkard was one of the pioneers of this part of Tell. The property is now owned by G. H. & R. A. Speer. William McMullen located in the north part of Tell in 1786. The tract that he located is now owned by J. M. Blair, J. M. Morrison, and —— Robinson. Isaac Gifford located west of Blair's Mills in 1780. There were also William Gifford and Joseph Gifford. The Gifford tract is still in the Gifford family. Jonathan S. Briggs, John Gilliland, and John Jeffries located in this township in 1790. Among the other early settlers in this neigborhood were Jacob Stong, Adam Stong, Sr., Adam Stong, Jr., Daniel Stong, James Pattison, William Down, Samuel Briggs, John Briggs, and Michael Kern, all of whom were here previous to 1791.

The pioneer locator and settler in the Shade Valley, or rather along Trough Spring Creek, southwest of Shade Valley post-office, was Jacob Goshorn, who came here in 1780. This name has been written differently at different periods, first Ganshorn, then Gooshorn, as will be found in early town records, and now Goshorn. He located a large tract along this valley, for nearly or quite three and a half miles by one mile wide. The tract ran nearly a mile northeast of Shade Valley post-office, or Silverthorn's Mills. The original tract is owned in part as follows: Samuel Book, three hundred and sixty-eight acres; William P. Goshorn, one hundred and fifty acres; Martin Fleming, eighty acres; Samuel Waters, one hundred and twenty acres; and Robert Goshorn owns a large plantation out of the original tract. Samuel Book located here in 1849. The Quinns and Wagners were also early settlers in this locality.

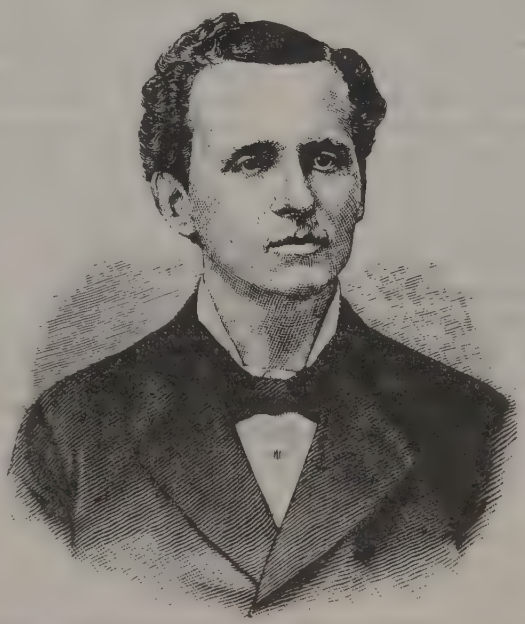
Along farther towards the southwest end of the township we find the families of Felmlee, Shorp, Wilson, Cisney, Waters, Parsons, Chilcote, Bollinger, and others, who located here from 1795 to 1820.

Religious.—From the number of meeting-houses in Tell township used for religious purposes it would naturally be inferred that the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants had not been forgotten, however much it might have been neglected in after-years. For want of proper records we are unable to give date of organization of the societies or churches, names of pioneer members, or date of building the meeting-houses, except in one or two instances, and must content our-

selves with giving merely the location of each. One of the United Brethren's Churches is located opposite the school-house, in the Parsons settlement, south part of the township. Adjoining the church is the burying-ground. Methodist Episcopal Church, located in the hamlet of Nossville, built in 1872. The old Union Church, north of Nossville, built in 1830, has not been occupied for a long time, and is fast going to decay. Mount Zion United Brethren Church, northwest of Blair's Mills, was built in 1852. W. B. McMullen, James Rhea, and Edward Roles are among its prominent members. There is also a small Methodist Episcopal Church situate in the extreme north point of the township, the membership of which is nearly or quite all residents of Juniata County. Richvale Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Silverthorn's Mill, or Shade Valley post-office, is a neat frame building, erected in 1874. D. P. Osborn is the superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with this church, and Revs. Dunning and Hamm are the preachers on this circuit.

Villages and Hamlets.—NOSSVILLE is a flourishing little hamlet, located about midway between the southwest and northeast end of the township, on the banks of the Tuscarora Creek. There is at this place quite an extensive tannery, built in 1848 or 1849, and now owned and operated by Oswill B. Mosser, who also owns a store in connection with his tannery. There is also a store at this place by William B. Kling. The grist- and saw-mills of Thomas Cisney, located half a mile above the town, were built in 1836 or 1837. There is also at Nossville a blacksmith-, shoe-shop, post-office, and Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID MOSSER, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lehigh County, Pa. His ancestors are of German extraction, and settled in the above-named county prior to the Revolutionary war. David, when seventeen years old, entered as an apprentice the tannery of Benjamin Semmel, at Neffville, Lehigh Co., and remained there until 1862, working as a journeyman after having learned his trade. In the last-named year he went to Lehighton and assumed the management of the tannery of Stephen Kissler. This he managed so successfully that when the Kissler Brothers, in 1870, built their large tannery in Lock Haven, he was asked by them to fill the important position of manager thereof, which position he accepted and still retains. It is a very large establishment, and has an average capacity of twelve hundred hides per week. Mr. Mosser married Miss Eliza Houseman, who was born in Lehigh County, and was daughter of Jacob Houseman. Their children are Albert, Oswill B., Elias, Joseph, and Martha. Oswill B. was born in Lehigh County on the 28th day of January, 1854. When seventeen years old he with his father's family removed to Lock Haven, where he met, and on the 25th day of March, 1881, married Miss Alpha Rippy, who was born in Lock Haven, Dec. 29, 1859, and is daughter of Frank and Frances (Stringfeller) Rippy. They have one child, viz., Frank D., born July 1, 1882. When eleven years of age Oswill B. commenced work in the tannery of Stephen Kissler, in which he worked only summers at first and went to school winters. After he was seventeen years old he devoted his entire time to the business, and eventually became skilled in all its branches. In 1848, Col. George Noss built a steam tannery in Nossville, Huntingdon Co., which was operated until 1870, when it was burned down. It was then owned by Messrs. Hense, Reese & Sons, who at once rebuilt it on the foundation of the old one. It was kept in operation until 1878, when it was closed, and remained closed until 1881, when Oswill B. Mosser bought it of Robert Harkison, who had come into possession of it through the Spanogles. It was then in a very dilapidated condition, but has been put in thorough repair, and now gives employment to twenty men, and turns out one hundred and fifty hides per week. Its stock is drawn on wagons to Orbisonia, and from there shipped to all points east and west. Its greatest drawback is the scarcity of bark, which will be obviated upon the completion of railroads now in contemplation. Mr. Mosser is a young man who has made his business a study and loves it, and is now



Oswill B. Mosser

managing his works with skill and marked success.

BLAIR'S MILLS is located between the Narrows and Tuscarora Creeks, a short distance above their confluence, and on the northeast border of the township and county. There is at this place a grist- and saw-mill, chop-mill, blacksmith- and shoe-shop, and store. The place was settled and the first grist-mill built as early as 1790, and a second mill upon the site of the first, which had been burned, was built as early as 1820, and the present grist-mill built in 1839, upon the site of the two former, by John Blair. He subsequently sold to his son, A. C. Blair, who in 1875 sold the mill to John A. Blair, grandson of John Blair, and is the present owner. The chop- and sumach-mill, built subsequently to the building of the grist-mill, is now owned by J. A. Blair.

The saw-mill was built by A. C. Blair, and sold subsequently to J. A. Blair, present owner.

The store, which is doing quite an extensive business, has passed under several firm-names, as follows: A. C. Blair, A. C. & J. H. Blair, Blair & Morrison, D. H. Morrison, Blair & Morrison, J. A. & J. M. Blair, Blair & Son and J. M. Blair, the present owner, with J. B. Morrow as clerk. One of the blacksmith-shops is owned by J. A. Blair, and operated by Henry Knox, blacksmith; and the other is owned by James Gifford, with John Knox as blacksmith.

SHADE VALLEY POST-OFFICE.—This beautiful little hamlet, nestled down among the hills in what is known as Shade Valley, is also known as familiarly by the names of "Silverthorn's Mill" and "Richvale" as by the former name. It is also located on the old Jacob Goshorn tract, and surrounded by rich farming and grazing lands; and although far from any railroad or other public improvement, there is a large amount of business done here, and the thrift of the little town is plain to behold in the neat appearance of the town generally.

The first grist-mill at this place was built, as near as can be ascertained, one hundred years ago, and no doubt Jacob Goshorn, the then owner of the land, was the prime mover in the work. Two mills have preceded the present grist-mill, which was built in 1865 or 1866 by Richard Silverthorn, and is still owned by the Silverthorn family.

The first store at this place was opened in 1865 by William McFeeter, who had been a sutler in the army. He subsequently sold to —— Kepler, and Kepler sold to —— Parsons, who sold to Messrs. Crawford & McCulloch. The firm-name was again changed to Jones & Birdge, who sold out to —— Blair, and in the spring of 1882 H. S. Thompson became proprietor, also postmaster at the Shade Valley post-office.

The first blacksmith at this place was a Mr. Stinson, who was succeeded by —— Fogle, and he by J. C. Pyle, the present blacksmith.

BOLLINGER TOWN is one of the smallest hamlets in the township, yet is known throughout this section by this name. It is located at the head-waters of Trough Spring Creek, in Shade Valley. There are at this place two or three dwellings and the remains of a school-house.

Educational.—There are in Tell township eight school districts, in which were five months' school taught in 1881, with an average attendance of two hundred scholars during the term. Total tax levied in the township for school purposes during the year, $945.60; State appropriation, $199.92; total expenditures during the year, $1028.51. There were eight male teachers employed, at $21 each per month.

Civil List.—The following is a list of the principal township officers since its organization:

CONSTABLES.

1810, James McNeal; 1811, William Waters; 1812, Jacob Gooshorn; 1813, Jacob Crow; 1814, Abraham Hagey; 1815, Thomas Murphy; 1816, David Parsons; 1817, Michael Kern; 1818, John Parsons; 1819, John Jeffries; 1820, Jacob Gooshorn; 1821–22, Samuel Walters; 1823, John McMath; 1824, Samuel Walters; 1825, David Parrout; 1826, David Parsons; 1827, Philip Walters; 1828–30, David Parsons; 1831, James Ford; 1832–33, David Hockedorn; 1834–35, Nicholas Gooshorn; 1836, Samuel Gooshorn; 1837, Nicholas Gooshorn; 1838–41, James Pattison; 1842–44, David Parsons; 1845, Samuel Gooshorn; 1846, Abraham Bollinger; 1847–48, George May; 1849, William Gooshorn; 1850–54, William Cawn; 1855, William Vaughan; 1856–60, Robert Vawn; 1861, Robert B. Jones; 1862–66, William Vawn; 1867–68, R. B. Jones; 1869, Wm. Vawn; 1870–73, G. M. Briggs; 1874, J. H. Coulter; 1875, F. S. Briggs; 1876, George Smittle; 1877, William Wilson Vawn; 1878–79, George Schmittel; 1880, J. S. Vanwhy; 1881, T. J. Love.

SUPERVISORS.

1810, John Jeffries, Andrew Campbell; 1811, Jacob Grier, Lawrence McMiller; 1814, William Gifford, George Magee; 1815, Samuel McMath, John French; 1816, William Wilson, James Campbell; 1817, Robert Vaughan, Jacob Gooshorn, Jr.; 1818, John Briggs, Jacob Bolinger; 1819, Hugh Doran, Archibald Stitt; 1820, James Jones, John Ward; 1821, James McFaters, Frederick Cove; 1822, Thomas Morrow, Jacob Gooshorn, Sr.; 1823, Robert Sturkard, William Walters; 1824, Jacob Gooshorn, Nesbet Jeffries; 1825, David Hockedorn, Jacob Wagner; 1826, Benjamin Briggs, Samuel Gooshorn; 1827, George Gooshorn, John McMath; 1828, Jacob Heagy, David Hockedorn; 1829, James McNail, Samuel Gooshorn; 1830, John Briggs, Isaac Gifford; 1831, James Pattison, Abraham Bollinger; 1832, John French, William Colter; 1833, John Ward, John Jeffries; 1834, William Wilson, John McMath; 1835, George Gooshorn, James James; 1836, John Stinkard, Samuel B. McFeaters; 1837, Robert McFarlan, James Ford; 1838, William Orr, John Briggs; 1839, William Gooshorn, Jacob Shoup; 1840, John McMath, Michael Bolinger; 1841, Jonathan Briggs, James Jones; 1842, James Coulter, Joshua Price; 1843, William McMullin, George Wilson; 1844, George Gooshorn, John Snyder; 1845, Jacob Hegie, John Jones; 1846, John Hegie, James Patterson; 1847, William Morrow, David Parsons; 1848, William Gooshorn, William Orr; 1849, Samuel Gooshorn, David Hockedorn; 1850, Robert Morrow, James Pattison; 1851, Samuel Parsons, Nicholas Gooshorn; 1852, John Fultz, George Wilson; 1853, John Sturkard, William Clayton; 1854, John Beaver, Thomas Cisney; 1855, —— ——; 1856, John McMath, Samuel Book; 1857, James Pattison; 1858, W. McMullin, C. Stohlman; 1859, William Vaughn, John Jones; 1860, J. S. Briggs, V. Schmittle; 1861, James Coulter, David Reader; 1862, Benjamin Briggs, John Hagie; 1863, W. Coulter, W. Clayton; 1864, James McNeal, Samuel Berger; 1865, John M. Louden, Lewis Evans; 1866, James Gifford, Jackson Briggs; 1867, John Jones, Samuel Watters; 1868, J. S. Briggs, M. J. Shoop; 1869, M. S. Shearer, Vos. Schmittel; 1870, S. Widney, S. Book; 1872, Samuel Watters, V. Schmitle; 1873, A. S. Cisney, M. Shearer; 1874, Robert Parson, W. X. Orr; 1875, R. B. Jones, Samuel Briggs; 1876, George Vaum, J. F. Parson; 1877, Jacob Starr, David Snyder; 1878, W. B. McMullen, V. Schmittel; 1879, V. Schmittel, Joseph Snyder; 1880, M. F. Shoop, Michael Shearer; 1881, Michael Shearer, M. F. Shoop.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1810, Samuel McMath, William Wilson; 1811, Samuel Parsons, Michael Run; 1820, Thompson Manard, Jr., John French; 1822, James Campbell, John Walters; 1825, Robert Blair, Robert McFarlan; 1826, Abraham Bollinger, James Jones; 1827, Jacob Wagoner, John Jeffries; 1828, Nicholas Gooshorn, James Jones; 1829, James Piper, Thomas Orr; 1830, David Hockedorn, Joseph Parsons; 1831, Benjamin Briggs, Samuel Parsons; 1832, Robert McFarlan, William Scott; 1833, David Parsons, Philip Walters; 1834, Samuel Patterson, Samuel Parsons; 1835, John McMath, John French; 1836, Peter Kern, Jacob Hegie; 1837, John Watter, William McGee; 1838, Benjamin Briggs, George Mayhath; 1839, ——; 1840, Jacob Shoop, James Pattison; 1841, William McMullin, William Hicks; 1842, William Clayton, William Hicks; 1843, William Hicks, Frederick Love; 1844, Joshua Price, M. F. Shoop; 1845, John Carl, William Clayton; 1846, Jacob G. Jones, James Jones; 1847, J. G. Jones, Jacob Gooshorn; 1848, Abraham Bollinger, Jacob Shoop; 1849, David Hockedorn, James McNeal; 1850, Benjamin Ramsey, William Mitchell; 1851, Jonathan Briggs, Daniel Conn; 1852, H. Wilson, W. Walters; 1853, William Cawn, Thomas Love; 1854, Samuel Parsons, W. S. Lyons; 1855, —— ——; 1856, Alexander Gilland, Samuel Burdge; 1857, —— ——; 1858, —— ——.

CHAPTER LVI.

TOD TOWNSHIP.

Tod was erected from Union township in April, 1838. The townships of Penn and Cass bound it on the northeast, Cass and Clay on the southeast, Carbon on the southwest, and Hopewell and Lincoln on the northwest. It lies between Sideling Hill on the east and Terrace Mountain on the west. Wray's Hill and Rocky Ridge cross its eastern part in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and in the western portion, north and south from the valley of Trough Creek, are extensive mountains, covered with timber and uninhabited.

Trough Creek crosses the eastern part of the township, between Wray's Hill and Rocky Ridge, running in a southeasterly direction into Cass, from which it again enters Tod, pursuing a southwesterly course, then bends to the northwest, and leaves the township near its northwest corner. Yellow Branch, Sugar Creek, and Haw Run are the principal affluents of Trough Creek in this township. Another stream runs southeasterly along the base of Terrace Mountain, and after uniting with Tatman's Run passes through a gap in this mountain and empties into Raystown Branch in Lincoln township.

Three principal highways traverse the eastern part of the township in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and another pursues a like course through the valley at the base of Terrace Mountain, in the eastern part, known as Illinois Valley. Another follows the valley of Trough Creek in an easterly and westerly direction, through nearly the middle of the township. East Broad Top Railroad crosses the southeastern corner of the township.

Agriculture is almost the sole industry in the township. The farms are in the valleys and on the sides of the ridges and hills by which the township is traversed. The soil is fertile, especially in the valleys. The produce raised here formerly found its market at places on the line of the Pennsylvania Canal, but since mining operations became active in this region there has been a demand here for all the surplus produce that could be raised.

The township includes no boroughs, but has two villages. That of Beaver is on Trough Creek, near the northern boundary of the township. It has ten or twelve dwellings, a store, and a church. Tod post-office is located there. Newburg is a short distance from Trough Creek, in the western part of the township. It has about twenty houses, a store, a few shops, and two churches. Trough Creek post-office is located here.

There is a post-office called Eagle Foundry a short distance southeast from the geographical centre of the township. East Broad Top and Cole's Summit are post-offices on the East Broad Top Railroad.

There are four public cemeteries in the township, one in the southwestern part, one near Beaver village, and two near Newburg. There are also several private burial-grounds in different parts of the township.

The township has nine public schools, in which in 1881 two hundred and seventy-six scholars were instructed. These schools were maintained during five months of that year.

The population of the township in 1850 was 1222; in 1860, 808; in 1870, 781; and in 1880, 848.

Pioneers.—Nearly all the first settlers in Tod township came here from Maryland. The country which they traversed in their migrations hither was then an untamed wilderness, inhabited only by the wild Indians, and filled with the ferocious denizens of the forest. These adventurous pioneers were not the effeminate sons of luxury, who desired only lives of ease within the shade of their ancestral mansions, but active, energetic men, who were ready to encounter and surmount the difficulties which environed them, to brave the dangers of the untamed wilderness, and to plant in the fertile valleys, among the rugged mountains of this region, a civilization similar to that which they left behind them. It is not possible now to learn the names of all these pioneers. Those who have no descendants here have mostly passed to oblivion, and of those families that are still represented in the township, the name and generation of the pioneer here is in many cases forgotten.

John Plummer, whose descendants reside in Tod, came to Lincoln between 1760 and 1770. John Edwards located in this township in 1785. Jacob Houck purchased the farm which then included the site of Cook's grist-mill in 1786. Michael and William Houck, the last of whom erected a log mill where this now stands, came in 1787; Neal Clark in 1790; Henry Elias and John Taylor (then Schneider) in 1795; Frederic Heeter, Azariah McClain, and John Keith in 1800. The families of these are numerously

represented here, and others might be named but for the lack of care on the part of many in preserving the records and traditions of their ancestors.

The Boquet Lands.—On the 25th and 26th days of August, 1767, Richard Tea, deputy surveyor of the southern district of the county, surveyed, or caused to be surveyed, in pursuance of four warrants dated respectively the 20th day of September, 1762, and three dated the 14th day of February, 1763, granted to Col. Henry Boquet, seven adjacent tracts near the base of Broad Top Mountain, in what is now known as Plank Cabin Valley, Tod township. These lands have in recent years been called the Powel and Haldeman lands, and are now owned by John Griffith, —— Miller, and others. The tracts were numbered and designated as follows:

No.	Name of Tract.	Area.
6.		187¼ acres.
7.		173¾ "
8.	"The Mouth of Hunter's Spring"	214¾ "
9.	"The Two Runs"	226¼ "
10.	"The Savanna"	229 "
11.	"The Fine Meadows"	229 "
12.	The Two Springs	229 "
		1489¼ "

The five warrants preceding the above in number were located in Bedford County. (Boquet died between May, 1765, and July, 1767.)

Mills.—There have in times past been many sawmills in the township, and as the timber in their vicinity has been converted into lumber they have been suffered to decay, and now no trace can be found of some of these. There are still remaining four,—one near the Beaver-Mill, one near Paradise Furnace, one near O. E. Cook's grist-mill, and one on Sugar Creek, near its junction with Trough Creek.

Beavertown grist-mill, on Trough Creek, near the village of that name, was first built of logs by Walter Hudson in the last decade of the eighteenth century. It became the property in succession of John McClain, Jonathan Barnett, and James A. Cook, the present owner. In 1855, Mr. Cook built a brick mill near the site of the old log structure. This has three run of stones. The old mill had at first a run of rock stones, to which Mr. McClain added a set of buhr stones.

Cook's grist-mill, on Trough Creek, in the southeastern part of the township, was first built by William Houck about the beginning of the present century. It was a log building, and had one run of rock stones. It was afterwards purchased by Samuel McClain and run by him about twenty years, when he rebuilt it of logs. In 1846, James Entrekin purchased it from the heirs of Mr. McClain, and built on its site the present framed mill. It was purchased soon afterwards by the late Isaac Cook, and it is now owned and carried on by his son, O. E. Cook. It has two run of stones.

On the same stream, a short distance above this mill, Joshua Edwards erected in 1836 what in old times was known as a fulling-mill. The march of improvement has rendered this, as well as all other establishments of the kind, useless; but the old log building still stands, a relic of the times and a memento of an ancient domestic industry.

A tannery was formerly in existence near Cook's grist-mill, but nothing has been done in it during many years.

Paradise Furnace and Eagle Foundry were formerly operated, but operations have ceased in both.

The only coal-mine now operated in Tod township is that of John Dougherty, which was opened by him in 1876, about a mile from East Broad Top Railroad and a mile and a half below Cook's Station. It is called the Rocky Ridge Mine, from the ridge in which it was opened. A tramway runs from the mouth of the drift to the railroad, and over this the coal from the mine is taken in cars. The vein which is here worked has an average thickness of four and one-half feet. The daily output is ten tons.

Trough Creek Methodist Episcopal Church.—A Methodist society was formed in the northern part of the township before the commencement of the present century, and a log church building was erected. The only remaining record of the early proceedings of that society is an article of agreement by Henry Elias, granting the use of the site of this house. The original church was finished within in primitive style, with a rude gallery, slab benches, and a high pulpit. About fifty years since this was remodeled, and the rough benches were replaced by comfortable slips.

This church edifice was used till 1861, when it was taken down, and the present building was erected on its site. It is located near Trough Creek, about a mile south from Beavertown. It is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty.

In the absence of early records it is not possible to learn the names of all the ministers who officiated here during the first decades of the society's existence. Of those who have been in charge the following are recollected; their names are given without reference to the order of their pastorates: Revs. Joshua Gosneel, James Sansom, —— Haas, William Hank, Jacob Larkin, James Hudson, —— Sexsmith, —— Dorsey, Nathaniel Mills, Jacob Gruber, Peter McNally, John McNally, James Riley, Tobias Riley, ——Stevenson, Isaac Collins, Edward E. Allen, Jared H. Young, William Butler, Amos Smith, Robert Beers, Barton De Forest, Josiah Forest, Thomas Hildebrand, Thomas F. Dyerly, Richard Hinkle, Joseph Spangler, Zane Bland, ——McMullen, John Moorehead, John Hoover, David Trout. Since 1855 the following have been in charge in the order named: Revs. George Berkstresser, G. W. Bouse, G. T. Gray, Hugh Lynn, James A. Coleman, J. F. Brown, J. D. Moore, Cambridge Graham, Thomas Greenly, R. E. Kelly, D. B. McCloskey, John Guss, J. D. Leckey, J. McKindless, S. A. Creveling, A. W. Decker, G. W. Dunlap, T. F. McClure, E. Shoemaker, and the present pastor, William Meminger.

Asbury Chapel.—Early in the present century a

Methodist society was formed, and a log church erected at Mount Pleasant, near Eagle Foundry. Worship was held in this building till 1852, when a brick church edifice was erected at Eagle Foundry, and christened as above. It was a substantial building, forty by forty-four feet in size. During the present year (1882) this was taken down, and a new chapel is in process of erection on its site. This is to be thirty by forty feet, and finished in modern style.

This charge has always belonged to the Cassville Circuit, and the clergymen named in the history of Trough Creek Methodist Episcopal Church have officiated here.

Newburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1830 Methodist services were held in the vicinity of Newburg, sometimes in school-houses, but oftener in private houses. In the residences of Adams Houck, John P. Schnerr, Thomas Anderson, Amos Clark, and others such services were held.

The first class was formed here between 1830 and 1840. Among the earliest class-leaders were Adams Houck, John P. Schnerr, James Gillam, Jacob Hess, and others. During many years the school-house was the place of worship for this society, but a church edifice was finally erected at the village of Newburg. It is a wooden building, with a seating capacity of three hundred.

This charge has always constituted a part of the Cassville Circuit, and the same preachers who have served the Trough Creek society have been in charge here.

St. James' (Lutheran) Church of Newburg.—In 1848 a Lutheran missionary, Rev. J. N. Burket, first preached at Chestnut Grove school-house, near Newburg. At that time John Piper, Mrs. Mary Fisher, Mrs. Mary Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Aurandt, and Mrs. Catharine Crum were the only Lutherans in this vicinity. The number increased, and Nov. 20, 1859, a church was organized, with the following constituent members: J. R. Bricker (pastor), Joseph Fisher, Christian Fisher, John Piper, Mary Fisher, Ellen Fisher, Jemima Fisher, Melinda Piper, John Benson, Sarah Benson, and George Flanagan. The congregation continued to worship in this school-house till 1867, when the present church edifice, at the village of Newburg, was first occupied. It is a frame building, with a seating capacity of three hundred. Its cost was thirteen hundred dollars.

The clergymen in charge of this church have been Revs. J. R. Bricker, M. G. Boyer, Jeremiah Frazier, Samuel Croft, and the present pastor, William Lingle.

Cole's Valley Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1844. The school-house has always been the place of worship of this society. Among the pioneers in this society were Jesse P. Smith, John Chilcote, William Hess, and others, who are still active members of the church of their choice.

The pastors have been Revs. R. S. Norris, T. K. Helmholt, 1844; R. S. Norris, J. D. Brook, 1845; J. K. Helmbolt, D. D. Hamilton, 1846; J. M. Elderdise, 1847; R. T. Boyed, 1849; J. M. Dennis, 1850; J. Clay, 1851; Theophilus Burton, 1852; J. F. Whiteside, 1853; D. G. Holmes, 1855; T. C. Ewen, 1857; J. M. Elderdise, 1858; J. D. Ewell, 1860; J. Clay, 1861; G. W. Simpson, 1862; J. Clay, 1864; A. Hutton, 1865; J. M. Mason, 1867; D. H. Myers, 1873; J. R. Kahle, 1876; H. Swerter, 1877; E. P. Jorden, W. H. Gladen, 1879; D. F. Williams, 1880; and J. M. Mason.

Church of God of Beavertown.—This society was organized in 1867. The constituent members at its organization were Andrew Anderson and wife, Thomas Mansberger and wife, Samuel Saylor and wife, Peter Rickabaugh and wife, Peter Rickabaugh, Jr., and wife, Erastus Black and wife, Maria Bryan, A. G. Anderson, W. H. Anderson, Mary Belle Saylor, Daniel Mansberger, and Susan Anderson.

The place of worship for a year was the school-house at Beavertown, but in 1868 the present church edifice was erected in that village. It is a frame house thirty-five by forty feet, and its cost was fifteen hundred dollars.

The first pastor was Rev. W. P. Winbigler, followed successively by Revs. Simon Fleagle, J. A. McDonald, D. A. Mumaugh, E. H. Reever, C. C. Bartels, and the present pastor, Harry Long.

Patrons of Husbandry.—Trough Creek Grange, No. 444, P. of H., was instituted in January, 1875, with twenty-two charter members. The officers at its organization were, Isaac Taylor, W. M.; J. Evans, W. O.; I. Curfman, W. C.; Eli Keith, W. S.; and H. D. Taylor, W. T.

In its practical operations the grange has accomplished much good. Not only have the financial interests of its members been promoted by association and concert of action, but in its social features it has been an entire success. The rural population of the township have been brought often together in the grange hall, and these have not only cultivated a closer intimacy and more friendly relations than would otherwise have arisen, but subjects of interest pertaining to agriculture and other topics have been discussed, and the investigations to which these discussions have led have been very profitable.

The Masters of the grange have been Isaac Taylor, Jonathan Evans, George W. McClain, and Jonah Books. The present Worthy Master is H. D. Taylor.

Civil List.—The principal officers of the township since its organization have been as follows:

CONSTABLES.

1838, John Hoover; 1839, James Edwards; 1840, John McLain, Jr.; 1841, James McElroy; 1842, John S. Houck; 1843, John Kurfman; 1844, Abner Sheeder; 1845, John Myerly; 1846, John P. Snare; 1847–50, Samuel Houck; 1851–53, Solomon Chilcote; 1854, A. J. Dunlap; 1855, David Shoup; 1856, A. J. Dunlap; 1857, G. W. Horton; 1858–59, Jacob Elias; 1860–61, Algerson Clark; 1862, Abraham Elias; 1863, Thomas Hall; 1864, Solomon Chilcote; 1865, Abraham Elias; 1866, Jacob Elias; 1867, B. F. Clark; 1868–69, Isaac Curfman; 1870–73, I. Curfman; 1874–75, W. H. Benson; 1876–77, M. J. Elias; 1878, W. H. Benson; 1879, Amos Griffith; 1880–81, M. M. Green.

SUPERVISORS.

1838, Henry Horton, John P. Schnerr; 1839, Jacob Elias, Henry Horton; 1840, John Henderson, Henry Miller; 1841, John Henderson, John McLane; 1842-43, John Henderson, Philip Barnet; 1844, Joshua Edwards, John P. Schnerr; 1845, Henry Horton, Israel Baker; 1846, James McLain, Henry Elias; 1847, D. Aurandt, James McLain; 1848-49, Frederick Heeter, Isaac Cook; 1850, Frederick Heeter, George Keith; 1851, Jesse Cook, William Stapleton; 1852-53, John Fisher, John Henderson; 1854, Joseph Diggins, Samuel Stinson; 1855, Frederick Heeter, Jesse McLain; 1856-57, Jesse McLain, James Gillam; 1858, John Heeter, Isaac Curfman; 1859-60, Amos Clark, Isaac Cook; 1861, Amos Clark, Isaac Taylor; 1862, Isaac Taylor, John Horton; 1863, John Horton, David Miller; 1864, David Miller, Amos Clark; 1865-66, Adams Houck, Isaac Cook; 1867, Amos Clark, Jacob Taylor; 1868-69, David Miller, Daniel Crum; 1870, John Benson, A. Elias; 1872-78, John Benson, J. McLain; 1874, Isaac Taylor, Nicholas Crum; 1875, Nicholas Crum, David Miller; 1876-77, Daniel Crum, W. J. Houck; 1878, Daniel Crum, George Hoffman; 1879, George Hoffman, G. W. Baker; 1880, G. W. Baker, I. Taylor; 1881, I. Taylor, Samuel Taylor.

OVERSEERS.

1838, Philip Barnet, John Myrley; 1839, John Henderson, Philip Barnet; 1840-41, John Henderson, Henry Miller; 1842-43, John Henderson, Philip Barnet; 1844, John P. Snare, James Edwards; 1845, Henry Horton, Israel Baker; 1846, James McLain, Henry Lias; 1847, John Henderson, James McLain; 1848-49, Frederick Heeter, Isaac Cook; 1850, Frederick Heeter, George Keith; 1851, W. Stapleton, Jesse Cook; 1852-53, John Fisher, John Henderson; 1854, Joseph Diggins, Samuel Stinson; 1855, H. L. Green, John Piper; 1856, Solomon Houck, Jonathan Evans; 1857, —— ——.

CHAPTER LVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

UNION was set off from Hopewell in June, 1791. It then included the townships of Tod, Cass, and Carbon,—the entire Trough Creek Valley. It lies just south from the centre of the county, and on the northeast is separated from Henderson and Brady townships by the Juniata River, on its southeast boundary is the township of Shirley, on the south Cass, and on the northwest Penn and Juniata townships. It lies between Jack's Mountain on the southeast and Terrace Mountain on the northwest, and between these, extending northeasterly and southwesterly through the township, are Clear Ridge and Sideling Hill, dividing the township into three nearly parallel valleys. Of these valleys the widest is that of Trough Creek on the west, between Terrace Mountain and Sideling Hill. Through this valley, as indicated by its name, runs Trough Creek, which rises in Terrace Mountain, and flows through the township in a southwesterly direction, receiving many affluents in its course. It is remarkable that the waters of this creek, after making a circuit of more than a hundred miles and discharging into Raystown Branch and then into the Juniata River, pass within half a mile of the source of the stream. Along this stream passes a highway, on which is Colfax post-office, southwest from the geographical centre of the township, and Calvin, near its southern boundary. Many excellent farms are in this valley, which by reason of its width affords a large area of arable land. Smith's Valley lies between Sideling Hill and Clear Ridge. It is traversed by Smith's Valley Creek, which rises near the southern boundary of the township, and runs northeasterly through two-thirds of its length, then turns abruptly toward the east, passes through Clear Ridge Gap, and empties into the Juniata River near the borough of Mapleton. A highway also follows the course of this creek and continues northward through the township. This valley is also dotted with farms through its entire length.

Of the other valley Lytle says, "Hare's Valley takes its name from Jacob Hare, a Tory, who resided and owned a large tract of land in the valley during the Revolutionary war. Although he did not take up arms against the colonists, he was active in contributing aid to the British cause, and was suspected of being engaged in the murder of Loudenslager, who was on his way from his home in Kishacoquillas Valley to join a company that was being raised for the Continental service at Standing Stone. The people became so much incensed at Hare that both his ears were cut off by Capt. Thomas Blair's Rangers, who had pursued Weston and his band of Tories on their expedition to Kittanning."

Pioneers.—After the lapse of more than a century, in the absence of authentic records, it is difficult to recall the names of the pioneers in any region. This portion of Huntingdon County was settled almost wholly by immigrants from Maryland, who came over Indian trails and brought their effects on their backs or on the backs of animals. They were hardy, active, and energetic people, who left the borders of civilization and braved the dangers of the wilderness and endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life to make for themselves and their children comfortable homes in what they foresaw would become a populous region. Of these settlers and their earliest descendants in Hare's Valley tradition retains the names of John Shoop, John Loughrey (who owned the tract where the log grist-mill now is), Henry Freed, Henry Dell, and Jacob Miller. These have descendants remaining in this vicinity.

In Smith's Valley, commencing at the line between Cass and Union, there were Hughey Johnson, John Loughrey, Philip Curfman, Levi Smith, Eliel Smith (from whom the valley was named), Asa Corbin, and probably some others.

In Trough Creek Valley, commencing at its northern part, there were Richard Chilcott, and his sons William and Richard; John Wright, the father of Abraham, Jesse, and John; William Estep, James Estep, Michael Mierley, the father of Solomon Mierly, who still resides there; Michael, John, David, and Jacob Bumgartner; Samuel Pheasant, the father of William and Samuel; Jacob Dean, and his sons Jonathan, Zachariah, and Enoch.

THE WRIGHT FAMILY.—Some time before the formation of Huntingdon County, in 1787, John, Abraham, and William Wright, three brothers, settled in

what is now Clay township. They had migrated from Baltimore County, Md. Abraham lived in Hare's Valley, northeast of Saltillo, and was for many years a justice of the peace. He removed to the West.

John had married in Baltimore County a Miss Hendon. After a residence of some years on the waters of the Three Springs Creek, he purchased from Samuel Lilly a tract of about three hundred acres lying on both sides of Trough Creek, between the Dean and Chilcott farms, which had been improved in 1773 or 1774 by Samuel Dean. His children were,—

Thomas, who moved to Ohio or Indiana.

Sally, who married Daniel Gosnell.

John, who married a daughter of Joshua Gosnell, and moved to Ohio.

Temperance, who married John Shaw.

Betsey, who married Robinson Chilcote.

Jemima, who married —— Estep.

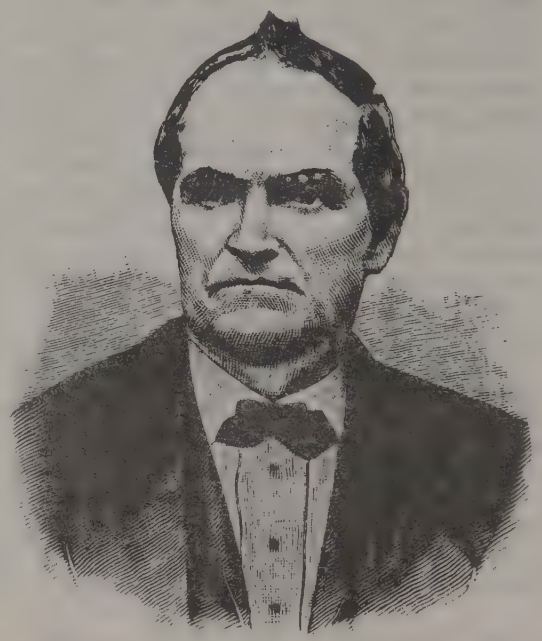
Amelia, who married —— Estep.

Abraham, who married Catherine Mierley. Their sons were Jordan, Michael, Levi, Simeon, A. Wesley, and James C., and daughters,—Isabella married David Swope; Eliza married Richard Chilcott; Catharine married Samuel Foust; and Matilda married John Pheasant. Two of his sons, Simeon and A. Wesley, served as county commissioners.

Jesse, born ——, who, July 10, 1810, married Ruth, daughter of Richard Chilcott, and died in Cassville.

SIMEON WRIGHT, farmer and ex-county commissioner, is one of Union township's sterling citizens. He was born April 25, 1818, upon the place now owned and occupied by J. C. Wright, in Union township. His father, Abraham (born in Clay township, 1785, and died in Union, 1866, aged eighty-one), came to Union township when a lad, with his father, John, who was one of the earliest of the settlers in Clay township. Abraham married Catharine, daughter of Michael Myerly, of Huntingdon County, and upon his marriage took possession of the present J. C. Wright farm. He had eleven children, of whom there are now living four sons and three daughters. Simeon Wright remained as an assistant to his father upon the homestead until his marriage, in 1843, to Eleanor, daughter of Jacob Eastep, of Union township. Their children have numbered seven, of whom six are living,—James M., Martha Jane, Thomas J., Mary A., Albert G., and Lavinia A. After his marriage Simeon took charge of his father's farm, and carried it on continuously for twenty-two years until his father's death, and then moved to the farm he now owns, previously owned by Jacob Eastep and the birthplace of Mrs. Simeon Wright.

Mr. Wright has lived an active and stirring existence, not only as a husbandman, but as a wide-awake, live citizen. Early in life he took a more than passing interest in military affairs, and as a citizen-soldier was for many years a prominent figure in his home section. In 1842 he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Trough Creek Guards, and in 1865 held a commission as captain in the Scott Artillery. In 1846 he was chosen justice of the peace, and for three successive terms was honored by re-election, so that he held the office continuously for twenty years. He



Simeon Wright

served as county commissioner from 1868 to 1871, and retired from his post with a record that did credit to himself and his constituents.

CHILCOTT FAMILY.—Richard Chilcott, son of Richard and Rachel Chilcott, was born in the town of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, on the 24th of February, 1746; came to America and lived for some time in Baltimore County, Md., where on the 29th of May, 1774, he married Ruth, daughter of Zebulon Lovell. His children were as follows:

Mary, Rachel, and Lydia all married and moved to the Western States; William, born April 3, 1784, near Westminster, Md.; Richard, Zebulon, Ruth, born Sept. 3, 1789, married Dr. Jesse Wright (see Cass township); Ethan, engaged in the iron business in Petersburg and died there; and Julia, married Peter Hess.

In the spring of 1774, James McCardell, acting upon the suggestion of John Dean, who lived at or near where John Myerly now resides, commenced an improvement on Little Trough Creek, above Dean's. He had erected a cabin and "half a barn and threshing-floor," and cleared about ten acres of ground. His name appears on the assessment of Hopewell township for 1776, where he is taxed with one hun-

dred acres of land, two acres cleared, one horse, and one cow. After the Breckenridge murders in Woodcock Valley by the Indians, McCardell moved his family from the valley and never returned. In 1784 or 1785, William Bailey took possession of the improvement, and lived there long enough to raise one crop of corn and one crop of fall grain, when he sold to Richard Chilcott, who obtained a warrant from the land office for three hundred acres March 6, 1788, upon which a survey was subsequently made. On this farm Mr. Chilcott made his home, there most of his children were born, and there he died Aug. 10, 1820. His wife, Ruth, died Aug. 10, 1810, and he married Susannah Lovell, Feb. 26, 1811, but had no children by the second marriage. His farm has been sub-divided into several parcels, owned by James C. Wright, who has the part where the homestead was, Simeon Wright, John David's heirs, and others.

William, after arriving at manhood, married Hannah, daughter of William Lovell, and settled on the creek about a mile above his father's, and continued to reside there until his death. His children were Amon, who died many years ago; Ephraim, who lives on the homestead farm; Richard, who lives on the west side of the creek; Mary, who married Nicholas Corbin; Ruth, who married George D. Hudson; Rachel, who married Levi Wright, and now resides at Mapleton; and Emeline, who married John Whitney, and now resides in Tod township.

Richard married in this county, and with his family moved to Iowa many years ago, where he died. Two of his sons, Reuben and Thomas, live in Iowa; Ethan in Kansas; and George M. in Colorado. The latter was delegate to Congress from Colorado when it was yet a Territory, and since it became a State represented it in the United States Senate.

THE DEAN ARD MIERLEY FAMILIES.—John Dean was one of the first, if not the first person who effected a permanent settlement on the waters of Little Trough Creek. In October, 1772, he commenced an improvement on or near the spot where the residence of John Mierley stands, a short distance northeast of the village of Calvin, and continued to reside there until the fall of 1777, when, through alarm of Indian massacres, he fled with his family to a place of greater security. When affairs became more settled they returned, resumed the cultivation of the farm until he sold to Michael Mierley, and then removed to the Raystown Branch. Samuel, a brother of John Dean, settled in 1773 higher up and on the western side of the creek, and the next year Thomas, another brother, made an improvement on the eastern side of the same stream, where John David, deceased, lived. Samuel and Thomas also fled during the Indian troubles. The latter died of smallpox, and the former did not return, but sold his improvement right to Samuel Lilly, who never lived upon it, but sold to John Wright. When the Deans resolved to leave, such household goods as could not be carried were secreted to prevent their being destroyed by any band of Indians who might visit their abandoned home. The pewter dishes were buried in the sand deposits on the margin of the creek. On the return of the family, in exhuming the table-ware the deep impression of a deer's foot was found upon one of the dishes. This dish was long preserved as a reminder of the perils of pioneer life. It is probable that the deer in springing across the stream struck the dish with his foot on reaching the opposite margin.

Michael Mierley moved from Pipe Creek settlement, Carroll Co., Md., to Trough Creek Valley about the year 1794, and bought the farm described above from John Dean. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Michael Bumgardner. Their children were Mary, who married John Bumgardner; Michael died unmarried; John; Catharine, born in 1792, married Abraham, son of John Wright; David; Elizabeth died unmarried; Solomon, father of John and George; Israel, died Feb. 25, 1820, aged fifteen years; Abraham, born Dec. 28, 1807; and Rebecca, who married Benjamin Greenland.

Some time after John Dean had settled here Richard Dowling and Peter Thompson located a short distance south from him, in what is now Cass township, and they all took up land, though at that time they could obtain no warrants. They acquired their rights of pre-emption by marking the boundaries of their tracts with their axes. They thus took up about four hundred acres each. They were the first settlers in Trough Creek Valley as far north as that point. Mr. Dean first came alone and erected a cabin of logs, covered with split clapboards and floored with puncheons or split boards, which were also used for making the furniture. Greased paper was used instead of glass in the windows, and all the arrangements in this cabin were in pioneer style. Having made these preparations he returned to Maryland for his wife, and they made the journey hither over an Indian trail, bringing their effects on the backs of a horse and two cows, and camping in the woods by night. Mr. Thompson brought his family in a similar way. Mr. Dowling was a bachelor.

Mr. Dean's wife was Ann B. Isett, and their children were six sons and one daughter, all of whom reached mature age, and were the progenitors of numerous representatives of this region. Mr. Thompson also reared a large family, whose descendants are scattered through this part of the country.

Mr. Dowling married Jane McGuire, the same spoken of in Jones' "History of Juniata Valley" as having escaped from hostile Indians by clinging to the tail of a cow, and thus being towed across the Juniata River. He left a family, whose descendants are not numerous.

In 1850 the township numbered six hundred and thirty-one inhabitants; in 1860, eight hundred and ninety-seven; in 1870, seven hundred and eighty-nine: and in 1880, 780.

Civil List.—The principal officers of the township since its organization have been as follows:

CONSTABLES.

1792–95, Neal Clark; 1796–97, Richard Chilcott; 1798–99, James Brown; 1800–3, Phillip Schnerr; 1804, Samuel Shannon; 1805, Casper Myers; 1806, Philip Miller; 1807–8, Isaac Cook; 1809, Elijah Hall; 1810, William Lovell; 1811–12, Joseph Kelley; 1813, Henry Elias; 1814, George Stever; 1815, John Chilcote; 1816–18, Jacob Elias; 1819, Joshua Gosnell; 1820, —— ——; 1821, Jonathan Marsden; 1822, Henry Berkstresser; 1823, Samuel McLane; 1824, George Smith; 1825, Robert Edwards; 1826, Jacob Kurfman; 1827–28, David Bumgartner; 1829, Daniel Kurfman; 1830, Peter Kurfman; 1831, Caleb Greenland; 1832, John Gosnell; 1833, Jacob Chilcote; 1834, Henry Elias; 1835–36, Isaac Ashton; 1837, Samuel Pheasant; 1838, Adam Stever; 1839, Jacob Eastep; 1840, William R. Hampson; 1841, Solomon Myerly; 1842, Abraham Wright; 1843, Simeon Wright; 1844, Ephraim Chilcott; 1845–46, George Stever; 1847–48, Levi Smith; 1849, George W. Hampson; 1850, David Boring; 1851, George W. Pheasant; 1852, John Swigart; 1853–54, Henry Pheasant; 1855, Jonathan Doyle; 1856, A. Swoope; 1857, A. W. Shaw; 1858, Abraham Shaw; 1859–60, Philip Hooper; 1861, Peter M. Beatty; 1862–63, John Pheasant; 1864, Ephraim Greenland; 1865, Samuel Dell; 1866–67, Thomas Dean; 1868, Levi Smith; 1869, James Quarry; 1870–71, S. P. Smith; 1872, G. M. Beatty; 1873–74, Taylor Wright; 1875, Samuel Smith; 1876, S. P. Smith; 1877, P. M. Beatty; 1878–79, G. W. Quarry; 1880–81, Adam Roland.

SUPERVISORS.

1792, Jacob Dean, Robert Frakes; 1793, Robert Frakes, Thomas Hall; 1794, Philip Kurfman, Anthony Cook; 1795, Thomas Hall, Philip Kurfman; 1796, Philip Kurfman, Jacob Kurfman; 1797, Jacob Kurfman, Jonathan Dean; 1798, Michael Mierly, William Brown; 1799, William Brown, Samuel Wheeler; 1800, Samuel Wheeler, Thomas Hall; 1801, Thomas Hall, James Estep; 1802, Thomas Hall, John Loughery; 1803, Thomas Hall, James Loughery; 1804, Thomas Hall, Richard Chilcott; 1805, George Stever, Philip Snear; 1806, George Stever, Thomas Hall; 1807, George Stever, Henry Berkstresser; 1808, George Stever, Henry Berkstresser; 1809, George Stever, Henry Elias; 1810, William Houk, George Stever; 1811, George Stever, William Houk; 1813, Michael Mierly, William Houk; 1814, Michael Mierly, Samuel McLane; 1815, Michael Mierly, Samuel McLane; 1816, John Bomgartner, William Lovell; 1817, Philip Shnare, John Bumbgartner; 1818, William Lovell, John Bumbgartner; 1819, Samuel Florch, Daniel Kurfman; 1820, John Taylor, Conrad Curfman; 1821, Jacob Miller, David Schnerr; 1822, John Bomgardner, David Snare; 1823, David Schnerr, William Pheasant; 1824, Philip Siever, Henry Berkstresser; 1825, A. Greenland, J. Henderson; 1826, Nathan Greenland, Henry Miller; 1827, Henry Miller, George W. Hazard; 1828, John Henderson, William Chilcott; 1829, John Gehret, John Henderson; 1830, William Houck, John Gehrett; 1831, John Gehrett, Henry Berkstresser; 1832, David Bumgardner, Mordecai Chilcote; 1833, Mordecai Chilcote, David Bumgardner; 1834, Samuel Houck, Caleb Greenland; 1835, Abraham Wright, Jacob Chilcote; 1836, Abraham Wright, Jacob Chilcote; 1837, Joshua Greenland, Henry Hartor; 1838, —— ——; 1839, Enoch Chilcote, Samuel Pheasant; 1840, Samuel Pheasant, Humphrey Chilcote; 1841, Lawrence Swope, William Smith; 1842, William Poston, John Hampson; 1843, Richard Chilcott, John Hampson; 1844, Zachary Pheasant, John Shoop; 1845, Zachary Pheasant, John Shoop; 1846, John David, Thomas Chilcott; 1847, Thomas Irvin, William Chilcott; 1848, William Smith, John Steel; 1849, David Swope, William Smith; 1850, H. Chilcote, Z. Pheasant; 1851, Jordan Wright, Richard Chilcott; 1852, Jacob Miller, George W. Hazard; 1853, Z. Pheasant, John Pheasant; 1854, Abraham Wright, William Smith; 1855, James Hanawalt, George Pheasant; 1856, Ephraim Chilcott, John Gayton; 1857, David Pheasant, M. Swope; 1858, Philip Pheasant, Samuel Dell; 1859, John Gayton, G. W. Hazard; 1860, Levi Wright, L. M. Pheasant; 1861, Jacob Miller, Samuel Decker; 1862, George W. Pheasant, John Apgar; 1863, Christian Pheasant, George Smith; 1864, Samuel Pheasant, Levi Dell; 1865, Samuel Decker, —— ——; 1866, David Swope, William P. Wright; 1867, John Sloan, John Smith; 1868, John Shoop, Moses Swope; 1869, John Shoop, H. D. Pheasant; 1870, R. Parker, G. Prough; 1872, M. Boring, Thomas Irvin; 1873, R. Chilcott, S. Wright; 1874, William Brenneman, Benjamin Quarry; 1875, J. D. Boring, David Smith; 1876, G. W. Quarry, D. W. Fink; 1877, S. P. Smith, Levi Pheasant; 1878, S. P. Pheasant, M. R. Brenneman; 1879, Ralph Crotsley, Jacob Miller; 1880, William Posten, L. W. Pheasant; 1881, Samuel H. Pheasant, Daniel Parsons.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1792, John Downing, Thomas Service; 1793, William Hoak, Peter Boyer; 1794, Wilkinson Lane, William Hoak; 1795, Wilkinson Lane, William Houk; 1796, John Wright, Jacob Dean; 1797, William Lane, William Hoke; 1798, Jacob Hoak, Jr., John Edwards; 1799, John Edwards, Jacob Houck; 1800, John Edwards, Jacob Houck; 1801, R. Chilcott, Jacob Dean; 1802, Anthony Cook, Jacob Dean; 1803, John Wright, Philip Shneer; 1804, Philip Curfman, Philip Snear; 1805, Henry Lias, William Houk; 1806, Henry Berkstresser, John Showfer; 1807, Thomas Wright, Philip Snear; 1810, Peter Hess, John Hoover; 1813, John McClain, Zachary Dean; 1814, William Lovell, Jacob Curfman; 1816, Jacob Bomgartner, John Cook; 1818, Jonathan Masdon, Jacob Estep; 1821, Michael Myerly, Philip Barnet; 1825, George Heeter, Hugh Johnston; 1826, Christian Barnett, John Hampson; 1827, John David, John Henderson; 1828, Henry Houp, Philip Curfman; 1829, Samuel McLain, George Hazard; 1830, Richard Chilcott, John Kurfman; 1831, John R. Gosnell, Andrew Donaldson; 1832, Andrew Shaw, Henry Elias; 1833, Joshua Edwards, Samuel Edwards; 1834, Matthew Atkinson, George W. Hazard; 1835, George M. Hazard, Jacob Elias; 1836, William Pheasant, John Houck; 1837, Philip Taylor, Adam Stever; 1838, —— ——; 1839, Levi Smith, Daniel Kurfman; 1840, William Pheasant, John Shoop; 1841, Soloman Myerly, Philip Kurfman; 1842, David Stever, Asa Corbin; 1843, George W. Hazard, William Smith; 1844, George W. Hazard, William Smith; 1845, George W. Hampson, John Bumgartner; 1846, Richard Chilcott, E. S. Corbin; 1847, Jacob Walls, William Chilcott; 1848, Abraham Wright, William Smith; 1849, John Kurfman, Enoch Chilcote; 1850, George W. Hazard, William Smith; 1851, Philip Pheasant, Michael Wright; 1852, William Dean, Andrew Low; 1853, John Hampson, William Dean; 1854, Philip Curfman, Marshal Yocum; 1855, J. A. Apgarr, Levi Pheasant; 1856, J. Donaldson, Caleb Swope; 1857, —— ——.

Hare's Valley Grist-Mill.—This was built between 1820 and 1825 by John Chilcote, an original settler ftom Maryland, and Jacob Nisson. It passed from the Chilcote family to Jonathan Doyle in 1852. It was purchased by Joseph Parks in 1858, and by William Shaffer in 1863. Mr. Shaffer sold it in 1869 to George Querry, but repurchased it in 1873, and in 1881 sold it to the present owner, James Querry. It is a veritable relic of the olden time. It was built of logs, in the style of long ago, and it has never been changed. It has two run of stones.

Saw-Mills.—In this township, as in all parts of the county, saw-mills were an early necessity, and they came into existence on the streams where water-power could be easily made available. Of these there still remain in Hare's Valley two, in Smith's Valley two, and in Trough Creek Valley six. Portable steam saw-mills, which have been introduced in modern times, have to a large extent superseded the old-time mill, and ere long the remains of the last "water-mill" will be pointed out as a relic of old time.

Harmony Methodist Protestant Chapel.—This society was organized in 1833. The prominent members at the time of its organization were Jesse Wright, M.D., G. W. Hazard, and Z. Pheasant, with their families. Most of these have passed away. The clergymen who have served this society have been Revs. Hugh Doyle, Jesse Wright, M.D., 1833; Jesse Wright, M.D., J. W. Rutledge, 1834; James Crouse,

1835; J. W. Rutledge, 1837; Timothy Remick, 1838; A. S. Eversole, 1839; Daniel Collier, 1840; John S. Christine, 1841; Timothy Remick, R. S. Norris, 1842; William Fisher, Nicholas Lemon, 1843; R. S. Norris, T. K. Helmholt, 1844; R. S. Norris, J. D. Brook, 1845; J. K. Helmholt, D. D. Hamilton, 1846; J. M. Elderdise, 1847; R. T. Boyed, 1849; J. M. Dennis, 1850; J. Clay, 1851; Theophilus Burton, 1852; J. F. Whiteside, 1853; W. G. Holmes, 1855; T. C. Ewell, 1857; J. M. Elderdise, 1858; J. D. Ewell, 1860; J. Clay, 1861; G. W. Simpson, 1862; J. Clay, 1864; A. Hutton, 1865; J. M. Mason, 1857; D. H. Myers, 1873; J. R. Rahle, 1876; H. Siveter, 1877; C. S. Jorden, W. H. Gladen, 1879; D. F. Williams, 1880; and the present pastor, J. M. Mason, 1881.

Hare's Valley Methodist Protestant Chapel.—This society was organized in Smith's Valley schoolhouse by Rev. Timothy Remick, in 1842. The leading members at its organization were William Smith, Eliel Smith, J. Smith, and Maley Smith. "The mantle of the fathers has fallen on the children: the church still lives."

In 1855 the society removed to the new chapel which they had erected in Hare's Valley, about four miles south from Mapleton. It is a wooden structure, with a seating capacity of two hundred. Since its organization this society has been in charge of the same pastors that served Harmony Chapel.

Bland Methodist Episcopal Chapel.—In 1851 this was erected at the village of Calvin. A society had long existed there, and had held services in private houses and in the school-house in that locality. It is remembered that the house of Dr. Jesse Wright was long the place of meeting, and afterwards the house of William Pheasant. This house has undergone no change since its erection. It has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. This society has been prosperous, especially within the last few years. The society forms a part of the Cassville Circuit, and since the erection of the church building the following clergymen have been in charge: George Berkstresser, G. W. Bouse, G. T. Gray, Hugh Lynn, James A. Coleman, J. F. Brown, J. D. Moore, Cambridge Graham, Thomas Greenly, R. E. Kelly, D. B. McCloskey, John Guss, J. W. Leckey, J. McKindless, S. A. Creveling, A. W. Decker, G. W. Dunlap, T. F. McClure, E. Shoemaker, and the present minister, William Meninger.

Brethren's Church of Hare's Valley.—During many years the Brethren in Hare's Valley and Smith's Valley worshiped in school-houses in these valleys, and in the house of the Methodist Protestant Church. These Brethren numbered about twenty, and belonged to the society in the township of Shirley. In 1879 a church edifice was erected for the accommodation of the Brethren here. It stands in Hare's Valley, three and one-fourth miles south from Mapleton. It is a wooden building, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty.

This branch of the society in Shirley has been served by the same clergymen that have ministered to that organization.

In 1881 the township had seven schools, which were kept open during five months. The attendance at these schools was two hundred and forty-one.

BOROUGH OF MAPLETON.

The land which this borough includes was, in 1851, owned by M. F. Campbell and John Donaldson. It had not at that time began to assume the character of a village. On the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a station was established here, and this was the nucleus of the future village. As late as 1858 there were no more than three houses here, those of George Beatty, Robert McCarl, and George King. In the autumn of that year A. W. Swope purchased a lot and erected a dwelling, and this led to the purchase of other lots and the erection of other houses. From 1860 to 1866 the growth of the village was rapid, and in the latter year the population reached three hundred. The shipping of bark, timber, and sand from this point was what stimulated the growth of the village during this period. Aug. 12, 1866, a charter was granted to the borough, which was made to include an area of about one-fourth of a square mile along the southern shore of the Juniata River, where Scrub Run and Hare's Valley Creek empty into that stream.

From 1866 to 1870 the growth of the place was less rapid than during the previous few years. The population at the latter date was three hundred and eighty-nine. From 1870 to 1880 the increase was fifty-five, the number at the census of that year being four hundred and forty-four. A more rapid increase has since taken place, and the population is now estimated at five hundred.

The burgesses of the borough since its incorporation have been A. H. Bauman, 1866; Dr. G. W. Gettys, 1867; R. S. Henderson, 1869; M. L. Rex, 1872; H. H. Swope, 1874; J. E. McConahy, 1877; John A. Cree, 1879; G. A. Rex, 1880; P. Morris Wood, 1881; S. P. Stubbs, 1882.

The principal business men and firms here have been A. W. Swope, Orbison & Bare, Konigmacher & Bauman, Frank Hefright, W. H. Rex, Dull, Wilson & Gray, the Juniata Sand Company, L. A. Robertson, Elliot Robley, Samuel Hatfield, Jr., J. M. Maguire & Co., and others.

Abraham W. Swope, lumber merchant and quarryman at Mapleton Depot, was born June 5, 1833, in Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon Co., upon the farm now occupied by his brother Lawrence. His father, David, was born on the Raystown Branch, Aug. 22, 1809, and died July 29, 1873. He was married March 3, 1831, to Isabella, daughter of Abraham Wright. The Swopes trace their ancestry to Germany, while the Wrights originated in Ireland. Lawrence Swope, grandfather to A. W. Swope, came

to Huntingdon County from Maryland. Of his seven children three are living to-day,—one in Iowa, one in Huntingdon County, and one in Virginia. David Swope's seven children were Abraham W., Lawrence, Sarah, Catharine, Harry, Emeline, and Mary. Abraham was at home until he reached his seventeenth year, when he was sent to David Clarkson to learn the trade of carpentering. He served his time (three years), and proceeded in 1853 to the then just budding town of Altoona, where and at Johnstown he worked at his trade about a year. In February, 1855, he married Anna P., daughter of Levi Smith, of Union township, Huntingdon Co., and after his marriage made his home in Union township, and followed his trade a little more than a year, building meanwhile several dwelling-houses and Stony Point Methodist Protestant Church. In the fall of 1857 he located at Mapleton, and opened a cabinet-shop. At that time Mapleton contained just four families. Robert McCarl's is the only one of the four now in Mapleton. Mr. Swope carried on the business of carpentering and cabinet-making at Mapleton till 1871, and put up about all the houses erected in the village during that time. In 1871 he bought out the small store of David L. Smith in Mapleton, materially increased the business, and in 1876 sold it to Samuel Hatfield, so that he might devote closer attention to the business of lumbering. In April, 1879, Hatfield retiring from the store, Swope resumed trade, pushed it more briskly than ever, and Aug. 10, 1882, sold to Phillips & Son, the firm now in possession. In the spring of 1881 he embarked in stone-quarrying, and to that and lumbering now gives his attention. He has in his employ from thirty to fifty men on an average. He has had six children, of whom four are living. One of his sons, Isaac N., is one of the editors of the *Mount Union Times*. Mr. Swope was chosen justice of the peace in 1859, and is now serving his fifth consecutive term, at the close of which he will have held the office twenty-five years.

There are now in the borough three stores, one hotel, three millinery establishments, two sand quarries, two blacksmith-shops, one shoe-shop, one wagon-shop, and one meat-market.

Mapleton Depot post-office was established at an early day.

An evidence of the intelligence of the people in Mapleton is to be seen in an elegant school-house which stands on a hillside overlooking the borough. Three schools were kept during five months of 1881, and one hundred and sixteen children were taught.

CONSTABLES.

1867, J. R. Dean; 1868, James Montgomery; 1869–71, W. J. McKelvey; 1872, John Price; 1873, J. Montgomery; 1874, —— ——; 1875, Peter Curry; 1876–77, S. S. Taylor; 1878, Robert McCarl; 1879–80, John S. Henderson; 1881, J. E. McConahy, H. H. Swope (high).

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1867, L. Dean, James Snyder, W. H. Rex, G. W. Gettys, J. Secrist, Lewis Yocum; 1868, A. W. Swope, A. H. Bauman, L. Yocum, J. McDonald, P. Hooper; 1869, Michael Yocum, B. J. Kauffman; 1870, J. S. Hamilton; 1871, —— ——; 1872, M. Yocum, A. W. Swope; 1873, Peter Curry, B. F. Baker; 1874, W. H. Rex, H. D. Kauffman; 1875, M. Yocum, A. W. Swope, J. D. Sloan; 1876, Philip Hooper, W. F. Gillam; 1877, Allison Heetor, H. H. Swope; 1878, J. E. McDonald, John K. Robely; 1879, A. Y. Bobb, L. Wright; 1880, J. E. McCarthy, Peter Curry, Allison Heeter; 1881, T. M. Logan, J. E. McDonald.

BURGESSES.

1867, G. W. Gettys; 1868, A. H. Bauman; 1869–70, R. I. Henderson; 1871, —— ——; 1872, M. L. Rex; 1873, John Price; 1874–76, H. H. Swope; 1877–78, J. E. McConahy; 1879, John A. Cree; 1880, George A. Rex; 1881, T. M. Wood.

COUNCIL.

1867, M. Yocum, H. H. Swope, B. F. Glasgow, Luden Dean, Joseph Pheasant; 1868, Marshall Yocum, H. D. Kauffman, J. S. Henderson, L. Yocum, J. McDonald; 1869, Marshall Yocum, W. H. Rex, H. D. Kauffman, Henry Himes, Allison Heeter; 1870, A. Lamberson, A. Heeter, M. Yoeman, D. H. Foster, J. M. McDonald; 1871, —— ——; 1872, A. Lamberson, H. D. Kurfman, J. S. Henderson, J. C. Eastep; 1873, John Banks, James Conahy, M. Yocum, W. L. Gillam, J. John, H. H. Swope; 1874, R. J. McCurdy, N. H. Wagner, George Godard, J. D. Sloan, D. C. Kauffman, Simon Staub; 1875, R. J. McCurdy, J. Linthrust, P. Hooper, H. D. Kauffman, A. C. Fisher, R. S. Henderson; 1876, W. Gillam, A. Heeter, John Price, George Godard, J. E. Canahy, B. F. Baker; 1877, D. H. Foster, W. W. Giles, G. Goddard, J. E. McDonald, A. E. Lamberson, L. Yocum; 1878, B. F Godard, W. W. Giles, A. Lamberson, James Sloan, A. M. Parker; 1879, George Goddard, T. M. Logan, P. Harper, M. Yocum, James S. Gillam, A. B. C. Dill; 1880, H. McDonald, Alfred Parker, Simon Stanbs, H. H. Swope, James Wood, Thomas Logan; 1881, W. W. Giles, Philip Hooper, J. S. Henderson, H. W. McDonald, J. M. Miller, Allison Heeter.

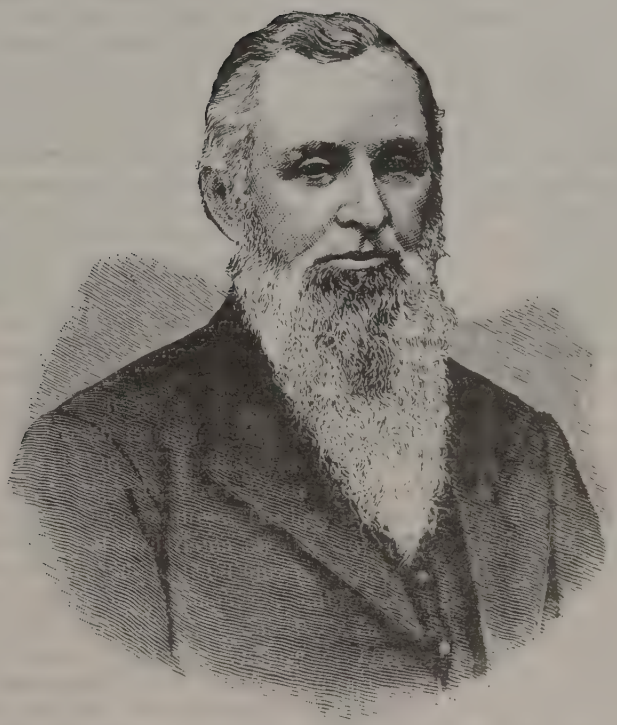
Mapleton's Industries.—SAND QUARRIES.—In 1852 the business of quarrying sand was commenced in this vicinity. Rocky Ridge is here composed of sand-rock that is available for this purpose. At first it was quarried and shipped to manufactories of glass "in the rock." After a time crushers were introduced, and still later the practice of washing the sand to free it from all impurities came in vogue.

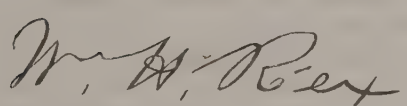
The sand quarried here, after being crushed and washed, is sent mainly to Pittsburgh, though large quantities are used in glass-works in Ohio and West Virginia.

In addition to its use for the manufacture of glass, it is extensively used for building purposes, and by the railroad companies as "engine sand."

In 1876 two quarries were opened, one in the borough of Mapleton and the other in Union township, just beyond the borough limits. The one in the borough, called the South Side Sand Quarry, was opened and it is still worked by Samuel Hatfield, Jr. The other, named Glendower Sand Quarry, was opened by J. M. Maguire & Co., but was purchased in the autumn of 1881 by Dull, Wilson & Gray, the present proprietors and operators. An average of fifteen hands is employed at each of these works, and the aggregate monthly shipments amount to one hundred car-loads.

Prominently identified with the business interests of the borough as well as the political interests of the county, we find the name of William H. Rex, merchant and manufacturer, of Mapleton, Huntingdon Co., who was born in Adams County, Pa., April 13, 1827. His father, William, was a native of Adams County, as





was also the latter's father, Daniel. William Rex, who was a carpenter and farmer, married a daughter of Michael Minnich, of Adams County, and had eight sons and four daughters, of whom nine are living. William H. Rex was the third son and fourth child. Early in life he felt ambitious to push his education faster than the facilities of the common school could warrant, and so while working upon his father's farm he employed his evenings, and sometimes late night hours, in teaching himself. Hard study and close application soon bore fruit, and in due time he was sent to New Oxford to complete his education. Upon leaving New Oxford he became himself a teacher, and in Adams and Clearfield Counties taught eight successive winters and one summer. While he was teaching in Clearfield County he read theology under Rev. C. Diehl, and at the end of a year was licensed as a preacher in the Lutheran Church. He was for a while joined with Rev. Mr. Diehl in a charge embracing parts of Clearfield and Indiana Counties, and then assumed the Clearfield charge alone. He labored upon it faithfully and profitably for two years, when by reason of a troublous bronchial affection he was compelled to retire from the active ministry. During the ensuing year he was the agent in Clearfield County for the American Tract Society, and in 1859 accepted an engagement with Konigmacher & Bauman, of Lancaster, to be assistant manager, with A. H. Bauman, of the firm's store and landed interests at Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon Co. In a short time the sole management of the business was intrusted to Mr. Rex, upon the retirement of A. H. Bauman, who with his brother George M. then built a tannery at Mapleton. The tannery was soon afterwards sold to Jeremiah Bauman (then the successor of Konigmacher & Bauman), and over that industry Mr. Rex was placed in charge, and still retained as manager of the store and other interests. Jeremiah Bauman died Oct. 3, 1875, leaving an insolvent estate. Mr. Rex, as executor, carried on the tannery for about two years, tanning by the pound for Pritchet, Baugh & Co., of Philadelphia. The establishment lay idle for six months thereafter, and thus depreciating in value, bid fair to fall to ruin. Mr. Rex thereupon boldly resolved, as the only means of saving the estate, to put the tannery in motion, despite the fact that the project was freely set down as reckless and foolhardy. The sequel proved the soundness of his judgment. For about eighteen months he pushed the business with vigorous determination, and such was the able management he developed in the affair that at the close of a year and a half he had not only brought the almost hopelessly insolvent estate out of debt, but had a handsome surplus to distribute among the heirs. The incident is one of record, and at the time of its occurrence was widely known and applauded.

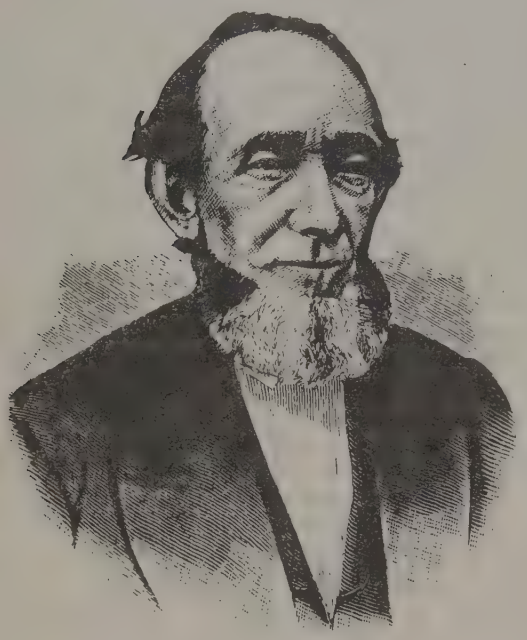
Upon the sale of the tannery (one of the most extensive in the State) to L. A. Robertson, of New York, Mr. Rex was placed in charge as superintendent and tanner. To the year 1882 he was in full charge, but in that year he applied to be relieved of the position of tanner, because his other business demanded increased attention. Since then he has been Mr. Robertson's representative as superintendent of the business. In 1879, Mr. Rex purchased the store formerly owned by Bauman, and since then has given it his close attention, and built up a trade of more than ordinary proportions. In 1864, Mr. Rex was solicited to accept the nomination for the office of county auditor on the Republican ticket, and, although preferring not to stand, consented. He was elected not only that year, but at three successive elections, and filled the office twelve years, all told. During the late civil war he was township school director, and upon him rested the main burden of the business of raising and distributing the funds used by the township in supplying its quota of soldiers for the army. For many years he has been postmaster at Mapleton Depot. Until removing to Mapleton he was a member of the Lutheran Church, but there being no Lutheran Church at that place he joined the Presbyterian Church in 1860, and since 1863 has been an elder.

He was first married in Adams County to Wilhelmine E., daughter of Joseph Bauman, formerly of Cumberland County, where he managed the Pine Grove Iron-Works. Losing his wife by death he married Rachel, daughter of Jacob Crotsley, of Huntingdon County. She died Sept. 9, 1882. By the first marriage there were three children, by the second none. Jeremiah B., one of his sons, is a law student at Chambersburg. Mr. Rex's sister, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Keller), is one of the leading female physicians in this country. She resides at Boston, and is said to have a practice of twenty thousand dollars a year.

Robley's Grist-Mill.—Elliott Robley, miller and farmer, comes of New England stock. His grandfather, Richard, was born in Connecticut, and traced his ancestry back in that State to a very early date. Richard's son Matthew was a brick-maker, and lived for some time in New Jersey. He migrated from that State in 1821 to Pennsylvania, settling first at Philipsburg, in Centre County, and subsequently at Spruce Creek, following his business of brick-making at both points. He was a worthy specimen of vigorous and well-preserved manhood, and lived to reach the great age of ninety-seven, his death occurring at Altoona in 1879. He served through the campaign of 1812–14, and his widow (still living in Altoona) draws his pension. He was twice married,—first to Hannah Smith, by whom he had seven children, and second to Martha Brown, of Huntingdon County, who bore him nine children and who survives him.

Elliott Robley was born in Newark, N. J., May 17, 1820, and was raised by his father to the business of brick-making. At the age of nineteen, or in 1839, he married Susan, daughter of Samuel Clemens, a farmer

of Mifflin County. He worked for his father a year after his marriage, and then moved to Shirley township in Huntingdon County, where he carried on business as a brick-maker for three years thereafter. For the next three years he worked at Matilda Furnace as teamster, under J. F. Cottrell, and at Samuel



ELLIOTT ROBLEY.

H. Bell's iron-works three years in a similar capacity. After that he resumed his old business, and at Cassville made the brick with which the Cassville Seminary was built.

In 1856 he bought a river farm of two hundred and thirty acres in Brady township (his present home), and there burned brick for his own house and the house of A. W. Swope, of Mapleton. He quarried sand on his farm, and was the pioneer in the business of shipping sand in that section. Upon his farm he built the first works known to that locality for the drying and pulverizing of sand. For eighteen years he followed the business of sand-quarrying and shipping in connection with farming.

In 1875 he erected a fine grist-mill at Mapleton Depot, and to that gave his attention thereafter. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1878. It was replaced without much delay with the present structure, which was first set in motion July 20, 1881. It is supplied with three runs of stones, and is fitted with the most modern appliances known to milling. It is operated by steam, and besides having a large custom trade manufactures largely for shipping. Mr. Robley's two sons, Samuel and Elliott, Jr., assist him in the business.

Of his eleven children ten are living. He has been a member of the United Brethren Church for thirty-nine years, and during nearly all that time has officiated as class-leader and trustee.

In August, 1864, Mr. Robley enlisted in Company L, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Mapleton.—In 1859 there was a class here, consisting of John Hamilton, leader, Joseph Melcher and wife, Elizabeth Miller, Catharine Brumbaugh, John Brumbaugh, Alfred Brumbaugh, Mary Bauman, Wilhelmina Rex, and J. S. Henderson. The place of worship was a school-house. No regular preaching was had here till 1860, when this became a regular appointment of the Cassville Circuit. In 1865 it became a part of the Mount Union Circuit. Services continued to be held in the school-house till 1871, when the present church edifice was erected. This is a wooden building, with a seating capacity of four hundred. The society numbers ninety-five, and enjoys a good degree of prosperity.

Of the preachers who have served this charge the following are remembered: Revs. James A. Coleman, C. Graham, John Guss, Samuel Hartsock, James Clark, John Moorehead, William L. Smith, J. S. McMurray, Jesse Akers, W. C. Robbins, H. M. Nash, and John W. Clever.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1861 this church was organized, and among the constituent members were John Donaldson, John Gayton, M. F. Campbell, and their wives. In the same year the present church edifice was erected. It is a brick building, thirty-two by forty feet, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. The pastors of this church have been Rev. B. E. Collins, till 1872, when the present pastor, Rev. William Prideaux, took charge.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R.—This post was organized in December, 1880, with twenty-one members. The first officers were M. L. Rex, P. C.; A. Y. Bobb, S. V. C.; Philip Hooper, J. V. C.; H. H. Swope, Adjt.; J. R. Peterson, Q.M.; and John S. Henderson, Chap.

The post now numbers forty-seven members, and is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are J. E. McConahy, P. C.; W. H. Barkley, S. V. C.; John A. Toomey, J. V. C.; D. P. Kinkead, adjt.; M. L. Rex, Q.M.; and John S. Henderson, Chap.

In the southern part of Union, in Trough Creek Valley, is the hamlet of Calvin, named after Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, which has seven houses, a post-office, a church, a store, and a blacksmith-shop. There is also a post-office, called Colfax, near the middle of the township, in Trough Creek Valley. Page post-office is in Hare's Valley.

Cemeteries.—There are three cemeteries in Trough Creek Valley,—one near the Baptist Church, Locust Grove and Sheridan Cemeteries. Irwin Cemetery is in Smith's Valley, near Mill Creek, and Dell Cemetery is in Hare's Valley.

CHAPTER LVIII.

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Walker occupies a position southwest of the Juniata River, and has that stream for its northeastern boundary. On the northwest is the township of Porter; on the west Blair County, separated therefrom by Tussey's Mountain; on the southwest is Penn township; and on the southeast Juniata township, Piney Ridge forming the boundary line. Occupying the larger portion of the interior is Warrior's Ridge, so called from an Indian path which led along its summit,—a barren and in many parts a worthless tract of land. The contiguous areas form small valleys, of which the largest bears the name of Woodcock. It heads in Porter, near the township line, and extends thence southward some twenty miles. It is remarkable for the beauty and fertility of its lands and its highly-cultivated farms. The greater part of its surface rests upon a limestone base. The soils of the smaller valleys are clay, shale, or gravelly loam, and in many cases an admixture of each. Along the Juniata River are bottom lands of alluvium whose fertility is very great. The township originally was well timbered, and the hillsides are yet covered with forests of the common woods. Along Tussey's Mountain are numerous deposits of rich iron ore, and on Warrior's Ridge that mineral abounds to a considerable extent, with some lead. The drainage of Walker is afforded by Vineyard Creek and affluent streams, some of which are fed by large springs of pure water. The former stream has a very tortuous course, which has caused the name of Crooked Creek to attach to it. Its proper name was given it on account of the immense quantities of wild grapes which formerly grew along its banks, giving the surrounding country the appearance of a vineyard. In the northeastern part of the township is a spring of unusual volume and freshness of water, which has been improved to form a reservoir from which the State Industrial Reformatory is supplied with water; and along the Juniata, near the old Cryder mills, is another large spring which was a widely-known object in the early history of the county.

Pioneer Settlers.—Some of the settlers who came before the Revolution were several times alarmed by the presence of Indians, but, on taking refuge at Huntingdon, secured safety until the Indians had betaken themselves to other localities. Henry Lloyd and his wife Judith came from Virginia in this period, bringing a number of slaves with them, and settled in the upper part of Woodcock Valley. The white members of the Lloyd family several times forted at Standing Stone, leaving the negroes on the farm, as the savages did not manifest a disposition to molest them. In winter there was seldom any occasion for alarm, as no Indians were then about.

Of the children of Henry Lloyd, who accompanied him from Virginia there, were sons named Henry, David, Thomas, and a daughter, Judith, who became the wife of Alexander McConnell. The homestead was on the Graffius place, where the elder Lloyds were buried, the farm being inherited by Mrs. McConnell, and passing from that family to Graffius. Each of the Lloyd sons also heired a farm in this locality, David occupying the lower farm, which he sold to John McCahan when he moved to Ohio. After the latter's death it became the property of Isaac Martin. On a farm above, where is now the brick residence of Robert Martin, lived Thomas Lloyd, who died on the farm. He had six children, —Judith, Martha, Catharine, Nancy, William, and Henry. Most of these remained in the township. Henry, the other son of Henry Lloyd, settled on the farm which was afterwards occupied by his son Eleazer, and which is now the home of his grandson Henry. He was married to Rachel Davis, of Bedford, and reared nine children, viz.: David, who lived below McConnellstown, and died in 1843. He was the father of James M. Lloyd. John, the second son, removed to Ohio; Thomas, the third son, lived and died at Huntingdon, while serving as sheriff. One of his daughters became the wife of Henry J. Swoope. The fourth son, Henry, removed to Cambria County; Abner still resides near Pittsburgh; and Eleazer died on the homestead. His daughters became the wives of William States, of McConnellstown; Benjamin Enyeart and Erasmus Jones, of Blair County. A number of the descendants of the Lloyd slaves yet remain in the county, among them being the Morrells of Porter.

Alexander McConnell lived first, and for a number of years, at Huntingdon, but becoming a large landowner in Walker, ultimately made the township his home, dying in a stone house near the upper mill, but was interred in the cemetery at Huntingdon. His family consisted of John, who also died at McConnellstown; Alexander, who moved to Indiana County; Henry L., who became an editor and was noted for his anti-Masonic views, dying on the island of Jamaica. The daughter Catherine became the wife of Judge White, the father of the Hon. Harry W. White, of Indiana County; and Margaret married Dr. James Coffey, of Huntingdon.

Joshua Lewis was a neighbor of the Lloyds, living on the farm which now belongs to Mrs. Andrew Heffner, from which he removed more than sixty years ago, Alexander McConnell becoming the owner of his lands.

Farther down the valley the Entriken family made an early settlement. These farms passed into the hands of Henry and Samuel Peightal, sons of John Peightal, an early settler of Penn township. William Moore migrated from the north of Ireland some time between 1790 and 1800, and settled in Woodcock Valley. Two of his sons, Charles and James, were born in Ireland; the third, Alexander,

was born here. Of his daughters, Nancy married Thomas Lloyd; Jane married Dr. Wishart, of Bedford County; Mary married David Lloyd; another married Sheriff Thomas Lloyd. This family were of the religious denomination now known as United Presbyterians. The old farm was divided between the three sons. James and Alexander died unmarried. Charles raised a large family. His part of the farm is now owned by Jacob Fouse. James Moore Ward owns and resides on one of the other subdivisions.

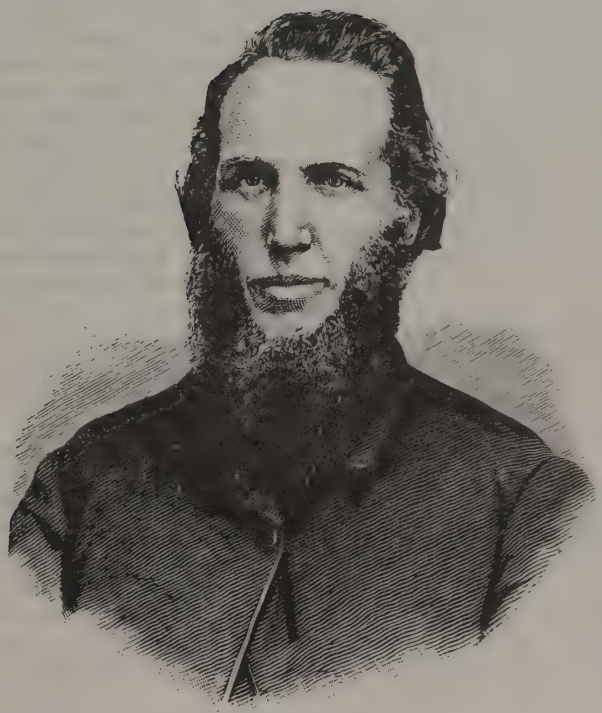
Charles Moore married a Miss Reed. Their children were Nancy; William, who died in Armstrong County; James, who died in Alexandria, and was buried in the Huntingdon Cemetery; John, who resides in Fairfield, Iowa; Catharine, now deceased, who married Robert Givin; Charles, who died young; Thomas, who now lives at McConnellstown; and Mary, who married Caleb Armitage, both of whom are now dead. On the farm adjoining Moore's lived John Patton, for many years sheriff of the county. He died on the old homestead, having reared sons and daughters. (See borough of Huntingdon.)

Between McConnellstown and Huntingdon on the old Bedford road, on what is now the Goss farm, Adam Hagy was an early settler. He had a son named Jacob, and another John. The father and Jacob died in the township. John removed to the West, but descendants of the Hagy family yet remain in the county. Nearer the village Henry Kyper made some improvements at an early day. He was the father of Daniel Kyper, yet living, and of another son named John. The Stauffer farms were long the property of Patrick Gwin, of Huntingdon, and were first occupied by tenants.

Near the upper part of the township, in Woodcock Valley, William Robb, an Irishman, a native of the county of Tyrone, where he was born in December, 1775, made a settlement in 1826. In 1806 he married Mary Livingston, of Shaver's Creek, who was born in Lancaster County, and lived until the period named in Oneida township. They occupied the farm which is now the property of Livingston Robb, and where William Robb died in 1845. They reared children named John, living at McConnellstown; William D., who died in Hart's Log Valley; James, who moved to Warren County, Ill.; Alexander, who became a physician, and died at Montezuma, Ind.; Livingston occupied the homestead; Thomas, living in Mercer County, Ill.; Sarah, who married Peter C. Swoope, of Huntingdon; Nancy, who married Wray Porter, of Henderson (removed to Illinois); and Mary Ellen, who became the wife of Judge John Porter, of Monmouth, Ill., who was also reared in Henderson.

Valentine and Jacob Heffner, natives of Franklin County, Pa., who had served in the Revolution, became citizens of Walker after that war. Valentine, after living a few years upon the farm now owned by John Robb, near the upper mills, returned to Franklin County, but in 1796 both came to Walker to make permanent settlements. Each secured ninety-six acres of land in the Little Valley; Jacob occupying the lower farm, and living there until 1817, when he moved to Ohio. The upper farm has always belonged to the Heffner family, and there Valentine died in 1848, at the age of eighty-nine years, having for a number of years previously been a Revolutionary pensioner. Seven of his children attained mature years, viz.: Catharine, who married Martin Speck, of Juniata township; Barbara and Elizabeth, who moved to Ohio; Jacob, the oldest son, settled in Juniata township, and lived there until his death in 1876, aged more than eighty-seven years (he was the father of John, Joseph, Isaac, and Jacob Heffner, the latter being killed in the Rebellion); Peter, the second son, married a daughter of William Enyeart, and settled on part of the homestead on the Raystown Branch now owned by the Yocum family. He died in 1848; his sons Joseph and Charles yet live in the township, and Isaac, David, and Thomas removed to Indiana. John, the third son of Valentine Heffner, was born in Walker on the 7th of April, 1797, and has resided during his whole life within a mile of the place of his birth (he married Rachel Enyeart, who was born in 1800, and died in 1871; thirteen of their children attained mature years, namely, Benjamin, living on the homestead; Adam, living in Shirley; Andrew, at McConnellstown, where he died in 1872; John, living near McConnellstown; Peter, near Little Valley; and Orlady died in the Rebellion; the daughters married Frederick Grass, John Nelson, Faries Lebhard, and John Dearmit); Adam, the fourth son, was married to Rebecca Enyeart, and settled in Juniata township; he had sons named Abraham, William, and Peter (who removed).

The late Andrew Heffner was born in Walker township, Oct. 11, 1829, and died Aug. 26, 1872. His father, John Heffner, was born in 1798, and died in 1882, at the age of eighty-four. Andrew was one of fourteen children, and after passing his earlier manhood on his father's farm, left home at the age of twenty-two to work for Squire Van Deventer at wagon-making in McConnellstown. In a little while he went over to Stone Creek to learn the business of milling, which he followed first at Stone Creek and later at Henry Neff's Green Tree Mills. Sept. 23, 1852, he married Jane, daughter of Mark Yocum, of Barree township, and long a well-known citizen of Huntingdon County, who died in 1840. After his marriage Mr. Heffner carried on the McConnellstown mill for six months, and then took what is now known as Cresswell's mill, on the river in Porter. After a stay there of three years he occupied successively the mill at Alexandria and Henry Neff's mill, six miles above Petersburg. He left the Neff mill to join his brother Adam in the purchase and conduct of a mill at Shirleysburg. The partnership was dissolved at



ANDREW HEFFNER.

the end of a year and Andrew removed to near McConnellstown, where he had bought a farm and mill property of Squire McCoy. Thenceforward he devoted himself with unceasing attention to the business of milling and farming. He was ambitious to an extraordinary degree in so far as lay his desire to make his property a valuable one. No work was too hard, no hours too long. He knew he must push his energies to the utmost, for he had only a trifling start ahead of the world when he took the place, and so for a long time he ordinarily labored all day upon his farm and in his mill until midnight of the same day. Arduous and trying as such a *régime* was, he stood up under it sturdily, for he found sustaining strength in the conviction that every stroke told and every day saw him farther on the road to success. So he prospered, as he deserved, and owned eventually two farms and the mill. He was a man of much force of character and liberal enterprise. He was well known for miles around as one of the stirring citizens of Huntingdon County. Although business claimed almost his sole attention, he esteemed it a pleasurable duty to serve public interests, and in his time held many places of trust in the administration of township affairs, while in his church (German Reformed) he was ever a busy and useful factor. In the full tide of a worthy career he lost his life by reason of being thrown from a wagon upon his farm. He lived five weeks after the accident, but lay helpless constantly until he passed away. His example lives after him, and to his posterity his memory will ever be the memory of one who, knowing his duty, strove to his utmost to do it faithfully and acceptably. His widow still survives him. Their children are as follows: Mary (now Mrs. Stewart Africa, of Huntingdon), Rachel, John, Jane (now Mrs. William Miller, of Grand Rapids, Wis.), Rebecca, and Thomas M.

Among the pioneer neighbors of the Heffners were Robert Thompson, John Snyder, and George Feay.

Joseph Norris, a native of Maryland, settled in Penn township after the Revolution, on the farm which had previously been occupied by the Mr. Sanders who with his wife and three children was murdered by the Indians in May, 1780. Norris died about 1812. He had two sons, John and Joseph. The latter reared sons named William, Joseph, David, Thomas, Isaac, and John, the latter yet living at McConnellstown at the age of seventy-eight years. Other sons live in Penn.

John and Eleanor Port, natives of Strasburg, came to America as redemptionists, their passage-money being paid by a Mr. Chambers of Chambersburg. After earning their time they came to McConnellstown, about the beginning of the century. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was nobly assisted by his wife, who carried on that occupation alone a short time after his death. They reared four children,—John, Casper, Christian, and a daughter, who married Henry Clabaugh, of Huntingdon. John Port married Mary Fox, the daughter of an early settler of Walker, and lived at what is known as Portstown, where he kept a public-house, although being a carpenter by trade. At three years of age a fever deprived him of the use of his right leg, yet he became a very strong man, walking readily with the aid of a cane. He died in 1829, having reared two sons, Alexander and James Port, both of Huntingdon, and a daughter, who became the wife of William Long, of the same place. The second son of John Port, Casper, moved to Ohio, where he was killed by the falling of a tree. His family then returned to Walker, where John, Henry, and Isaac became men who identified themselves with its history. The third son, Christian, lived until his death at Smithfield, where he reared six children.

James Johnston, of Scotch-Irish parentage, was born in Porter in 1788, but was reared in the family of his uncle, John Ross, of McConnellstown. In 1811 he married Hannah Kennedy, a daughter of Master Kennedy, a pioneer teacher and surveyor. She is yet living at Huntingdon at the age of eighty-seven years. James Johnston served in the war of 1812, being a member of Capt. Isaac Vandevender's company in Col. William Piper's regiment. For many years he lived in Juniata, but died at McConnellstown in 1860. His children were William, living in Juniata; James, in Illinois; Samuel, in Huntingdon; Abram, of Marklesburg; John S., of McConnellstown; and daughters who married William Geissinger, of Juniata; Joseph Douglas, of Walker; William E. Corbin, of Juniata; and Abraham Shenefelt, of the same township.

Andrew Fraker, a joiner, and Christian Freaker, a cooper, were also among the early settlers of McConnellstown. One of the latter's sons, John, has always resided in that locality. The names of many other pioneers appear in the lists of Huntingdon township for 1788, 1802, and of Porter township in 1815, as well as in the appended list, which shows the character of the population in 1828, the year following the date when Walker became a separate township:

	Acres.
Brenneman, Michael (for landlord)	200
Black, Robert	.....
Bare, Simon (for landlord)	112
Brotherline, Charles	186
Buckwalter, Francis	103
Burkholder, Elizabeth	7
Brenneman, Rudolph	.....
Corbin, John	.....
Corbin, David	180
Coulter, John	.....
Cozzens, Hiram	.....
Dorris, William	11
Deeker, John (for landlord)	300
Douglass, Joseph (for landlord)	300
Davis, Isaac (lots)	.....
Decker, Peter (for landlord)	150
Dopp, John, Sr	.....
Enyeart, David	200
Echelberger, Walter (for landlord)	119
Enyeart, Benjamin	.....
Fraker, Andrew (lot)	.....
Fox, Simon	250
Flenner, Margaretta (for landlord)	200
Fryer, Jacob	3
Fondersmith, Lewis	.....
Forshey, Thomas	.....
Grow, John	.....
Gillespie, Samuel (mechanic)	.....
Gwin, Patrick, Esq	150
Hawn, Jacob (saw-mill)	284
Hatfield, Adam (mechanic)	.....
Hackadorn, John	.....
Householder, John	.....
Harris, Samuel	.....
Heffner, Peter	95
Hatfield, George (mechanic)	.....
Hampson, Samuel (for landlord)	400
Hicks, Abraham	.....
Hamer, George	.....
Hawn, Julian (for landlord)	150
Heffner, Valentine	95
Hoffman, Adam (lots)	.....
Hagey, Adam	170
Heffner, John	.....
Hoffman, Peter (lots)	.....

	Acres.
Householder, Michael (for landlord)	200
Johnston, James (for landlord)	454
Keim, John (miller)	.....
Kyper, Daniel	15
Kerr, John	.....
Kerr, Williliam	690
Kyper, John (mechanic),	.....
Kissinger, John	160
Lewis, John	100
Lloyd, David (mechanic)	.....
Lear, James (mechanic)	.....
Lang, Patrick (tannery)	.....
Lloyd, Henry, Jr. (for landlord)	112
Loughard, Samuel	75
Lytle, Robert	35
Long, Samuel	15
Lloyd, Henry	90
McMonegal, William	.....
Miller, Henry (for landlord)	300
McMonegal, Daniel (for landlord)	160
Moore, Charles (for landlord)	100
Moore, William (distillery)	200
McGahan, Jacob (lot)	.....
Morningstar, Adam (for landlord)	200
Myers, Abraham, heirs of (for landlord)	170
McGahan, John	56
McConnell, Alexander (land, grist-mill, and distillery; part of it transferred to Peter and Henry Swoope)	.....
Miller, John, Esq.	75
McCormick, Joseph (mechanic)	.....
Merrill C.	30
Nicholson, John (mechanic)	.....
Oswalt, Benjamin (for landlord)	109
Patton, John, Esq. (distillery)	1220
Pecht, or Peight, Jacob (for landlord)	160
Port, L. (lot)	.....
Port, Christian	.....
Pecht, or Peight, John	33
Peight, Emmanuel (mechanic)	.....
Rowland, George	.....
Ross, Henry	.....
Richardson, Thomas	.....
Roop, Peter (for landlord)	80
Ridenour, John	250
Robb, William	360
Rhodes, George (mechanic)	.....
Swoope, Peter and Henry (2 grist-mills, 2 distilleries)	250
Swoope, Peter and Henry (lower tract)	480
Swope, Lawrence	150
Shenefelt, Nicholas (lot)	.....
Smith, Wm. M. (mechanic)	.....
Smith, Richard Penn	40
Shenefelt, Frederick	212
States, William	51
Stoufer, Isaac	100
Strong, George	.....
Strong, Jacob	146
Steel, Samuel	.....
Shenefelt, Geo. (mechanic)	.....
Shearer, John	100
Simpson, James	400
Smith, Charles	56
Smith, John (mechanic)	.....
Sturtsman, Henry	.....
Speck, Martin	137
Thompson, Robert	186
Thompson, Wm. (for landlord)	50
Vandevender, Isaac, Esq.	50
Warren, Samuel	50
Weston, William	.....
White, Anthony (for landlord)	160
Wasson, William	112
Westbrook, Alexander	150
Wasson, Robert	183
Watson, Samuel	.....
Winters, Jacob	.....

Single Freemen.

Brenneman, Isaac.	Lloyd, William.
Corbin, Abraham.	Long, Jacob.
Coulter, Alexander.	Myers, Abraham.
Fondersmith, Lewis.	Moore, James.
Flenner, Daniel.	Moore, Alexander.
Fondersmith, John.	Patton, William.
Hawn, John.	Patton, John.
Hawn, David.	Sines, Moses.
Hawn, Peter.	Shriner, Daniel.
Hamer, Solomon.	Thompson, Samuel.
Kissinger, Charles.	White, John.
Lloyd, Henry.	White, William.
Lloyd, Abner.	

The population of the township in 1880 was 1002.

Civil Organization.—Walker was decreed a separate township by the April, 1827, Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the report of John Scott, John Huyett, and Jacob Miller, appointed at the April sessions, 1826 (and whose appointment was continued at the August and January sessions last past), "is now again read, confirmed, and ordered to be recorded as follows: We, the undersigned, appointed by the within rule of the court, having met for the purpose therein mentioned, do report that in our opinion it is expedient to divide Porter township in the following manner, namely: Commencing where the old Huntingdon and Williamsburg wagon-road crosses the line between Porter and Woodberry townships; thence along the said evacuated road to where it intersects the present road; thence along the old wagon-road across Warrior's Ridge to the Huntingdon and Woodcock Valley road; thence along the northwest side of said road to the old road leading to Whittaker's mills; thence along the northwest side of the said mill-road to the nearest point on the Juniata River, at or near the turn of the said road.

"And now, to wit, at the April sessions, 1827, this township is erected into a separate township to be called Walker, for the late venerable Jonathan Walker, president of this court."

Within the past few years the bounds of the township have been slightly changed to include a small part of the northeastern territory of Porter township. The principal civil officers since the organization of Walker have been the following:

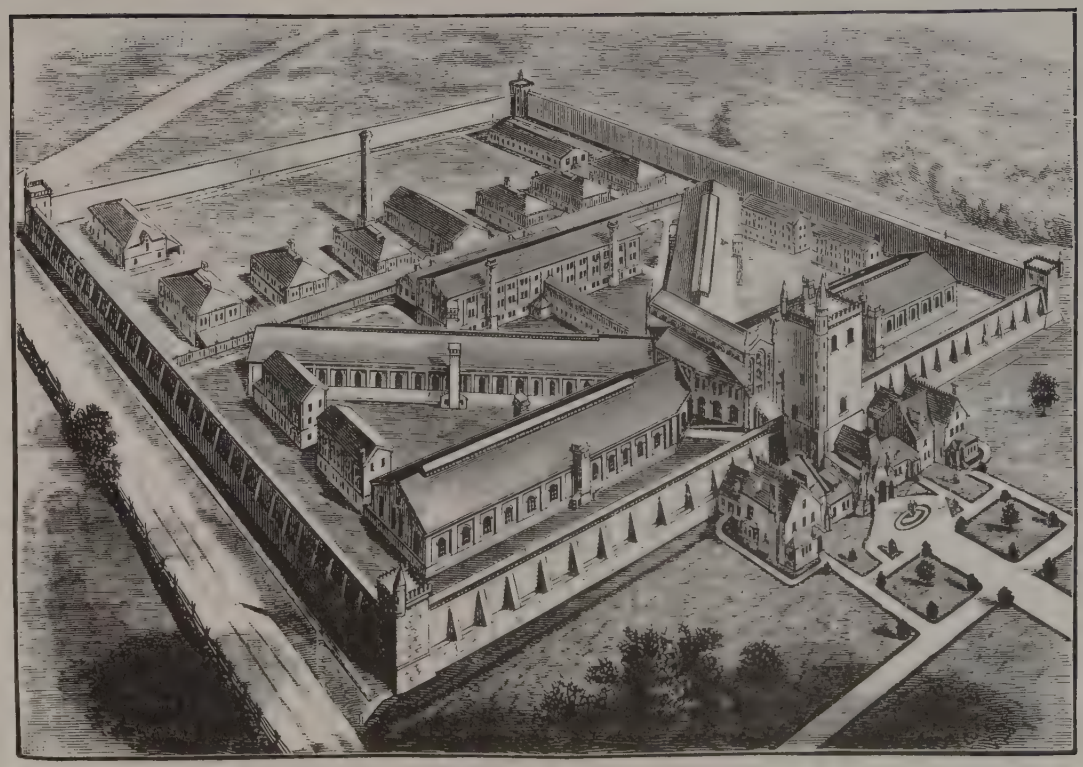
CONSTABLES.

1827, Andrew Fraker; 1829, Robert Thompson; 1830, John Ker; 1831, William Richardson; 1832, William Robb; 1833–34, William Richardson.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1827–28, John Patton, John Ridenour; 1829, John Patton, George Hawn; 1830–31, David Corbin, Henry Lloyd; 1832, John Given, Martin Speck; 1833, John Given, James Johnston; 1834, John Given, John Corbin; 1835, Michael Householder, John Ridenour; 1836, John Shaver, Daniel Flenner; 1837, William Dean, Daniel Hanna; 1838, John Ker, Frederick Shenefelt; 1839, John Coulter, Peter Heffner; 1840, David Flenner, Peter Heffner; 1841, Henry Isenberg, Jacob Hawn; 1842, Eleazer Lloyd, Abraham Speck; 1843, Daniel Flenner, Thomas Dean; 1844, Moses Hamer, Martin Flenner; 1845, Daniel Flenner, John Dean; 1846, John B. Given, William Morgan; 1847, William Geissinger, John B. Given; 1848, Stewart Corbit, John Thompson; 1849, Martin Flenner, John Johnston; 1850, William Morgan, David Corbin; 1851, Rudolph Brenneman, Daniel Flenner; 1852, Stewart Corbet, Robert Lee; 1853, Daniel Flenner, William Geissinger; 1854, Moses Hamer, William Geissinger; 1855, Jacob Hicks, Samuel Peightal; 1856, Samuel Peightal, William Geissinger; 1857, John Lefford, John Norris; 1858, John Norris, Phineas Green; 1859–60, John Norris, John Heffner; 1861, John Norris, Daniel Flenner; 1862, William Morgan, John Heffner; 1863, James Watson, John Heffner; 1864, William Reed, Samuel Peightal; 1865, James Neff, Daniel Flenner; 1866, John Given, Daniel Flenner; 1867, Henry Snyder, Daniel Flenner; 1868–69, Henry Grubb, Daniel Flenner; 1870–71, James Watson, Daniel Flenner; 1872, Jacob Tome, A. Hawn; 1873–74, M. Shriner, William Gahagan; 1875, Abraham Snare, William Gahagan; 1876, S. Peightal, Tobias Foreman; 1877, Samuel Peightal, William Speck; 1878, Faires Lebard, William Speck; 1879, Lewis Lefford, William Speck; 1880–81, Thomas Moore, Isaac Goss.

SMITHFIELD.—This is a hamlet of one hundred and fifty inhabitants on the banks of the Juniata, opposite the upper end of the borough of Huntingdon. It is built along the Alexandria turnpike, which constitutes its single street. The place had its beginning with the sale of a few lots from a large field on the Smith tract, which was warranted as early as 1755, from which fact the hamlet took its name. Each purchaser of a lot was made subject to the payment of a ground-rent of one dollar and a half per year, which probably retarded the growth of the hamlet, as lots of the same size could be secured at Huntingdon for a yearly rental of one dollar. In 1871 and the two years following additions to Smithfield were plotted by A. B. Kennedy, but several of these lots have since been purchased to make room for the grounds of the State Reformatory, which is being built at the upper end of the hamlet.



STATE INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.

Among the early residents of Smithfield were Adam Hoffman, a potter, and his son Adam, wheelwright, who also made chairs and other useful household furniture. Martin Nerouske, a German, and Christian Port were also among the early citizens. The latter was a wagon-maker, and kept a public-house. Subsequently his widow married Martin Flenner, who continued those avocations as long as they were carried on in the place. With the exception of a gun-shop by James Gehrett, all the rest of the houses in the place are used as residences.

McConnellstown.—This is the largest hamlet in the township, and is situated on the old Bedford road, five miles from Huntingdon and half a mile from the station of the same name on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. It is located on the lower and southern bench of Warrior's Ridge, on Vineyard Creek, at the Great Spring, where the stream passes from Woodcock Valley in its course to the Juniata, below Huntingdon. A hundred years ago the locality was known as the "Indian Sleeping-Place, on the path from Hart's Log Valley to the Bloody Run." Many years after its occupation by the whites the hamlet was known as Rolandsburg, after Jonathan Roland, one of the pioneer citizens and land-owners of the village. The present name was bestowed upon the place about the time it began its real growth in compliment to Alexander McConnell, who was the principal business man of this locality for a number of years after the beginning of the present century. Yet for years, and as late as 1848, the name of Rolandsburg may be found in some of the old deeds as being applied to this place. The old part of McConnellstown was not platted, and the lots consequently were of irregular size, giving the village a straggling appearance. Regularly platted additions were made about 1846 by A. B. Sangree and Joseph McCoy on the Huntingdon road.

McConnellstown is on the Edward Ward surveys, which were located in pursuance of two warrants dated July 7, 1762, and this large tract of land, after being the property of Richard Neave and his son Richard, both of Philadelphia, passed into the hands of Alexander McConnell in 1794, who received a patent for the same May 21, 1796. A few months later he sold one hundred and thirty-two acres to Joshua Lewis, who settled near the upper mill. In August, 1800, Lewis sold an acre of ground on the upper part of Bedford Street to William States, a German blacksmith from Adams County. The latter erected a house and shop on his lot, and was, as near as can be ascertained, the first permanent settler of the village. He was thrice married, and reared a large family, descendants of the oldest son, Abraham, yet being residents of McConnellstown, and several of his sons yet being citizens of the county. Prior to the settlement of States, cabins were put up on the village site, at the Great Spring, and at other points, which were occupied as temporary homes by a number of families until other places of abode could be provided. Among this class of citizens were the Summers, Bratton, and Lear families. The latter afterwards lived in a log house which occupied the site of the present Methodist Church.

James Lear was a colored man, but had a white woman for his wife, rearing a family which settled in various parts of the county, some of the descendants being in Porter at this period. Jonathan Roland lived in a cabin near the creek, and kept one of the first public-houses. The Vandevender, Port, Hatfield, and Shenefelt families were residents of the place soon after the States and Roland families made the village their permanent home. Of the buildings of a later and better class the stone house erected by Patrick Lang, about 1828, which is yet in a good state of preservation, has become the most noteworthy landmark. The nearness of McConnellstown to Huntingdon has prevented the village from attaining great size or importance as a business place. In 1880 it contained a neat brick school-house, German Reformed and Methodist Episcopal Churches, three stores, and had a population numbering three hundred and eight souls.

The first regular store was opened by Alexander McConnell, in a stone building which stood near the upper mill, and which was destroyed by fire some time about 1850, having been used long before that time for a farm-house. The store was in charge of Alexander McConnell, Jr., and was, for its day, well kept, and enjoyed a paying patronage. In the course of years the Swoope family became the proprietors of the McConnell interests, carrying on the mercantile business very successfully. After the death of John Swoope the goods were disposed of by auction, and the house was converted to other uses. Prior to this a man named O'Kinson opened a store in the village, but was soon succeeded by James Campbell, who remained in trade many years; a later occupant of the stand being John Brewster, from 1859 to 1864. In 1845, Simon Ake had a place of business in the village which was closed the following year. Later merchants were Benjamin Jacobs, John B. Given, William Campbell, Thomas Moore, Benjamin Megahan, Henry Barrick, and Cyrus and Stewart Fox. Joseph Douglas has been in trade since 1854, having at one time a large business, which has been allowed to diminish. G. W. States has merchandised since 1866 in the corner store, which was erected in 1848, and since the past year Lloyd & Megahan have carried on the third store.

Isaac Vandevender followed Jonathan Roland as the keeper of a public-house, and the next to open a place of entertainment was Andrew Fraker, in the house now owned as a residence by John S. Johnston. Later came as landlords Jacob Megahan, followed by David, and yet later by Benjamin L. Megahan, the latter retiring about 1854. Subsequently Faives Lebhard, James Hall, Henry Strouse, John Dell, Joseph

Stoner, John Shock, Washington Lang, Henry Smith, and John Dean were the keepers of public-houses, but since 1876 the village has been without a public inn.

The mechanic trades have been carried on at McConnellstown since 1800. That year William States opened a blacksmith-shop, and ever since that trade has here been carried on by some member of the States family. Subsequent smiths have been Adam Morningstar, Abraham Isenberg, and Israel Baumgartner. The first wheelwright-shop was opened by Isaac Vandevender, about 1808, and was carried on by him a number of years. In later years John Vandevender, Peter Vandevender, and John Householder had shops, in some of which a number of men were employed, but this trade has been allowed to decline, little attention being paid to it at present.

Nicholas Shenefelt was the pioneer gunsmith of the village, and was reckoned a very good workman. Thomas and Joseph Douglas were his apprentices and afterwards carried on the trade. John S. Johnston has been the village gunsmith since 1854. Near McConnellstown, Levi Fendersmith had a gun-shop shortly after 1800, which was discontinued after his removal.

John Port had the first shoe-shop, and after his death his wife, Lena, for some time supported her large family by carrying on this trade, manifesting considerable skill in the use of the tools employed in making a pair of shoes. Daniel Shriner was a later shoemaker. George Hatfield opened a cooperage in the village about 1810, and was assisted by his son Adam. They were natives of Maryland. Jacob Megahan was another early cooper, and Isaac Davis, a Welshman, was the pioneer tailor.

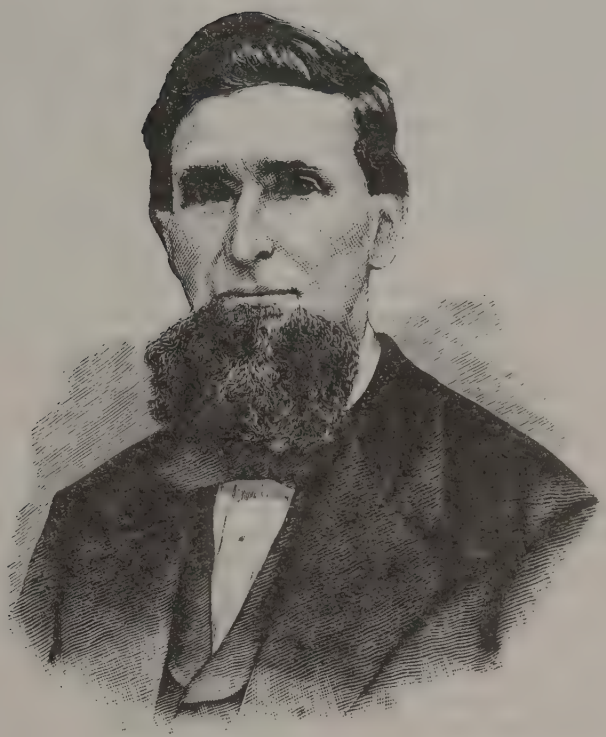
The McConnellstown post-office was established with the name of Woodcock Valley, Andrew Fraker being the first postmaster and keeping the office in the house now occupied by John S. Johnston. The mail-route was from Huntingdon to Burnt Cabins, and was traveled once per week on horseback. The next official was James Campbell, in the present Brewster residence. J. B. Given followed as his successor, and subsequent appointees were Joseph Douglas, Henry Barrick, B. L. Megahan, John Brewster, and since 1867 George W. States. Since the completion of the railroad a daily mail has been supplied by that means.

McConnellstown Station was opened in 1855, and Joseph Douglas appointed agent, holding that position until his death. Until the spring of 1881 the station-house was on the east side of the creek, twenty rods from the present building. The latter is a neat and attractive structure, and is surrounded by convenient sidings. The principal shipments are iron ore, the freights from the same approximating two thousand dollars' worth per year. The chief consignees are the Grove Brothers, of Danville, the Cambria Iron-Works, and the Elizabeth Furnace, of Bell's Mills. The former control, by lease, nearly all the mineral lands in the township, their mining operations being carried on under the superintendence of Henry Smith. Among private parties mining are Isaac Yocum & Co., J. F. N. Householder, and John Whitehead, about twenty men being employed altogether.

Dr. John Butz was the first physician to locate permanently in the township. He came about 1840 and remained until his death, which occurred several years later at Hatfield's Rolling-Mills, while on a visit to that place. His successor was Dr. Henry Orlady, who was the practitioner until 1848, when he removed to Petersburg. He was born in the Kishacoquillas Valley in 1818, and graduated from the University of New York, having previously taken a course of lectures at Jefferson College. Since 1848, Dr. Martin Orlady, a brother of the above, has been the physician of McConnellstown. He was born in 1820, and is a graduate of the University of New York. For a short time he had as a contemporary a Dr. Chestnutwood, but for many years has been the sole practitioner, his ride embracing a large scope of country.

Prominent among the business men and farmers of this township is Robert Martin, who was born in Porter township, Huntingdon Co., February, 1834. His father, Isaac Martin, was a native of Jackson township, where he was born in 1784. He removed to Porter, and there died in 1867, aged eighty-three, after a long life of usefulness, leaving behind him a worthy name as a valuable heritage to his children. His wife (a McCartney) died in 1841. Of their ten children four are living, and of these four the sons are Isaac, on the homestead in Porter, and Robert, in Walker.

Robert Martin was raised on his father's farm, and received his education first in the home district school and later at the Shade Gap Academy. He left home at the age of twenty-eight to farm for his brother Matthew, with whom he remained two years, and in the spring of 1865 he moved to the farm he now occupies in Walker township to work it for his father, who then owned it. In 1868 he purchased the property, and in 1874 he erected the fine dwelling that now beautifies the farm. It is the most expensive residence in Walker, and is creditable alike to the taste and enterprise of its owner. The farm tract, comprising one hundred and fifty acres, is fruitful land, and embraces the purchase made by Isaac Martin the elder. Robert Martin was married in 1863 to Jemima, daughter of Daniel Kyper, of Walker township. Daniel Kyper is still living at Marklesburg, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. He was for many years actively engaged in Huntingdon County as a master-mason and farmer, and comes of a family whose ancestry goes back to the earliest days of the settlement of Central Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have eight children. Their eldest daughter married David Shultz, of Penn township, Hunting-



Robt. Martin

don Co. Mr. Martin has been a member of the German Reformed Church since 1868, and one of the most active workers therein. For the past three years he has been school director in his township, and among the friends of public education is one of the foremost in serving it with zeal and energy. His ambition is to be a useful citizen, and that record he is worthily achieving in a way that leaves no room to doubt the success of his efforts. He has earned prosperity by honest and industrious endeavor, and has won a name that does him credit.

General Manufacturing Interests.—One of the first improvements of this nature was made in the colonial period. Before the Revolution Michael Cryder put up a small grist-mill at the big spring on the Juniata, below the narrows of Warrior's Ridge, and until a few years ago in Porter township, the readjusted bounds throwing the site within Walker. The original mill was rude, but well calculated for those times, giving place to better mills for grinding, sawing lumber, and the manufacture of hempen goods as soon as the country demanded it. Cryder lived at the mill, but during the troublous times of Indian incursions kept his family at Huntingdon, a few miles below on the river, he and his hardy sons returning to the mill in daytime to do what little grinding was to be done, some of the men being engaged in the mill, while others stood on guard to give warning of the approach of the savages. After the war Cryder paid considerable attention to merchant milling. (See Porter township.) Shortly after 1800 the mills became the property of Jonathan Roland, but soon passed into the hands of John Whittaker, and later were owned by his son Thomas. From him, after many years' operation, they passed to the present owner of the property, Thomas Fisher, who has made the power auxiliary to his mills at Huntingdon. The saw-mill was carried away by a flood, and the mill-house was allowed to go to decay, no machinery having been operated there since 1852. A little later than the above was the mill Nathaniel Jarrard erected on Vineyard Creek, below the present village of McConnellstown. Like the former, it was a very simple affair, and was probably not gotten in operation until after the Revolution. William Wolverton became a subsequent owner, and later Alexander McConnell. The latter put up a new log mill, and built a distillery across his tail-race. Then came a better mill, with Peter and Henry Swoope as owners. The latter finally obtained the property, and sold to the Hawn Brothers, and while belonging to them the mill was burned down. The present mill was built by Joseph McCoy and John Heffner, in 1866, and since 1868 has been owned and operated by John Heffner. It has three run of stones, and is a good mill for the section of country which it supplies with grinding privileges. A saw-mill has been operated in connection since the power has been improved.

On the same stream, above the village of McConnellstown, Edward Bell (commonly called Neddy), the celebrated millwright, erected a mill for Alexander McConnell, which was destroyed by fire about 1837, while owned by Peter Swoope, but operated under a lease by John Swoope. The latter rebuilt the mill, which now occupies the same site, and which had as owners S. S. Wharton, Joseph McCoy, Andrew Heffner, and is at present operated by his widow. Like the former, it is an excellent mill, but is supplied with a less constant water-power.

On Reynolds Run, a branch of Vineyard Creek, Andrew Grubb has in operation a small saw-mill. The stream takes its name from David Reynolds, who lived on it and had a small tannery there in the early history of the country. He was a very eccentric man, cherishing, among other whims, a notion that he could find vast treasures of hidden wealth on his farm. In his search for this he destroyed a very fine spring. His son David claimed to be endowed with supernatural powers. The tannery which they carried on was probably small, and of the type common in that day. On another tributary stream Eleazer Lloyd built a saw-mill which has fallen into disuse; and in other parts of the township small lumber-mills have been allowed to go to decay, having served their period of usefulness. To this class belonged a small mill near the southern bounds of the township, which was operated by a man named Davis more than eighty years ago. Traces of the raceway are said yet to remain.

Among those who had distilleries in the township were the Lloyds, McConnells, James Moore, on the present James Ward place, and John Patton, in the same neighborhood. His still was of larger capacity than common in those days, and had more than a local reputation. On the death of the elder Patton his son John took up the business of distillation, but later joined the Washingtonians, and since that period a decided temperance sentiment has prevailed in Walker.

Some time about 1820, Patrick Lang first began tanning leather at McConnellstown, his yard having but a few vats. In 1840, Daniel Pretzman opened another yard in the same locality. In 1851 both yards were destroyed by a flood, the former tannery being at that time carried on by Silas Lang and William Smith. Later tanners there were George H. Lang, the Johnstons, and for the past few years Samuel Laughlin. Its capacity is limited, but the products are in good repute. The Pretzman tannery was rebuilt in 1852, by Thomas and David Norris, and, with Mr. Pretzman as tanner, was carried on till 1866, when William Smith and Luden Norris began operations, the latter being the sole owner in 1873, when the tannery was discontinued. For a short time water-power was employed.

Above these tanneries Joseph McCoy and William Kratzer erected a foundry in 1862, making castings for plows, threshers, and other farm machinery. They

were succeeded by Kratzer & Bupp, and later Solomon Bupp became the proprietor, continuing the ownership to the present. He enlarged the works, supplying steam-power in 1871. The main building is now thirty by eighty feet, and is supplied with machinery for carrying on a first-class foundry and repair-shop. Employment is given to three men.

Educational and Religious.—Among the directors elected in 1837 were several members who refused to qualify on account of their hostility to the free-school system, but others manifested a warm interest in their support, and the schools of the township have increased in usefulness and importance until they rank among the best in the county. In 1837 the board was organized by the selection of Thomas Douglass, president. In November, 1837, the school at McConnellstown was opened, with John B. Tussey as teacher, and at the end of the month had an enrollment of fifty-two pupils. John Houck was appointed teacher for the Hawn school-house, but on account of the opposition to the system manifested in that neighborhood the house was refused, but was subsequently opened and a small school taught there. At Smithfield a house was rented of John Livingstone for one dollar and twenty-five cents per month, and David Richwine employed as teacher at eighteen dollars per month. On the Raystown Branch, at David Corbin's, John Ridenour opened a school Jan. 2, 1838.

In 1843 the township voted to build six school-houses of seasoned white-pine, each to be twenty-two by twenty-six feet, except the house at Hawn's, which was to be twenty-four by twenty-six feet. In 1880 there were six buildings in the township, three of them being superior brick houses, namely, Peightal's, built in 1871; Lloyd's, built in 1875; and McConnellstown, built in 1876. The school property was valued at $5000; the total expenditures for school purposes were $1177.68; number of months taught, 5; pupils attending, males, 143, females, 113; average daily attendance, 185; and mills levied for school purposes, 4.

The following have been elected to serve as directors under the common-school system:

1836, Jacob Hawn, Martin Speck; 1837, Henry Isenberg, George Hawn; 1838, John Yocum, James Moore; 1839, A. B. Sangster, John Ridenour; 1840, William Robb, Joseph Douglass; 1841, no report; 1842, John Ridenour, John Dean; 1843, John S. Patton, Israel Baumgardner; 1844, John Vandevender, Peter Heffner; 1845, Samuel Peightal, William Dean, Joseph McCoy, William States; 1846, J. Householder, William Lincoln; 1847, J. Yocum, J. Snyder, P. Peightal, John Robb; 1848, John Vandevender, Daniel Flenner; 1849, John Robb, William Lincoln; 1850, William L. States, William Geissinger; 1851, John Vandevender, Samuel Watson; 1852, Alexander Lindsey, A. B. Sangree; 1853, John Vandevender, William States; 1854, William E. Corbin, Henry Garner; 1855, John Kerr, William Ridenour, William Campbell; 1856, John Vandevender, James Johnston; 1857, A. B. Sangree, William Herron; 1858, Joseph McCoy, William Lincoln, George Lininger; 1859, Abraham States, Moses Harner; 1860, Henry Peightal, James Watson; 1861, William Lincoln, Benjamin Heffner; 1862, Joseph Isenberg, Isaac Kurtz; 1863, Isaac Yocum; 1864, Martin Orlady, Joseph McCoy; 1865, Edmund Yocum, C. Martin, William S. Lincoln; 1866, James Watson, Jacob Sharer; 1867, James Ward, David Flenner; 1868, Abraham Grubb, Livingston Robb; 1869, William Lincoln, William Speck; 1870-71, H. Harris, A. Grubb; 1872, S. Peightal, S. Watson; 1873, J. S. Johnston, H. Snyder, William Isenberg; 1874, J. M. Ward, J. F. N. Householder; 1875, A. M. Ward, James Watson; 1876, Robert Martin, Andrew Grubb; 1877, A. B. Kennedy, Jacob Fouse; 1878, James Watson, John S. Johnston; 1879, John Vandevender, Henry Lloyd; 1880, John Peightal, John P. Watson; 1881, James C. Watson, John S. Johnston.

The first house of worship situated in the township was known as the Union Church, and was built some time about 1825, at McConnellstown, on a lot which was set aside for church and cemetery purposes by Alexander McConnell. All denominations united in building this house, which was at first very simply furnished, the seats being made of slabs. The first regular pews were made by Andrew Freaker. The first organized body using the house was the society called the Crooked Creek Baptist Church, which was constituted in 1826. Among its members were Nicholas Shenefelt and family, Samuel and James Flenning, Jefferson Thompson, Barbara Thompson, Robert Thompson, and a few others. The society had a very short existence, and after the German Reformed congregation became possessed of its own church in 1847, the Methodists were the only society to occupy it statedly, from which circumstance the house was called the Methodist Church until 1872, when the present Methodist Episcopal Church was built. The lot of ground upon which it stands was donated by Joseph McCoy, upon whose addition to McConnellstown it is. The building committee was composed of Abraham Grubb, Abraham Snarer, Isaac Yocum, John Householder, Wilson Watson, and Luden Norris. The house is a frame, forty by sixty feet, with a basement nine feet high, which has been fitted up for class-rooms. The church cost four thousand five hundred dollars, and was consecrated in January, 1873, by the Rev. Dr. Hamline, presiding elder of the district. The members worshiping there number eighty, forming a class led by the pastor. The pastors following the Rev. J. P. Long, who was the preacher in charge when the church was built, were the Revs. J. A. McKindless, Edmund White, W. E. Hoch, J. W. Bell, Jacob Montgomery, and F. Rogerson, the latter since April, 1880. The circuit embraces, besides McConnellstown, Grafton, Marklesburg, Russell's, and Entriken's. The Rev. Luden Norris is a resident local preacher at McConnellstown. The Sunday-school maintained by the church has a membership of one hundred, and the superintendent is J. F. N. Householder.

The Reformed Church at McConnellstown was organized in the spring of 1834 by the Rev. Jonathan Zeiler, and embraced among its members persons belonging to the Heffner, Swoope, Isenberg, Kyper, and Johnston families. Later active members were A. B. Sangue, John Patton, and others. Mr. Zeiler formed a catechetical class, which had sixty-five members, and baptized before confirmation thirty-five adults. At his first communion seventy-two persons partook

of the holy rites. Thence the church continued to flourish, and in 1881 had one hundred and eighty communicants. In 1847 a neat brick church edifice was erected, capacitated to hold three hundred persons, which, in a repaired condition, yet affords an attractive place of worship. The church consistory in 1881 was composed of Elders Joseph Isenberg, John Brewster, Farris Lebhart, and Andrew Neff; Deacons, Samuel Stouffer, Samuel Lininger, James Ward, and John P. Watson. Among other elders in former times were A. B. Sangue, William Geisinger, Henry Swoope, John Heffner, and George Lininger.

In the pastorate the successors of the Rev. Zeiler were the Revs. George W. Willard, Aaron Christman, Henry Heckman, William M. Detrich, Samuel H. Reid, J. S. Kieffer, L. D. Stickle, and since 1872 the Rev. A. G. Dole, who serves the congregation in connection with the church at Huntingdon. From the congregation have gone forth as ministers the Revs. Milton H. Sangue and Calvin Peightal. A vigorous Sunday-school is maintained.

CHAPTER LIX.

WARRIOR'S MARK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, as erected in 1798, included the northeastern part of Snyder and a small portion of Tyrone, now in Blair County, and a considerable area of territory that in 1800 was included in the new county of Centre. The lines separating it from the mother-township of Franklin were run by R. James Law and William Reed in 1816, and re-marked, by order of court, in 1863, by Vincent Stevens, Richard Wills, Abraham Crain, and J. Simpson Africa.

The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad enters the township near the southwestern border, and traverses its whole length in a northeastern direction. The Spruce Creek and Philipsburg turnpike road, constructed under act of March 24, 1849, crosses from southeast to northwest, passing the villages of Warrior's Mark and Spring Mount.

The earliest land-warrants located in the township were granted July 28, 1766, to John Baynton and Samuel Wharton. The surveys, nine in number, embrace the belt of fertile land skirting Bald Eagle Ridge from the Little Juniata to a point a mile or two northeast of the village of Warrior's Mark.

Along the streams are valleys of fertile lands, generally resting on a limestone base, which are well improved and in a high state of cultivation. Much of the remainder of the surface of the township consists of uplands, a portion of which are sterile, being of the nature of pine barrens. Separating these divisions are three ridges, trending in a southwest direction, and bearing the names of Bald Eagle, Pennington, and Dry Hollow. The former is the most elevated, and its sides admit of but little profitable cultivation. Iron ore abounds in nearly every part of the township, the deposits in the southeastern part being especially rich. Its development, next to agriculture, forms the most important industry of the inhabitants. Large tracts of land east of Pennington Ridge are controlled by iron-masters, who have carried on mining operations the greater part of a century. The reduction of these ores is carried on outside the limits of the township. There are other minerals, which have not yet been successfully developed.

The origin of the name of the township is not clearly settled. Michael Maguire, who came with his parents to the county in 1773, in a statement made in 1845, said that there were marks on trees near where Warrior's Mark Town now stands, made by Indian warriors. More than twenty years ago, Henry Krider, who then owned and lived on the farm northwest of the village, showed the writer in the woods south of the turnpike the remains of four forked oak-trees, standing on the angles of a quadrangular figure; in the fork of each was a stone almost wholly covered by layers of new wood. These he called the "Warrior's Marks," and said that he had heard a tradition that this spot was a favored camping-place of the Indians.

On the maps the "Indian path leading from Frankstown to the Bald Eagle's Nest" is delineated. The stream now known as Logan's Run is designated "Crucket Creek." Their modern name is doubtless derived from the proximity of the mouth of the stream to Logan's Narrows, the water-gap in the Bald Eagle Ridge below Tyrone. In 1767 warrants were laid upon half a dozen or more tracts for Samuel Wallace and others.

The Ottleberger and Henderson farms were improved in 1777 by Nathan and Thomas Rickets. Edward Rickets lived in the same neighborhood.

At the time Warrior's Mark township was set off from Franklin, in 1798, the following were the settlers, or land-owners, each having the number of acres set opposite his name:

	Acres.		Acres.
Augustine, Philip	50	Dickson, Samuel	.....
Addleman, John	100	Elder, Abraham	300
Aspey, Joseph	100	Ettinger, Leonard	125
Boyd, Andrew	50	Funk, Jacob	50
Burdsall, Whitson	150	Funk, Martin	125
Baker, Michael	.....	Fugate, John	200
Berry, Ezekiel	150	Finley, Widow	50
Climenshawk, Henry	70	Fenton, Benjamin	.....
Cox, Richard	80	Fagan, Harmon	140
Cadwallader, Joseph[1] (grist- and saw mills)	1400	Galbraith, Widow	100
Coffee, Michael	.....	Gibson, James	150
Cloud, James	50	Gunoe, William	50
Calderwood, James	.....	Grazier, Joseph	150
Davidson, Alexander	.....	Hoover, Christian	.....
Dennis, Widow	200	Horrish, Nicholas	100
Davidson, Thomas	.....	Hutchinson, William	200
Dennison, John	200	Hinkle, George	75
Dearmont, James	.....	Hirkle, Frederick	75
Downey, Thomas	250	Hollingsworth, David	100
		Hollingsworth, Israel	150

[1] A brother of John Cadwallader, Esq., of Huntingdon, proprietor of Birmingham.

	Acres.
Hathen, Robert	50
Hoover & Co	10
Jackson, James	100
Jack, Andrew	.....
Johnston, Benjamin	150
Kelley, William	150
Kerr, Thomas	300
Kerr, David	.....
Luckett, Thomas	300
Longhead, Benjamin	150
Longmore, ——	150
Lewis, Joshua	.....
Lewis, Evan	300
Lewis, John	200
Massey, Phineas	150
Masterson, Anthony	100
Moore, Elijah	100
Mensor, George	200
Mang, Adam	100
Miller, William	.....
Miller, Widow	300
Miller, James	.....
Mathorn, George	100
McClelland, William, Jr.	75
McClelland, David	.....
Mann, John	200
Mullen, Neal	.....
Matthews, Richard	.....
Moore, Thomas	50
Moore, Thomas B.	100
Moore, James	100
Porter, Andrew, Esq. (two negroes)	200
Peekey, Emanuel	.....
Pennington, Daniel	400
Pennington, James	.....
Pennington, Paul	.....
Peck, Daniel	200
Parks, Widow	500
Richards, John	150
Robeson, Andrew (one negro)	150
Stewart, Alexander	100
Stewart, William	100
Sadler, Richard	200
Smith, William	150
Stewart, Samuel	.....
Stewart, David	.....
Stewart, Robert	250
Stewart, John	450
Shinnel, George	50
Thompson, Thomas	120
Tipton, Shadrach	110
Thompson, Caleb	.....
Thompson, John	100
Taylor, Jacob	110
Teatrue, John	.....
Whitson, John	100
Way, Caleb	100
Wilson, George	150
Way, Benjamin	200
Wallman, John	.....
Weston, Thomas	75

Single Freemen.

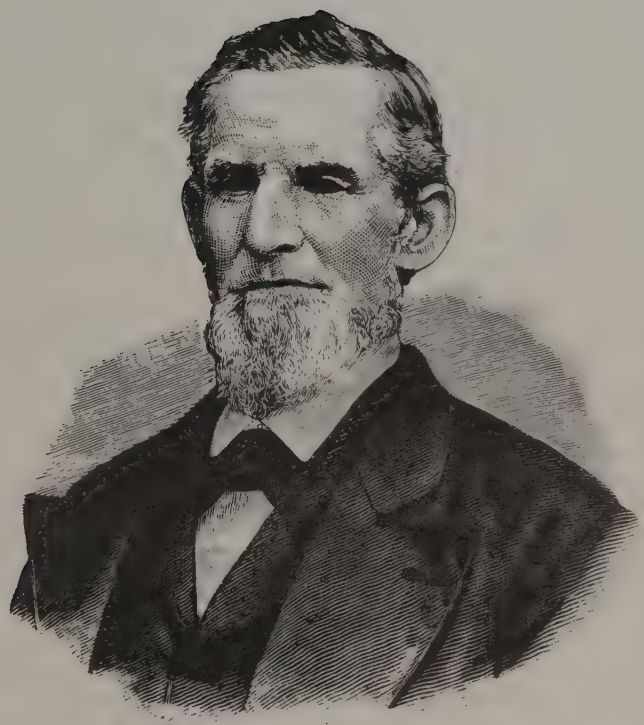
David Richards.	Christopher Mensor.
Caleb Davis.	Thomas Kerr.
Michael Brown.	Christian Baughman.
Thomas Brown.	George Baughman.
George Liston.	William Johnston.
Joseph Pikey.	Joseph Cadwallader.
Robert Simonton.	William Robinson.
John Moore.	John Dennis.
Jonathan Kerr.	John Pennington.
Eli Way.	David Porter.
John Thompson.	Joseph Fenton.
James Jackson.	Henry Young.
John Finley.	John Collins.
Hugh McClelland.	John Neeley.
Frederick Kirkle.	Levi Lamburn.

A brief account of some of the foregoing settlers, and those of a subsequent period, are here given. Andrew Robeson, a native of the eastern part of the State, came about the close of the Revolution and settled on the Little Juniata, one and one-fourth miles below Birmingham, where he engaged in farming and carried on a factory for making cotton and woolen goods. He died on the homestead, Sept. 5, 1845, having reared a family of nine children. Of these, Moses moved to Clearfield County; John to Lafayette, Ind., where he became a large woolen manufacturer; Thomas became a resident of Clearfield County; Samuel moved to Scott County, Iowa, where he died; David lived at Hollidaysburg until his accidental death, Aug. 7, 1880, at the age of seventy-five years; Andrew moved to Carroll County, Ind.; Margaret became the wife of George Calderwood, of Ohio; Ellen, of William Galbraith, of Birmingham; Jane, of Jacob Van Fries, of Warrior's Mark; and Elizabeth, of Samuel Stonebraker, of the same locality. The children of David, the only son who remained in these parts, were ten in number, namely, Andrew, living in Sinking Valley; Mahlon, Samuel, Robert, and Horace, who lived at Hollidaysburg; Albert, living in Montana; and John C., in Scotch Valley; Juniata became the wife of John Loudon, of Altoona.

William Hutchinson, a native of Ireland, was an early settler in the Tuckahoe Valley, in what is now Antes township. One of his brothers was a judge in Ireland. He died in Morgan County, Ohio. His sons were James, Archibald, John, and Richard, and his daughters were married to Jonathan Walls, of Blair County; Samuel Farrar, of Centre County; and Aaron Harkless, of Morgan County, Ohio. Archibald was the only son who remained in this county. He married Mary Hyskell, and settled on the John Weight farm in Warrior's Mark, which had been improved by George Mentzer. He lived there from 1810 till about 1851, when he died, more than seventy years of age. His family consisted of eight children, the oldest one having been born in 1799, but died at the age of thirteen years. Benjamin was born in 1803, and was killed in 1862 by the bursting of a cylinder of a threshing-machine. He lived on the place now occupied by his son Archibald, and was a very active Methodist; William, the third son, was born in 1805, and is yet a respected citizen of the township, living on part of the Addleman tract, near Warrior's Mark village; John, the youngest son, yet lives on part of the Hyskell tract, near Warrior's Mark village. The daughters of Archibald Hutchinson married,—Eliza, Jeremiah Cunningham, of Hollidaysburg; Margaret, Judge James Gardner, of the same place; Sarah, John Patterson; and Mary, Samuel Lemon, both of Warrior's Mark.

THE HYSKELL FAMILY came from Germany and settled in Philadelphia, but one of the members, Benjamin, subsequently became a citizen of Dauphin County. From there he moved to Warrior's Mark after the Revolution, settling east of the village, and died in that locality in 1811, aged eighty-two years. He had sons named George and Frederick, and daughters who married George Mattern, of Spruce Creek; Peter Gray, of Half Moon; John Stonebraker, of Spruce Creek; Archibald Hutchinson, of Warrior's Mark; and Elizabeth remained single. George Hyskell, after living some time on the homestead, moved to Venango County, while Frederick remained in the township until his death in 1857, at the age of eighty-four years. Of his ten children, David and John moved to Indiana County; Jacob to Iowa; Thomas B. occupies the homestead. The daughters married Henry Funk, John Henderson, John Mothersbaugh, Jacob Rider, Martin Weston, and Thomas Elway, all of Warrior's Mark township.

Benjamin Hyskell, grandfather of Thomas B. Hyskell, was born in Germany in March, 1729, and in early manhood emigrated with his parents to America, landing in Norfolk, Va. One of his brothers went to Greenbrier and bought four thousand acres of land, but never occupied it, as he was killed by the Indians. Another brother remained in Virginia, where his descendants still reside, some of them prominent men in State affairs. Benjamin remained in Virginia until after his marriage to Miss



J. B. Hyskell

Margaret Specard, who was born in Germany in August, 1748, from whence she came with her parents in 1754. Their union was blessed with two sons and six daughters. About the year 1792 Benjamin came with his family to Warrior's Mark township, in Huntingdon (then Bedford) County, and settled on three hundred acres of land which his sons Frederick and George had previously purchased and on part of which Thomas B. Hyskell now resides.

The township of Warrior's Mark was then an almost unbroken wilderness, and on their land there was no buildings, or clearing even. A log house was soon built and a clearing made, and life in the new home had commenced. They were Methodists, and lived and died consistent members of that church. He died March 20, 1811, his wife Aug. 25, 1831. Frederick, their second son, was born near Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 4, 1773. He married Miss Catherine Elias, who was born in June, 1779, at Harper's Ferry, Va., and was a daughter of Henry Elias, who served in the Revolutionary war, and at its close, or soon after, came to the south part of Huntingdon County, where he lived and died. Before his marriage Frederick had made some improvement on his land, being the part of the three hundred acres now owned by his son Thomas B., and had erected a log house on the site of Thomas B.'s present home. After his marriage the work of improvement went steadily on, and soon a well-improved farm took the place of the wilderness. He lived to see the forests cleared away, and in its stead an old settled country, where the howling of the wolf and the screams of the panther have given way to the hum of machinery and the whistle of the steam-engine.

The first church in Warrior's Mark was built on his premises, he giving the land and the timber. It was built of hewn logs, and for that period was a large and commodious structure, while its members came from the country for miles around. He died Sept. 27, 1857, his wife Oct. 15, 1861. To them were born four sons and six daughters, of whom Thomas B. Hyskell, our subject, was born in Warrior's Mark township, Nov. 22, 1818. He grew to manhood on the home farm where he still resides, and where he expects to end his days. His education was such as could be obtained by a few months' attendance during the winter at the district schools. For his first wife he married, on the 30th day of November, 1842, Miss Nancy Weston, who was born in Warrior's Mark township in 1821. Their children were Anna A., William D., and J. Emery. Mrs. Hyskell died in January, 1852. For his second wife he married his first wife's sister, Mrs. Mary Orlady, on the 17th of March, 1854. To them have been born Ada F., Allen W., Mary, Kate T., and Ella B. When twenty years of age Thomas B. commenced life on his own account, his first venture being on his father's farm, which he worked on shares. This he continued to do until 1854, when he bought the farm, which he has improved, and on which it can almost be said every day's work of his life has been done. For more than half a century he has been a member of the Methodist Church, and for forty years a trustee, steward, and class-leader. In politics a Republican, and as such has been elected to various township offices. He is an earnest friend of education, and has lived to see two daughters and one son graduates of good schools.

William D. Hyskell's oldest son enlisted Jan. 26, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry, Capt. Hagg. He joined the regiment at Alexandria, Va., and with it participated in the Wilderness campaign; was in the battles of Cold Harbor and Weldon Railroad, and was disabled in the hand, which prevented him from doing any further active duty. In October, 1864, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served until Nov. 15, 1865, when he was discharged at Washington, D. C. After the war he at once commenced attending the Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa. He next went to school at Millersville one term, after which he attended two terms of lectures at the Pennsylvania University of Philadelphia, from which he graduated. He then entered the office of Dr. Smith, in Warrior's Mark, and remained with him until 1874, when he opened an office in Saulsburg. Here he remained until he came to Shade Gap, where he still resides.

In the same neighborhood Jacob Ganoe lived and was one of the first settlers in the township.[1] One of his sons, James, lived in the barrens south of the present Warrior's Mark village, and was the father of Alfred, Jacob, and Thomas Ganoe, the latter yet living in the township. His brothers were Jacob and Jeremiah. A daughter of Jacob Ganoe, Sr., married John Addleman, a son of Andrew Addleman, also one of the earliest settlers. John Addleman, the senior of the family, lived on the present Addleman place. He had a brother named William. One of the daughters married Judge Benjamin F. Patton, long a resident of the township, but now a citizen of Altoona. The Johnston family was also among the settlers of this period. There were sons named Thomas and Benjamin, and daughters who married Thomas Weston and Andrew Calderwood, both belonging to pioneer families. James Calderwood and his wife Catherine were the parents of the aforenamed Andrew (who was the strongest man, physically, in these parts), John, Enos, William, Samuel, James, and George Calderwood, and had daughters who married Washington Davis, of Clearfield County, and John Moore, of Centre County. A number of the descendants of the Johnstons, Westons, and Calderwoods yet live in this part of the State, but the family of Andrew Porter, another early settler, no longer has its name perpetuated in the township.

[1] In an affidavit made Feb. 10, 1804, Jacob Ganoe states that he settled here twenty-one years before, which would make the date 1783.

David Beck, of Irish descent, settled north of the Porter place about the time of the Revolution, owning a large tract of land. He died in that locality and was buried in the John Beck graveyard. He had sons named Daniel, David, John, Jacob, and Samuel. The first named settled in Centre County. John lived on the homestead, and was the father of Reuben, David, Henry, Daniel, and Jeremiah Beck, and daughters who married John Noble, John McCartney, and Samuel Cox. David also lived on the homestead, and had daughters who married Henry Spanogle and John Krider. The sons were Mahlon, Martin, Lloyd, and Miles. Jacob Beck lived on the Robert L. Henderson farm, and died in 1867, aged seventy-four years.

Of his children, Abraham died a young man; Jeremiah resides in the township, as also do Abednego and John. Of the daughters, Susan married Robert L. Henderson; Nancy and Kate are single ladies; Christiana married David Buck; Eliza, Henry Buck; and Miriam, Samuel Gray.

John Henderson lived and died on the Weight farm. He was the father of sons named Joseph, William, Robert L., Samuel, and John. Of these, Robert L. is the only one remaining in the township. Joseph is a resident of California. The Rumberger family was also among the pioneers in that neighborhood.

Joseph Grazier, a German, settled in the western part of Warrior's Mark some time about 1790, locating on the farm where now lives Daniel Grazier, and died on that farm. His oldest son, Michael, was born on the passage to America, the remainder of the family in the township, viz.: Nicholas, Peter, John, Henry, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Christiana, who married John Beck and Vincent Stevens, both of Warrior's Mark. The sons married into the Beck family. Michael lived and died on the homestead. He was the father of sons named Joseph, Daniel, Samuel, and Jeremiah, and of daughters who married Jacob Nearhoof, Henry Krider, Andrew Green, James Bell, and Caleb Guyer. Nicholas, the second son, moved to Pittsburgh. Peter, the third son, settled on part of the homestead, the farm now occupied by John Eyer. His sons were Joseph, Gideon, Henry, Abednego, and Israel; the daughters married William Green, A. D. Irwin, Aaron Fleck, and Jeremiah Eyer. The fourth son, John, was married to Susan Beck, and settled on that part of the homestead which is now occupied by his son David. He died in June, 1825, leaving besides David two other children,—Isaac, who removed to Bedford County, and John, of Clarion County.

Henry Grazier, the youngest of the five sons of Joseph Grazier, lived on the southern part of the homestead until his death in 1869. Twelve children attained mature years, viz.: John W., living at Grazierville; Porter B., on the homestead; William H., in Texas; some of the daughters were married to John Buck, A. P. Dysart, William Dysart, Henry Glen, John Plummer, G. W. Berkstresser, and John Irwin.

John Buck came from Dauphin County after 1800, and settled in the southern part of the township, but later resided in the northern part of the township on the Yoder place, where he died. He reared nine children,—sons, Jacob, Isaac, John, Christian, Benjamin, Samuel, and David; and Nancy, who became the wife of David Grazier; Catharine, the wife of Jeremiah Beck. Of the older stock of Bucks, Samuel, Abraham, Christian, and Jacob were brothers of John Bucks, Sr. Nearly all removed to the West. In the upper part of the valley the Spitler and Spanogle families were also among the early settlers, some of the members of the Buck family now occupying the farms which they improved.

Joseph Krider and his wife Eve came from Berks County at an early day, and settled a little east of Spring Mount, the site of which was on the Krider tract. He died in that locality, and was interred in the Rumberger graveyard. His daughters married Isaac Buck and Daniel Beck. Henry Krider, the oldest son, lived on the homestead a number of years, but died in the village of Warrior's Mark in 1878. He was the father of Joseph M. Krider, of Krider's Valley, John L., Henry H., Michael W., Samuel F., Chillior D., and daughters who married John Mattern and Henry Myers. In the same locality Henry Nearhoof, the father of John, Henry, George, Jacob, and Andrew Nearhoof, settled about the same time. Descendants of this family yet remain in the township.

Adam Mong, from Hagerstown, Md., was an early settler on Warrior's Mark Run, but removed to Clarion County about 1822. He had sons named John, Samuel, George, Henry, and Jacob. George died in the township in 1841. A daughter of Adam Mong married John Neff, of Logan township, and yet resides near Petersburg, upwards of eighty years of age. Henry Mong removed to Clarion County in 1824, but since 1840 his son David B. has been a resident of the township.

In 1814, George Guyer came from Centre, and lived at Huntingdon Furnace until 1829, when he settled on Logan's Run, where he died in 1860, at the age of eighty-six years. Of the family, John, a Methodist minister, died at Lewisburg; Andrew is a farmer in Michigan; George has been a Methodist minister since 1837; James, also a minister, died at Jersey Shore; Simpson is a minister in Iowa; Asbury, a minister in Central Pennsylvania; and Caleb, a banker in Tyrone borough.

In 1880 the population of the township, including Birmingham, was fourteen hundred and seventy-three.

Civil Organization.—Warrior's Mark became a civil division of the county of Huntingdon in conformity with a decree of the January, 1798, term of

the Court of Quarter Sessions, in answer to a petition "of a number of the inhabitants of Franklin township, read last November and laid under advisement, which was again read, setting forth that the said township in its present situation is burdensome and inconvenient by reason of its extent and number of inhabitants, and praying the same may be ordered by a line beginning at the mouth of Dickson's Run, on the Little Juniata, and from thence by the centre of the barrens on the west side of Huntingdon Furnace; thence to Half-Moon Run, on the west side, to the line of Mifflin County.

"Whereupon it is considered by the court and ordered that the line before mentioned be confirmed, and that part lying northwest of the said line be created into a separate township, to be known by the name of Warrior's Mark township."

The same court appointed John Addleman constable, and Nicholas Hewitt overseer of the poor.

Since the organization of the township the following have been the principal officers:

CONSTABLES.

1799, Thomas Weston; 1800, Benjamin Loughead; 1801, Joshua Lewis; 1802, David Lloyd; 1803, William McClellan; 1804, Shadrach Tipton; 1805, Barnabas Sweeney: 1806, David Porter; 1807, Daniel Beck; 1808, Adam Mong; 1809, Henry Nearhoof; 1810, Martin Fank; 1811, Alexander Henry; 1812, John Pennington; 1813, Nathan Green; 1814, Joseph Cryder; 1815, Paul Pennington; 1816, Philip Johnston; 1817, Lewis Mytinger; 1818, William Galbraith; 1819–20, Elisha Davis; 1821, William Weston; 1822, Michael Grazier; 1823–25, Jacob Van Tries; 1826, Thomas Wallace; 1827, Moses Robeson; 1828, William Galbraith; 1829, Jeremiah Cunningham; 1830-31, John Addleman, Jr.; 1332, John Burkett; 1833, Abednego Stevens; 1834, Henry Addleman.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1799, Abraham Elder, Edwin Lewis; 1800, Shadrach Tipton, Jacob Taylor; 1801, William McClelland, Thomas Kerr; 1802, William Igo, William Gray; 1803, Adam Wray, David Porter; 1804, William McClelland, Henry Nearhoof; 1805, Benjamin Johnston, Henry Nearhoof; 1806, Andrew Robinson, David Longanecker; 1807, John Addleman, Thomas Luckett; 1808, Andrew Robeson, Thomas Weston; 1809, David Moore, Michael Wallace; 1810, George Rumberger, Henry John; 1811, John Sponagle, Charles Cadwallader: 1813, John Rumberger, Joseph Cryder; 1814, John Pennington, William Weston; 1815, John Yoder, Christian Oyer; 1816, Frederick Heiskill, Daniel Peck; 1817, William Addleman, Elisha Davis; 1818, John Rusk, Thomas Weston; 1819, John Spitler, Benjamin Johnston; 1820, Martin Funk, Benjamin Johnston; 1821, John Grazier, Jacob Gray; 1822, John Grazier, Thomas Walison; 1823, Andrew Robeson, Anthony Swayne; 1824, Archibald Hutchinson, Andrew Robinson; 1825, Archibald Hutchinson, Thomas Weston; 1826, George Rumberger, Christian Burk; 1827, Andrew Robinson, Thomas Wallace; 1858, Andrew Robinson, John Addleman; 1829, George Rumberger, John Rumberger; 1830, Joshua Cox, John Beck; 1831, George Rumberger, John Eyer; 1832, George Rumberger, Michael Grazier; 1833, John Henderson, Henry Garland; 1834, Thomas Weston, Henry Garland; 1835, Thomas Weston, Joshua Cox; 1836, William Weston, Benjamin Johnston; 1837, Henry Kryder, Henry Grazier; 1838, George Mong, Henry Buck; 1839, George Rumberger, John Eyer; 1840, George Rumberger, Christian Harnish; 1841, George Rumberger, Michael Grazier; 1842, Moses Dickson, Michael Grazier; 1843–44, Moses Dickson, Peter Grazier; 1845, Moses Dickson, George Guyer; 1846, Moses Dickson, John Guyer: 1847, John Beck, John Addleman; 1848, John Beck, Moses Dickson; 1849–50, George Nearhoof, Vincent Stevens; 1851, Peter Grazier, Jacob Nearhoof; 1852, Jacob Nearhoof, George Branstetter; 1853, George Branstetter, Azariah Sackett; 1854, Vincent Stevens, Henry Stevens; 1855, John Eyer, Henry Stevens; 1856, Jacob Ganoe, David Grazier; 1857, Benjamin Hutchinson, Henry Nearhoof; 1858, Jacob Ganoe, Vincent Stevens; 1859, Jacob Ganoe, David Beck; 1860, Samuel Myers, Richard Wills; 1861–62, Peter Grazier, Richard Wills; 1863, Vincent Stevens, Richard Wells; 1864, Richard Wills, John Wright; 1865, Isaac Buck, George Ross; 1866, John Wrye, John Eyer; 1867, Richard Wills, Jacob Stauffer; 1868, Richard Wills, J. Stever; 1869, Richard Wills, Daniel Grazier; 1870–72, Daniel Buck, Daniel Grazier; 1873, Isaac Buck, Joseph Mengle; 1874, Daniel Buck, D. Nearhoof; 1875, D. Branstetter, George Morrison; 1876, Joseph Mengle, George Morrison; 1877, Jeremiah Eyer, George Morrison; 1878–79, Jeremiah Eyer, George Wills; 1880, George W. Miller, Jeremiah Eyer; 1881, Jeremiah Eyer, George Wills.

General Industries.—The manufacturing interests of the township are few in number, owing to the limited water-power and the proximity of manufacturing centres, like Tyrone borough, which would make the employment of steam in Warrior's Mark unprofitable. Aside from agricultural pursuits, the mining of iron ore constitutes the chief industry of the inhabitants, that occupation and the quarrying of limestone giving employment to about two hundred men. The completion of the Tyrone and Spruce Creek Valley Railroad will give mining a new impetus, and help to develop the ore fields in the northeastern part of the township, which have hitherto been too remote from railways to make mining there profitable.

At Birmingham was formerly a mill-seat, which had been improved by Andrew Porter as early as 1787, who had in operation there grist- and saw-mills. The former was a stone building, and had two run of stones. Some of the flour manufactured there was carried to Baltimore by teams, Conrad Fleck taking the first load, and going by way of Burnt Cabins. The dam across the Juniata was with difficulty maintained, and about 1808 the mills were removed. They had, prior to 1800, become the property of the Cadwalladers, who operated them until they were abandoned. Remains of the dam may yet be seen, but there is nothing to mark the mill-site. Meanwhile, Andrew Porter had improved a water-power on Logan Run, where he again had saw- and grist-mills. Subsequently his son, Andrew Porter, was the owner of these interests, and yet later Thomas Weston, who became the husband of the Widow Porter. The first mill was destroyed by fire, and the present mill was erected by Weston a few years ago, and is now owned by Thomas Harner. The Cadwalladers having purchased a large tract of land at Birmingham, including the Laurel Springs, erected at that point, probably about 1795, a paper-mill, which was the first in this part of the State. It furnished the paper upon which were printed the pioneer newspapers of the upper Juniata Valley. The building was of logs, and its pit may yet be seen near the present grist-mill. About the same time a saw-mill was operated below on the Juniata. In the course of years a new paper-mill was built nearer the springs, the ruins of the stone walls of which yet remain. John Cadwallader was the first manager of these interests, but later his brother Charles became the proprietor, who sold out to Michael Wallace some time about 1820.

The paper-mill was carried on by Andrew Harpst and his sons. Wallace built the grist-mill the following year, and converted the old paper-mill into a clover-mill, and made linseed oil in the same building, putting up the stone paper-mill about that time. He also operated a plaster-mill, had a store and public-house at the mills, making that locality one of the busiest spots along the river. About 1830, John McCahan became the owner of these interests, which have all passed away except the grist-mill, which is yet successfully operated by the McCahan family. A mile or more below this point, on the Juniata, Andrew Robeson put up a saw-mill and fulling-mill about 1800, which were the basis of a cotton-factory some ten years later. For a period of years the factory was carried on quite extensively, having a large patronage from this and the adjoining counties. The usual charge for carding cotton was a shilling per pound. The factory was carried on under the management of John Copley until his death, when his daughters continued the work. Woolen goods were also manufactured. A flood in 1838 damaged the factory, and the same element completely destroyed the building in 1847, and the site was thereafter unoccupied for manufacturing purposes. At this and a number of other points small distilleries were carried on, at the time when the business was profitable.

On Warrior's Mark Run, near the township line, a small grist-mill was carried on by the proprietors of Huntingdon Furnace. Soon after the new furnace was gotten in operation the mill was abandoned. This mill was sometimes called the Mentzer mill, for George Mentzer, who lived in that neighborhood. It was built about 1800 by Thomas Thompson. George Palsgrove was the last miller. In the same locality George Mong began tanning in 1809, having at first but five vats. The capacity has been increased from time to time until the tannery has at present twenty-nine vats, and from six to eight hundred hides per year are tanned, the bark used being chiefly chestnut-oak. About one-fourth of the leather is finished at the tannery, and bears an excellent reputation. Since 1840 the proprietor of the tannery has been David B. Mong. Farther up the same stream, John Burkett began tanning in 1822, and the yard at that time established has since been continued. It contains at present twenty-four vats, but is not worked to its full capacity. Since 1840, Peter Burkett has carried on that interest, currying a considerable portion of the leather tanned. On the west branch of the run, above the village of Warrior's Mark, James Gray built a grist-mill, which, owing to the small power, had only a local business. While the property of Jacob Beck it was destroyed by fire. Small saw-mills were maintained for brief periods in various localities, but all have long since been discontinued. At Warrior's Mark village George Shank established a pottery of small capacity, which was last carried on by Robinson Miller.

Hamlets and Villages.—The hamlet of SPRING MOUNT is situated at the foot of the Bald Eagle Ridge, north of the centre of the township. It contained in 1880 about a dozen houses, a Brethren or Dunkard Church, and had ninety-four inhabitants. The place took its name from a fine spring which rises in the mountains near this place, and was never regularly platted. The farm on which it had its beginning belonged to Henry Krider, and a few lots were at first sold merely to accommodate mechanics who wished to carry on their trades at that point. The first building was a blacksmith-shop, in which Daniel Caraher worked a number of years, being followed by Samuel Caraher, his son. David Bratton next had a shop at another point. About twelve years ago George Miesse built a third shop, which has been occupied since 1876 by John Whipple. The cabinet-trade was formerly carried on in the shop where is now John Krider as a carpenter. James Cox has followed that trade for the past twenty years. Thirty years ago Henry Bratton opened a saddler-shop, in which that trade was carried on a number of years; and a cooper-shop was carried on a few years by George Gill. In this hamlet is the Warrior's Mark Foundry, which was built by Henry Bratton more than a quarter of a century ago. He was succeeded in that business by Cramer & Hopkins, and they by John and Huston Hartsock, who carried on the shops successfully a number of years. After them came the present owners, Perry J. Minnick and Samuel Gray. The motive-power is steam, and the work is mainly on farm machinery.

Near the foundry Henry Bratton opened the first store, and after being in trade a number of years was succeeded by Stewart Fox. In another large house, built for an inn by Henry Bratton but never occupied for that purpose, John and Jeremiah Weaver have been selling goods the past five years. Jerry Ike and Jeremiah Eyer have also merchandised at this point. A house designed for a store building by Abraham Renner was destroyed by fire before it was completed. Since the fall of 1879 the manufacture of buggies has here been carried on in a new and well-appointed shop by J. W. Wilt.

WARRIOR'S MARK was platted Oct. 3, 1821, by William Reed, for the proprietor, James Gray, on the west branch of Warrior's Mark Run, at that point where the great road leading from Birmingham to the Pennsylvania Furnace crossed the road from Huntingdon Furnace to Philipsburg. There were originally but eighteen lots, each of the dimensions of sixty-six by one hundred and sixty-five feet, except the one at the intersection of the streets. The land opposite the plat was owned by Thomas Wallace and William Addleman. The plat was approved Dec. 29, 1827, and recorded the same day. Unrecorded additions have subsequently been made, and since the Tyrone and Spruce Creek Railroad has been opened to the public and a station-house built east of the

village, in 1881, a number of lots have been sold below the village proper. In the village are fine church edifices belonging to the Methodists and Presbyterians, a Baptist meeting-house, a graded school building, a number of business houses, and several attractive residences. In 1873 the village became incorporated, but the August, 1873, term of court decreed that the order had been premature and invalid on account of irregular proceedings, and since that time the matter has not been taken up, although the majority of the people were in favor of incorporation.

James Gray had secured his lands from Daniel Pennington, an early settler, whose name is perpetuated by Pennington's Ridge, running through the township south of the village. Gray's residence was on the Jeremiah Beck place, where he had a grist-mill. At the same time Thomas Wallace lived in a log building which stood diagonally opposite from the present hotel, and which was used by him as a public-house. Soon after the village was laid out buildings were erected and occupied by Robert Hazlett, wheelwright; Morris Hooper and William Addleman, blacksmiths; George Shank, tailor; and Henry Adams, store-keeper, his place of business being in a building which adjoined Wallace's tavern. Opposite this place, where is now the Mattern stand, the second store was opened by a man named Williams, followed by John Gemmill and Abednego Stevens. About the same time Jeremiah Cunningham built a part of the present hotel, in which he opened a store. It was converted into a tavern about 1836 by William Irwin. William Shipley succeeded him, and since 1843 the "Warrior's Mark Exchange" has been kept by James Chamberlain. Wallace discontinued his public-house about the time Chamberlain began his. Other public-houses were kept in the village for short periods, the Dunwiddie house being used a year for that purpose by William Irwin.

The Mattern stand has almost continually been used for mercantile purposes, among those there in trade being Georgé Guyer, Walter Van Tries, Levi Clabaugh, and, since 1870, J. H. and John F. Mattern.

Farther up the street Benjamin F. Patton had a business place, where were later Robert Kinkead, Samuel F. Miller, James Bell, Johnston & Zentmyer, and, last, William Robinson. At present John W. Hauk is engaged in merchandising at a stand where Robert Jackson was formerly in business.

The Warrior's Mark post-office was first kept by Samuel W. Stonebraker, whose successors were Jacob Van Tries, Benjamin F. Patton, and the present Mrs. Jane Van Tries. A daily mail is supplied from Tyrone borough.

As a physician, Dr. Oliver G. Scott was the first to locate in the village. Next were Dr. David Diller and Dr. Henry K. Neff, the latter returning to Huntingdon. Dr. Isaac Kay was succeeded by the present Dr. James W. Dunwiddie. The latter was born in Indiana County in 1842, was educated at Michigan University, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, and has since that time followed his profession at Warrior's Mark. Since 1873 he has been the proprietor of a well-stocked drug-store. His contemporary in practice at Warrior's Mark is Dr. J. A. Deaver. Among other practitioners for short periods are remembered the names of Drs. Bates, Harvey, Banks, Reed, and Light. The population of the village in 1880 was two hundred and six.

The mechanical trades have been carried on in the village by numerous persons. Lindley Hoops and John Ebbert were among the early cabinet-makers, and for the past forty years Richard Wills has maintained a shop in the place. From 1835 to 1873, Jacob Rider was the principal carpenter, and usually employed many hands. Samuel Eyer was for a period a partner. His father, John Rider, was one of the pioneer carpenters of the township. Those at present following that trade are William Burkett and Zachariah Lower. As blacksmiths, in addition to those named, are remembered David Parker, John Stoeker, William Davis, and the present Xopher Hauk and Daniel Kinch. As wagon-makers appear the names of William Smith and John Shank; harness-makers, Samuel Rider, Jesse Mothersbaugh, and the present William Rider; shoemakers, Martin Orlady, Daniel R. Fry (since 1857), G. Rabold, and Christian Mumberg; tailors, George Shank, Samuel Stonebraker, William Shipley, Thomas Elway, and the present Samuel Ralston; tinners, John Buck, John Galvin, P. Burket, Vincent Miller, Robinson Miller, Wilson Rowe, the first to handle hardware, and the present Thomas Thompson, tinner and hardware dealer.

Birmingham.—The largest and oldest village in the township, and one of the oldest in the county, is Birmingham, on the Little Juniata, about three miles below Tyrone borough. On the opposite side of that stream, in the township of Tyrone, is a station, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which passes out of the township a short distance below the village on its way to Pittsburgh, where the usual railway facilities are afforded, but the proximity to other points more advantageously located has since the completion of the railway built them up while Birmingham has steadily declined. It possesses but little business activity, and is mainly noted as the seat of the Mountain Seminary, a fine institution of learning, owned by Professor L. G. Grier. There are also Presbyterian, Methodist, and United Brethren Churches, a school building, and two hundred and thirty-three inhabitants. The village was projected by John Cadwallader, who owned a large tract of land in these parts, "and laid out for a manufacturing town, at the head of navigation and on the north bank of said river (Little Juniata), Dec. 13, 1797." In the plan prepared for the proprietor a public landing is shown on the river, near which is a coal-mine, while yet farther down the stream are indicated mills for merchant flouring and manufacturing lumber. By a large

spring was a public square, and leading from it Market Street, having the munificent width of two hundred feet. The plan embraced three hundred acres of land, upon which were a number of springs of freestone water, and was made to look very attractive to a people who knew nothing of the steep hills and ravines included within the limits of the plat. In the era of speculation in town lots, many people living in Eastern cities were induced to invest freely upon the representations of the proprietor that it could not help becoming profitable property, and that each purchaser had equal chances for getting choice locations, as will be seen from his deed of dedication, which is here given entire to show what methods were used to attract the attention of capitalists and to enlist the interest of settlers:

"*To all People to whom these presents shall come*, We, John Cadwallader, of the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Catherine, his wife, greeting: Know ye that Birmingham, on the River Juniata, is laid out upon the plan draughted from the field-notes of a survey upon the ground and the mathematical lines expressed thereon. The streets are from sixty-six to two hundred feet wide. The lanes are thirty-three feet wide, and each alley is sixteen and a half foot wide. Each town lot is sixty-six feet in front on a street, and extends at right angles one hundred and sixty-five feet to an alley, each lot containing one-quarter of an acre of ground. Adjoining the town plan are one hundred out-lots, each containing two acres of ground, accommodated with lanes, as will fully appear by the plan of the whole, with the number of each lot marked thereon. The large lot marked with the word 'Publick' are for public use forever, and the springs of water therein are to be free for the inhabitants forever. Within the plan there are two lots marked for a school-house and library hall. To each regular established religious society there are four town lots adjoining, which will be granted for houses of worship and burial-grounds, and deeds in trust for the said pious purposes shall be executed for said lots to such persons as may be chosen by the congregation as trustees. And be it further known that the town lots, as well as the above-mentioned one hundred out-lots, are to be sold by tickets, and the claim as to the situation to be determined by *ballot*, under the direction and superintendence of five reputable freeholders, to be chosen for that purpose by the owners of tickets, who must swear or affirm to act impartially before they proceed to their duty, and the number of the lot drawn to the number of each ticket will be entered on the plan of the town, for the perusal, satisfaction, and future government of all persons concerned. Town lots, ten dollars each. Five dollars must be paid on each ticket (which is to draw only one lot) at the time of purchases, and the remaining five dollars at the execution of the deed for said lot. But if not paid on or before the first Monday in May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, interest shall be charged thereon. And each town lot shall be subject to the annual ground-rent of one dollar, to be secured by a ground-rent deed, and the said ground-rent to commence on the first Monday in May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight. Out-lots, as above mentioned, thirty dollars. Fifteen dollars must be paid for each ticket (which is to draw only one lot, containing two acres) at the time of purchase, and the remaining fifteen dollars at the execution of the deed. But if not paid on or before the first Monday in May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, interest shall be charged thereon. And each out-lot shall be subject to the annual ground-rent of one dollar, to commence on the first Monday in May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, to be paid into the hands of the town treasurer, to be elected for three years by the owners of lots, the first election to be on the first Monday in September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, in the said town of Birmingham, and thenceforth by triennial elections, by owners of lots or a lot aforesaid. And the account of the ground-rents arising and collected from the aforesaid one hundred out-lots, or such number or portion of them as may be sold and conveyed as aforesaid by the said John Cadwallader, the proprietor of the said town, shall be annually expended forever in the improvement of the streets of Birmingham, under the direction of three street regulators, to be annually chosen by ballot by the owners of town lots, the first election to be held on the first Monday of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, at Birmingham."

Subscribed to by John Cadwallader and his wife, Catherine, Dec. 13, 1797, before David Stewart, Esq., and the plan recorded Feb. 26, 1799.

A number of persons who had yielded to the seductive persuasions of the apparently liberal-minded proprietor abandoned the lots upon which they had made their first payment, when they found that their selection was perched upon a steep hillside or in the bottom of a deep hollow, so that the conditions to which they had assented were never fulfilled. A few of the purchasers improved their lots, but the number which made actual settlement was so small that the golden dreams of the proprietor were never realized. For many years the village contained but a few houses, and enjoyed but little distinction as a business point. The original plan was cumbersome, and there was no prospect that "a manufacturing town would ever be built at the head of navigation on the Juniata." A large amount of the Cadwallader property having passed into the hands of iron-masters, who owned large interests in Warrior's Mark and adjoining townships, the old plat was practically vacated, and on the 20th of May, 1829, a supplemental plat made, to which the present village has been made to conform. The proprietors at that period were John Lyon, Peter Shoenberger, Anthony Short, John E. Forster, and David Stewart. The plat embraced forty-three lots and two streets, running parallel with the river, named Tyrone and Furnace; the transverse streets were South and Juniata. This plat was recorded Aug. 23, 1833. From this time on the village enjoyed its greatest prosperity, and from about 1836 until the building of the railroad had an importance as a business point possessed by no other village of the same size in the Juniata Valley. The population at that time was about four hundred. There were half a dozen stores, several hotels, and the streets of the village were crowded by teams from this, Centre, and Clearfield Counties. Some of the produce brought in by these teams was shipped down the river on arks or flat-bottomed boats, while the remainder was conveyed to the canal at Water Street, and found its way to the eastern markets by that means. A general view of the former business of the village, with a brief account of some of the early settlers, is given in the following pages. The Cadwallader family was from Philadelphia. John Cadwallader[1] built and occupied the residence which is at present the home of George W. Owens, and which, though one of the oldest houses in the place, is yet a substantial building. In 1802 this property was conveyed to Joseph Cadwallader, and by him to Charles Cadwallader, in 1816. The same year Enoch Hastings became the owner, who disposed of the property to Thomas M. Owens, in 1824, and since that time it has belonged to his family. John and Thomas M. Owens, brothers, came to Birmingham in 1824, and remained identified

[1] See borough of Huntingdon.

with it until their death. They were of Irish descent, and came from Mifflin County to the Spruce Creek Valley, where Thomas had for a time a public-house. The latter was married to a daughter of Hugh Means, of Morris, and reared a number of children, who were the Owenses of the second generation in the township, John never having a family. Thomas died May, 1857, aged seventy years, and John attained the unusual age of ninety-one years, departing this life July 24, 1880. For many years he was the village justice, and one of its foremost men.

James Clarke was an early settler in the village, building the first brick house,—a large and substantial residence. He was a man of more than ordinary prominence, and was the father of the Rev. James C. Clarke and the Rev. Asbury C. Clarke, the former a Methodist, the latter a Presbyterian minister. He was also a representative in the State Legislature. David Cree was contemporaneous with Owens and Clarke, and yet resides at Tyrone borough. John Copley, born in 1798, a son of John Copley, came to the neighborhood of Birmingham in 1810, and is now the oldest citizen of the village, having seen it in all its conditions. At the close of the war of 1812, Samuel Dunbar came to Birmingham to carry on the tailor's trade. One of his journeymen was James Thompson, who built a large wooden house in the village in 1815, which is now the home of John R. Thompson, his son. He died in November, 1880, aged nearly ninety years. Since 1839, John M. Stonerod has been a citizen of the village, and as a carpenter has built many of the houses of the borough, yet carrying on that trade. For the past quarter of a century Professor L. G. Grier has lived at Birmingham, and has always exerted himself to maintain its character for morality and intelligence.

In the George W. Owens house the first store was opened about 1811 by Dr. Burt, who was also the first physician. He was in trade several years; and the next merchant was Thomas Stewart, in the present Joseph Madison place. John Crouse was on the Dewey corner, and Fisher & McMurtrie near the upper fountain at a later day. Thomas M. Owens built a large stone business house in 1825, where he and his brother John were in trade till 1840, and later his son, A. P. Owens. In the most prosperous period of the history of the village there were besides the Owens store those kept by David Garrett, James Clarke, William Galbraith, Sanford S. Dewey, and M. H. Detrich. At present the only store is kept by John R. Thompson, who is also the postmaster. The office was first kept by Thomas Stewart, and was on the mail-route from Bellefonte to Water Street, John Copley being one of the carriers. Then came as other postmasters William Galbraith, David Garrett, David Cree, William Cunningham, James Clarke, and James Thompson. The office has two mails per day.

As keepers of public-houses are remembered Jonathan Priestley, in the present Mrs. Bryan house. Then came Bernard Sweeney for a number of years, followed by his step-daughter, Mary Jordan. William Galbraith kept one of the best-known taverns, and John Neveling erected the large brick house in the lower part of the village for hotel purposes, before the railroad was completed. No public-house has been maintained in the village for a number of years past.

The first physician to locate at Birmingham was a Dr. Burt, who had also the first store. Next was Dr. Thomas Johnston, son of Rev. John Johnston, of Huntingdon, who removed to the West. Dr. Sanford S. Dewey was the practitioner from about 1820 to about 1840. In 1835 came Dr. Jacob M. Gemmill, who remained a number of years. In 1840, Dr. Oliver G. Scott became one of the physicians of the village, and after him came Dr. J. T. McVey, some time about 1847. Later there was a Dr. Hurst, and the last physician permanently in the village was Dr. S. Barrick, the people having been for many years dependent on Tyrone for medical attendance.

Among others who have carried on the mechanic trades have been: Carpenters, Benjamin Johnston, John M. Stonerod; cabinet-makers, George Miley, John Baker; chair-maker, David Cree; wagon-maker, George Sharrar; blacksmiths, Jacob Haines, about 1800, Enoch Hastings, John Copley, from 1824 to 1870, and since that time William A. Copley; gunsmiths, William M. Lloyd, Jacob Yeager, John Piper; hatters, Matthew Utley, William Cunningham, William Hill; shoemakers, William McCauley, George Calderwood, Hugh Doakes, A. P. Kinney, John Hugenbugler, William Schofield; saddlers, William Galbraith, James Clarke, Isaac Stratton, Samuel Bender, Henry Sellers; tinners, John Graffius, A. M. Graffius; tailors, Samuel Dunbar, Abraham Shockey, James Thompson, Samuel Needler, W. P. Green, David Akison, and David Platner.

Birmingham Incorporated.—The village became a borough in conformity with an act of the Assembly passed April 14, 1828, with limits as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of a lot owned by William Hill, on the bank of the Little Juniata; thence in a straight line to a spring on the land of Thomas M. Owens, to include said spring; thence at right angle sixty-five perches to a stone on the land of Gloninger & Co.; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning." The first election was ordered to be held at the house of Mary Jordan, and it was provided that one reputable citizen should be elected chief burgess and nine others as councilmen, to be a body corporate, with the title of "The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Birmingham," having a perpetual succession, and all the privileges, rights, and powers bestowed upon such officers. The rate of taxation was not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent. on the dollar valuation, as found in the last assessment. Other officers provided for by the act were a street commissioner, high constable, collector, and clerk of

the market, in case a public market should be established.

Ordinances for the government of the village were adopted April 18, 1829, but no complete list of officers has been preserved prior to 1831, when it was as follows: Burgess, John Owens; Councilmen, Dr. Sanford S. Dewey, John Graffius, Thomas M. Owens, James Clark, Esq., Matthew Utley, Esq., Hugh Doake, David Cree, John Calderwood, William Galbraith; Constable, Thomas Mattern; Clerk, Charles Bryan; Treasurer, David Cree; Collector, Thomas Mattern; Street Commissioner, John Thompson.

Since that period (1831) the chief burgesses have been the following:

1832–35, John Owens; 1836, Charles Bryan; 1837, Dr. Jacob M. Gemmill; 1838, David Cree; 1839, Thomas M. Owens; 1840, John Owens; 1841–43, Charles Bryan; 1844, Dr. Sanford S. Dewey; 1845, John Nevling; 1846, Lewis Palmer; 1847, James Bell; 1848, James Thompson; 1849, John Owens; 1850, Andrew P. Owens; 1851, Adolphus M. Graffius; 1852, George W. Owens; 1853, Thomas M. Owens; 1854, Adolphus M. Graffius; 1855, Thomas Schell; 1856, William L. Smith; 1857, T. M. Owens; 1858, John R. Thompson; 1859, George W. Owens; 1860, William A. Copley; 1861, John Wall; 1862, James Clarke; 1863, John Wall; 1864, Jesse Beigle; 1865, John M. Stonerod; 1866–68, David Cree; 1869, Samuel H. Cree; 1870, David Cree; 1871, Elias A. Zeek; 1872, John Owens; 1873, Alexander G. Morris; 1874–76, John Owens; 1877, David Cree; 1878–79, John M. Stonerod; 1880, John Crowel; 1881, Emanuel Zeek.

In 1836 the village clerk was Dr. Jacob M. Gemmill; in 1849, David E. Robinson; in 1877, J. M. Stonerod; 1878, Alexander Stewart; 1879, E. A. Zeek; 1880, J. M. Stonerod; 1881, George W. Owens; and in the years not mentioned John Owens performed the duties of that office. He was also the village justice, following James Clarke as a functionary of that office. The present justice of the peace is John M. Stonerod. The other officers in 1881 were: Councilmen, Joseph W. Madison, John D. Zeek, George W. Moore, John Crowell, and J. M. Stonerod, there being at present but five members. Alexander Stewart was the street commissioner, and John R. Thompson, treasurer.

Religious Societies.—In Warrior's Mark the Presbyterians were the first to worship as a distinct organic body, this result following as a sequence of the missionary labors of evangelists who came to this country as early as 1784. One of the first of these intrepid men of God was the Rev. Matthew Stevens, who preached by appointment of the Presbytery of Carlisle. Two years later, on the third Sabbath in May, 1786, a Mr. Caldwell preached to the people of Warrior's Mark, as a probationer or new-comer from the north of Ireland. From contemporary records it appears that there was in existence a Presbyterian congregation in the section of country called Warrior's Mark in the spring of 1789, which united with other congregations in the interior of the State in presenting a call to the pastorate to the Rev. James Martin. Like most of his predecessors, he was an Irishman, being a native of county Down, a fine scholar, and an excellent preacher. He served this extensive field of labor as pastor about six years, when he limited his services to the congregations in the upper part of Centre County. In the latter part of 1784 the ministers of the Kishacoquillas and Hart's Log congregations, the Revs. James Johnson and John Johnson, occasionally supplied the congregation in Warrior's Mark, but, owing to the remoteness, with no great regularity. By the division of Carlisle Presbytery, in the spring of 1795, and the formation of the Juniata country into the Huntingdon Presbytery, new arrangements were made whereby new missionary fields were established. About this time Warrior's Mark became associated with Spruce Creek and Sinking Valley, and in 1796 the Rev. Benjamin Davis was the supply of these congregations. Prior to this, in the pastorate of the Rev. James Martin, a place of worship was established for this scattered membership at an accessible and central point for the people of the half a dozen valleys in the Warrior's Mark country. A small log house was built in the Pine Barrens in the upper part of the present township of Warrior's Mark, near a good spring, where the worshipers might obtain an abundant supply of water during the noon intermission. The locality is about two miles and a half northeast from the village of Warrior's Mark, the land having for many years formed a part of the ore tract of the Pennsylvania Furnace Company. The rude little church was occupied statedly until about 1798, when it fell into disuse, and was not long after destroyed by a forest fire. The more rapid increase of membership in Sinking Valley and Upper Spruce Creek induced those congregations to establish places of worship in their own midst, and secure the services of a minister of their own. Accordingly, on the 3d of November, 1798, the Rev. Samuel Bryson was ordained pastor of the new charge, at the house of Robert McCartney, in the Spruce Creek Valley.

The Birmingham Presbyterian Church was constituted May 16, 1835, by the Rev. Samuel Hill, of the Sinking Valley and the Spruce Creek congregations, acting under the direction of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, which had convened in the church at Alexandria on the 9th day of April preceding. The assembly for this purpose was held in the Baptist meeting-house, and after preaching the following persons enrolled themselves as members: Thomas M. Owens, Mary Owens, James Boggs, Jannet Boggs, John Owens, Jane Owens, John McPherran, Elizabeth McPherran, James Mitchell, Sarah Mitchell, Alexander Stewart, Elizabeth Stewart, Robert Campbell, Jane Campbell, Rebecca Campbell, William Caldwell, Martha Caldwell, Hugh Seeds, Martha Seeds, John Calderwood, Mary Calderwood, John Maguin, Sophia Maguin, Margaret Hill, John McMillen, Sarah McMillen, Joseph Haggerty, Thomas McMillen, Alexander McFarland, Sr., Agnes McFarland, Mrs. Catharine Beagle, George Sharrer Agnes Sharrer, Susan Gemmill, Mary McCahan

Margaret Adams, Joseph Postlethwait, Louisa Postlethwait, Jane Black, Charles Bryan, Sarah Bryan, John B. Stewart, Jane A. Stewart, William McCormick, Jane Pierce, Joseph Wharton, Mary Wharton, James Fitzgerald, Mary Ann Fitzgerald, Rachel Fitzgerald, Sarah Russell, James Wilson, Sarah Wilson, James Shannon, Jane Shannon, Alexander McFarland, Jr., Jane McFarland, Samuel McCalips, Emily McCalips, William Cree, Mary Cree, David Barr, Mrs. Barr, Martha Kinney, Harriet Kinney, and Frances Henry, sixty-seven in all. Of these all but six had a former membership in the Sinking Valley congregation, four uniting on profession of faith. John McPherran, James Boggs, John Owens, and James Wilson were chosen ruling elders. At the meeting of Presbytery above mentioned the Rev. Samuel Hill had his pastorate relation with the Sinking Valley congregation dissolved (having served that congregation for eight years previously, giving it one-half of his time) and became the stated supply of the Birmingham congregation, serving from June, 1835, till the fall of 1843, when he removed from the bounds of the Presbytery. During his ministration a house of worship forty-five by fifty-four feet was dedicated on the 23d of July, 1837. That house was occupied until the present edifice, erected in 1869, took its place. Up to the time of its occupation the meetings were held in the Baptist Church. After a vacancy of a year or more the pastoral office was filled by the Rev. John White, who devoted one-half his time to Spruce Creek. He was the stated supply for about three years, leaving the church in the spring of 1848.

In May, 1849, the Rev. Israel Ward began a ministerial connection with the church, which was continued until the spring of 1857.

The newly-organized church at Tyrone absorbed a large part of the active element of the Birmingham congregation, so that it was deemed advisable to reorganize the congregation. This was done by the Rev. Dr. Happer, June 12, 1858. Forty-eight names were inscribed on the church rolls, nine only being found in the list of original members. Dr. Happer was a returned missionary, whose zeal and untiring labors increased the membership by the addition of thirty persons, who united on profession, during the year in which he served as stated supply. Then came as a supply the Rev. David Sterrett, from May, 1859, to May, 1860. In June of the same year Rev. Joseph H. Bornard, a licentiate, was installed pastor of the Birmingham, Tyrone, and Logan's Valley congregations, but served only till December of that year. In the person of the Rev. William A. Hooper the church had its next pastor, his connection extending from Nov. 27, 1861, until the spring of 1864; Rev. J. H. Clark, from November, 1864, to 1867, when he became the exclusive pastor of Tyrone, having up to that period been but a stated supply.

In May, 1868, the Rev. I. H. Stevenson became the pastor-elect, and served until the fall of 1869. Now followed a year of supplies, among the ministers being the Revs. McNair, Graves, Sterrett, Graves, Lawrence, and Coale. In November, 1870, the Rev. S. T. Wilson became the pastor, and maintained that relation until Oct. 19, 1878. The Rev. J. J. Francis, the present pastor, was installed by a committee of Huntingdon Presbytery on the 19th of November, 1879. From the time of reorganization, in 1858, to the pastorate of Dr. Wilson the additions by professions were one hundred and sixty, about one-fourth of the number being at the Warrior's Mark end of the parish, and worshiping in the chapel erected in that village in the fall of 1866. It is an attractive place of worship, and cost about five thousand dollars. Two years later the fine church edifice at Birmingham was begun, and completed the following year. The building committee was composed of L. G. Grier, S. C. Stewart, and Samuel Thompson. Adjoining the church lot is a very comfortable parsonage.

In the fall of 1881 the membership of the church was upwards of one hundred and seventy. Of the members named above, John Owens, who died in July, 1880, aged more than ninety-one years, was for many years an elder of the church and clerk of the sessions.

Warrior's Mark Methodism.—In the village of Birmingham Methodist meetings were held soon after the building of the stone school-house, in 1818, and among the early members were James Thompson and wife, Sarah, Thomas Weston and wife, George Guyer and wife, Adam Neveling, Isaac Stratton, and Nathan Green. In about 1830 a regular class was organized in the village, and three years later a house of worship erected. It was a plastered frame building, having a small basement, and stood on the southwest corner of the lot on which the present edifice stands. This is a plain frame thirty by forty feet, and was built under the trusteeship of J. R. Thompson, Emanuel Zeek, G. W. Owens, James Crowell, and J. D. Zeek, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. It was dedicated November, 1873, by Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburgh. In 1881 the trustees were J. R. Thompson, Emanuel Zeek, James Crowell, W. C. Crowell, and Samuel Atlee. The church has about sixty members, forming one class, under the leadership of J. R. Thompson, who has filled that position for the past twenty-one years, succeeding the Rev. J. C. Clark, a former member of the class, and lately a presiding elder of the church. The Rev. J. D. Stewart was formerly a local preacher of the Birmingham Church, sustaining at present that relation to the church at Tyrone.

For the past thirty-five years a Methodist Sunday-school has been maintained at Birmingham, which had among its superintendents Dr. S. S. Dewey, G. L. Calderwood, J. C. Clarke, David Baker, and the present J. R. Thompson. The school is maintained the entire year, and has a membership of sixty scholars. As at present constituted, Birmingham

Circuit embraces, besides the appointment at the village, appointments at Spruce Creek, Elk Run, and East Tyrone.

In the central part of the township the first Methodist meetings were held in a small house which stood on the old Hyskell place (now called the John Hutchinson farm), probably about the same time that preaching was first held at Birmingham. Members attended who belonged to the Benjamin Hyskell, Nathan Gisen, Jacob Ganoe, Thomas Weston, George Mattern, and a few other families. Some time about 1810 a log meeting-house was built on the George Hyskell place, where is now the burying-ground, near the village of Warrior's Mark. Although rude in appearance, the house was not uncomfortable, and served its purpose a number of years. The second church was built on the present lot at Warrior's Mark village about 1840. It was a very roomy structure, and was in use about thirty-three years, being displaced by the present fine edifice in 1873. This building is one of the handsomest Methodist Churches in the county, being two stories high, with a shapely steeple, in which is a fine bell. At the time of its erection the trustees were Jacob Rider, William Hutchinson, Archibald Hutchinson, William Johnston, Alexander Ale, and John Mattern. The church cost seven thousand dollars, and was dedicated in January, 1874, by the Rev. Thomas Reese. In the same locality is a comfortable parsonage belonging to Warrior's Mark Circuit, which embraced, in 1881, the Warrior's Mark Church, Franklinville, Huntingdon Furnace, and Centre Line appointments. The circuit had two hundred and thirty-five members, forming seven classes, of which four were at Warrior's Mark, having as leaders William B. Addleman, Thomas B. Hyskell, Peter H. Burkett, and J. H. Mattern; at Centre Line, William Capp; at Franklinville, Nicholas Parks; Huntingdon Furnace, Irvin P. Gill.

At Warrior's Mark is a large and well-conducted Sunday-school, of which Jacob H. Mattern is the superintendent. In 1881 the trustees of the church property were William B. Addleman, Dr. J. A. Deaver, Jacob Rider, Alexander Ale, A. C. Hutchinson, Levi Nearhoof, J. F. Mattern, J. M. Shank, and Martin Funk.

In the appended list may be found the names of the ministers who proclaimed the gospel from a Methodist stand-point at Birmingham and vicinity from the earliest period to the present time:

1784, Bedford appointment, and the circuits to which Birmingham belonged, Revs. Edward Morris and James Haw; Juniata, Rev. Simon Pile; 1785, Rev. Thomas Vasey, elder.

Williamsburg Circuit.—1786, Revs. Thomas S. Chew, elder; L. Ross, P. C.; 1787, Rev. Stephen Johnston, P. C.; 1788, Rev. Le Roy Cole, P. C.; 1789, Revs. James O. Kelley, P. E.; John Robertson and William Spencer, P. C.; 1790, Revs. Stephen G. Rossell, Nicholas Sibull, P. C.; 1791, Revs. Ira Ellis, P. E.; James Meacham, B. Brown, P. C.; 1792, Revs. P. Smith, C. S. Morning; 1793, Revs. Thomas Anderson, William Spence, Lawrence Mansfield, John Watson, Leslie Matthews, Robert Bonham, Thomas Edwards, Huntingdon; 1794, Revs. John W. Jones, Thomas Easter; 1795, Revs. James Tolman, Henry M. Gaines, James Campbell, Stephen Deskins, Huntingdon; 1796, Revs. William McKendrie, elder; John Bowner, William McLanahan, Benjamin Essex, Huntingdon.

Huntingdon Circuit.—1797–98, Revs. Joseph Everett, P. E.; Seeley Brown, John Philips; 1799, Rev. James L. Higgins; 1800, Revs. Christopher Spry, P. E.; Alexander McCalfne; 1801, Revs. Wilson Lee, P. E.; Nathaniel B. Miller, Edward Whittle; 1802, Revs. Isaac Robbins, Joseph Stone; 1803, Revs. James Smith, P. E.; Jesse Stone, Gideon Draper; 1804, Revs. James Smith, P. E.; Daniel Ryan, Thomas Curran; 1805, Revs. P. Owen, P. E.; Andrew Hemphill, James Holman; 1806, Revs. Edward Mathews, Michael Dunning; 1807, Revs. Morris Howe, Martin Guest; 1808, Revs. Thornton Fleming, P. E.; Simon Gillespie, John Thomas, P. C.; 1809, Revs. R. Birch, P. E.; James Ewing, David Stevens, John Thomas, P. C.; 1810, Revs. John Swartzwelder, John Purdeu; 1811, Revs. William Monroe, H. S. Moshannon; 1812, Revs. William Butler, John Thomas; 1813, Revs. James Stevens, John Ball; 1814, Revs. James Riley, Samuel Davis, Jacob Gruber; 1815, Revs. Robert Baker, Henry Cadder, Morris Howe; 1816, Revs. Samuel Davis, James Taylor; 1817, Revs. Thomas Laskins, Jacob C. Brownnell; 1818, Revs. Thomas Burke, R. S. Vinton; 1819, Revs. David Stephens, W. Hamilton; 1820, Revs. Gideon Lenning, P. Buckingham; 1821–22, Revs. David Steele, Mordecai Barry, William C. Pool; 1823–24, Revs. John Rhodes, Frank McCartney; 1825, Revs. Robert Minshall, Amos Smith; 1826, Revs. Robert Minshall, Samuel McPherson; 1827, Revs. John Childs, John Brewer; 1828, Revs. Isaac Collins, C. Lyon; 1829, Revs. Isaac Collins, David Steele; 1830, Revs. S. Ellis, Henry Tarring; 1831, Revs. Edward E. Allen, Henry Tarring; 1832, Revs. S. Bryson, D. Gialinger; 1833, Revs. S. Bryson, Amos Smith; 1834, Revs. Stephen Smith, Amos Smith; 1835, Revs. John Bowen, Thomas Tannehill; 1836, Revs. John Bowen, J. J. Housewart; 1837, Revs. James Stevens, Thomas H. Bussey; 1838, Revs. James Stevens, John Hodges, Philip Rescord; 1839, Revs. George L. Brown, John Ball; 1840, Revs. George L. Brown, Elisha D. Owens; 1841, Revs. Jonathan Monroe, William R. Mills; 1842, Revs. Henry Furlong, P. E.; Jonathan Monroe, John W. Ewing; 1843, Revs. H. G. Dill, William Baird.

Juniata Circuit.—1805, Rev. James Davidson; 1806, Rev. Jesse Sanders; 1807, Revs. Jesse Prunell, Michael Dunn; 1808, Rev. David Stevens; 1809, Revs. Adam Burge, Allen Green; 1810, Rev. John Thomas; 1811, Rev. John G. Watt; 1812, Rev. Eli Towne; 1813–14, Rev. John Thomas; 1815, Rev. David Stevens; 1816, Revs. William Butler, Morris Howe; 1817, Rev. John Everhart; 1818, Rev. Robert Cadder; 1819, Revs. James Moore, Joseph Frye; 1820, Rev. John Headry; 1821, Rev. Israel Cook.

Williamsburg Circuit.—1829, Revs. William Butler, Samuel B. Blake; 1840, Revs. James Sanks, William T. D. Clenn; 1841, Revs. James Sanks, Elisha Butler; 1842, Rev. Henry G. Dill; 1843, Revs. James Brads, Matthew A. Turner.

Warrior's Mark Circuit.—1839, Revs. Jonathan Monroe, John Stine; 1840, Revs. Jonathan Monroe, Zane Bland; 1841, Revs. James Stephens, Samuel Register; 1842, Revs. James Stephens, George Stephenson; 1843, Revs. Joseph S. Lee, John Moorhead.

Birmingham Circuit.—1844, Rev. Thompson Mitchell; 1845, Rev. James Stevens; 1846–47, Rev. James G. McKeehand; 1848, Rev. R. F. Mixon; 1849, Rev. George Guyer; 1850–51, Rev. Jacob S. McMurray; 1852–53, Rev. R. E. Waters; 1854, Rev. William A. McKee; 1855, Rev. Elisha Butler; 1856, Rev. J. N. Spangler; 1857, Revs. R. W. Black, John W. Buckley; 1859, Revs. Justus A. Melick, John D. Brown; 1866, Revs. Justus A. Melick, M. L. Smith; 1861, Revs. James A. Coleman, William A. Houck; 1862, Revs. James A. Coleman, W. W. Evans; 1863, Revs. John Stine, John W. Leckie; 1864, Revs. John Stine, Seth A. Crewelling; 1865, Revs. John Moorhead, M. C. Britton; 1866, Revs. John Moorhead, Watson Case; 1867, Revs. George Warren, J. Patton Moore; 1868, Revs. George Warren, George D. Pennypacker, George Guyer; 1869, Revs. D. Castleman, J. Foster Bell; 1870–71, Revs. D. Castleman, William C. Robbins; 1872, Rev. William Gwynn; 1873, Revs. William Gwynn, John Herring; 1874, Rev. William W. Reese; 1875, Rev. A. D. McCloskey; 1876, Rev. R. H. Wharton; 1877, Rev. S. C. Swallow; 1878–79, Rev. A. W. Decker; 1880, Rev. S. Mendenhall; 1881, R. H. Bender.

Warrior's Mark Circuit.—1845, Revs. Elisha Butler, Jacob Gruber; 1846–47, Revs. George Berkstresser, J. W. Langley; 1848, Revs. W. R. Mills, John J. Pearce; 1849, Revs. W. R. Mills, J. S. McMurray; 1850, Revs. B. H. Creaver, —— Richey; 1851, Revs. A. Brittain, —— Wirtz; 1852, Revs. A. Britain, J. W. Haughawout;

1853, Revs. W. L. Spottswood, F. E. Creaver; 1854, Revs. W. L. Spottswood, William Ernshaw; 1855, Rev. George Guyer, E. W. Kirby; 1856, Revs. George Guyer, P. B. Smith; 1857, Revs. J. W. Haughawout, John A. Dixon; 1858, Revs. J. W. Haughawout, Daniel Sheffer; 1859, Revs. Thomas Switzer, A. M. Creighton; 1860, Revs. Thomas Switzer, M. P. Crostwaite; 1861, Revs. George Guyer, J. D. Brown; 1862, Revs. George Guyer, J. B. Palsgrove; 1863–64, Revs. J. R. Demoyer, S. M. Hartsock; 1865, Rev. M. L. Drum; 1866–68, Rev. J. W. Haughawout; 1869, Revs. D. Castleman, Foster Bell; 1870–71, Revs. D. Castleman, W. C. Robbins; 1872, Revs. W. Gwynn, M. C. Piper; 1873, Revs. W. Gwynn, J. Horning; 1874, Rev. W. Gwynn; 1875, Rev. W. M. Memminger; 1876–77, Rev. J. M. Clarke; 1878–80, Rev. Isaac Heckman; 1881, Revs. George Guyer, and J. H. McGarrah, presiding elder of Altoona District, of which both Birmingham and Warrior's Mark Circuits are a part.

The names of other presiding elders are omitted on account of the imperfect condition of the list obtainable. From the northwestern part of the county have gone, among others, the following Methodist ministers: A. W. Guyer, in 1854; J. C. Clarke, in 1860; M. L. Ganoe and W. V. Ganoe, in 1870; J. W. Bell and John Horning, in 1872; and M. C. Piper, ——.

United Brethren Congregations.—Fifty years or more ago the ministers of the United Brethren in Christ denomination began preaching in Warrior's Mark township, a class of that faith being formed in the upper part of the valley near the Centre County line. Among the early members were Sarah Harpst, Samuel Stine, and John Branstetter and Katie, his wife. Later the township was taken up as a regular Conference appointment, and in 1850 the minister was the Rev. R. G. Rankin. The paucity of the members caused the appointment to be dropped in the course of a few years, but before 1860 it was again taken up, the minister of that period being the Rev. Robert Armor. The subsequent appointees of what is now Port Matilda Circuit were the following: 1860–61, Rev. John F. Tallhelm; 1862–63, Rev. Joseph Walker; 1864–65, Rev. John L. Baker; 1866, Rev. S. J. Hoyse; 1867–68, Rev. Ira Potter; 1869, Rev. J. A. Clemm; 1870, Rev. James M. Smith; 1871–72, Rev. Joshua Reynolds; 1873, Rev. D. Stroyer; 1874–75, Revs. J. M. Smith and L. W. Stahl; 1876–78, Revs. J. F. Tallhelm and J. G. Steiner; and since February, 1879, the present pastor, the Rev. L. W. Stahl.

In 1860 the Rev. W. S. H. Keys dedicated the present Bethesda Chapel, a plain frame building twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet, erected at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The building committee was composed of Samuel Stine, Samuel Stine, Jr., and David Buck. In the summer of 1877 the house was remodeled at a cost of three hundred and fifty dollars, and was rededicated Dec. 4, 1877, by the Rev. J. Walker. The members worshiping there number forty, forming a class led by John Mingle. Other leaders have been Silas Harnen and David Buck. A Sunday-school has been maintained many years, and has at present an enrollment of thirty-five members.

At the Grazier or Bethlehem school-house a class of members of the United Brethren in Christ Church was organized in 1833, which had for its first leader John Ellenberger. Among the members were John and Susan Oyer, John and Elizabeth Rumberger, Charles and Elizabeth Davis, Jonathan and Catharine Davis, and John Buck. The class has at present twenty-five members, and Henry Myers is the leader. This position has before been filled for twenty-five years by David Grazier. Preaching at the school-house is maintained every two weeks, the present ministerial service being from Tyrone borough. Previous to this relation the minister of the present Port Matilda Circuit served the class. A Union Sunday-school has been maintained in the neighborhood since 1840. The attendance in 1881 was sixty.

The Birmingham United Brethren Church was organized March 13, 1870, with members as follows: E. A. Zeek (leader), Caroline J. Zeek, Joseph Mingle, Jennie Myers, Mary Arnold, John Cupp, Anna M. Cupp, Mary D. Burnham, and Elizabeth Weight. The following fall the members were attached to Tyrone Circuit, and the church has since had its ministerial service from that source. In 1881 there were forty-one members, under the pastorate of the Rev. R. S. Woodward, and Abraham Weight was the class-leader. The society has produced two ministers, the Rev. E. A. Zeek, of the Juniata Circuit, and William H. Mingle. A Sunday-school was organized, with E. A. Zeek as superintendent, which is at present in charge of Joseph Mingle. It has sixty members. The Birmingham meeting-house, a plain frame building eligibly located, and having a seating capacity for two hundred and fifty persons, was erected in 1871 at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. More than an eighth of the amount was contributed by Joseph Mingle, one of the building committee. His associate members were Joseph Medsgar and E. A. Zeek. The church was dedicated Sept. 10, 1871, by the Rev. William Ragg, of Altoona. The present trustees of the building are Joseph Mingle, Jacob Rogers, Abraham Weight, Mahlon Steiner, and E. A. Zeek.

Baptist Churches in Warrior's Mark.—In 1822 the Rev. Richard Proudfoot, who was appointed to preach in Warrior's Mark and surrounding country by the Juniata Association of the Baptist Church, organized a congregation at Birmingham which numbered nineteen members. Among the number were J. B. Ryal, William McCaulley, Benjamin Johnston, Samuel Johnston, John Stanley, George Watkins, and S. Conrad, all or nearly all of whom had been baptized there by the Rev. Proudfoot. In 1826 the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, who had preached before as a licentiate, became the pastor, and about that time a house of worship was built which stood in the place half a century, when it was sold and the material removed to Tyrone. For a number of years after its organization the church flourished, and in 1831 had sixty-eight active members. But the decline of Birmingham sadly affected its prosperity, the number of

members becoming fewer each year until 1862, when the church ceased to have an organized existence. The only surviving member at Birmingham is Mrs. Margaret Arnold, who joined in the fall of 1833. The entire number of baptisms in the church was two hundred and ninety-one. The pastorate of the Rev. Thomas continued until 1836, a period of about ten years, and the territory in which he preached embraced, besides Warrior's Mark, Sinking Valley, Logan's Valley, and a part of Centre County. The successive pastors were the Revs. David Williams, 1838–39; W. B. Bingham, 1841; John Edminster, 1842; S. A. Fisher, 1843–44; J. R. Morris, 1846; D. W. Hunter, 1847; J. R. Morris, 1852; and E. W. Daniels, 1856.

Following the labors of the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, who resided near Warrior's Mark for a short time, as manager of the ore mines of the Pennsylvania Furnace, the Warrior's Mark Baptist Church was organized Dec. 9, 1848, with thirty-one members. The visiting clergymen from the time of the early preaching of Father Thomas to the period of organization were occasionally the Revs. Jesse Ash, of Mill Creek, George I. and Joseph Miles, of Milesburg, and later W. B. Bingham, under whose preaching the church was constituted. Most of those joining had a previous membership at Birmingham. Mr. Bingham was the pastor for a few years, being followed in 1851 by the Rev. J. R. Morris, who remained about two years. In 1857–58 the Rev. E. W. Daniels was the pastor, the Rev. A. B. Still in 1859, the Rev. Wendham Kidder in 1860–61, the Rev. B. B. Henshey in 1866–67. Since the last period there has been no pastor, and the membership has become so small that the church is practically extinct. A meeting-house was built in the village of Warrior's Mark about the time the church was organized, which is yet in fair condition although seldom used.

At the hamlet of Spring Mount is a house of worship belonging to the Brethren (Dunkers), which was built on a lot of land given for this purpose by Jacob Beck. The building, a substantial frame with accommodations for three hundred and fifty persons, was erected in 1857 and repaired in 1880. Among the constituent members have been the Buck, Nearhoof, and other families of German extraction. The church rolls at present bear the names of one hundred and twenty-six persons, of which number seventy-seven persons joined since 1870. But one male and three female members are less than twenty years old. The ministers are S. M. Cox (elder), C. Imler, S. S. Gray, and J. W. Wilt. A flourishing Sunday-school has S. S. Gray for superintendent.

The Public Schools.—At Birmingham a log schoolhouse was built about 1790 on a lot of ground above the old Cadwallader mansion, in which John Tussey, —— Anderson, and others taught. Among the pupils were the Copley, Robeson, Dixon, Greene, Pool, Rawhead, Johnston, and McMillan children. The second building was of stone, put up in 1818. The lumber for that house was brought from Elisha Davis' sawmill above Tyrone. After 1850 the present house was built. In most other localities in the township the third school building is at present in use, and, as a rule, they are comfortable houses, nearly all of them being supplied with patent furniture. The schoolhouse in the Grazier neighborhood was supplied with hexagon desks and chairs in 1877.

In 1880 the township had nine school buildings, and the pupils attending the school numbered three hundred and forty-one. The average attendance was about one hundred less. Each pupil was instructed at a cost of one dollar and three cents per month. Since the free-school system has been in operation the following have been elected as directors:

1835, Andrew Robeson, Elijah Weston; 1836, John Owens, James Clark 1837, Benjamin Johnston, Jacob Buck; 1838, none reported; 1839, John Addleman, John Owens; 1840, none reported; 1841, John Meadville, Henry Kryder, James Ganoe, David Cree; 1842, Azariah Sackett, John Graffius, Benjamin F. Patton; 1843, Henry Kryder, J. Mothersbaugh; 1844, Henry Funk, Morris P. Hicks; 1845, Benjamin F. Patton, John Spanogle; 1846, Henry Kryder, Jesse Mothersbaugh; 1847, David Grazier, Alfred Ganoe; 1848, John Addleman, B. F. Patton; 1849, Peter H. Burkett, Henry Bratton; 1850, John Eyer, Samuel Wilson; 1851, David Spitler, James Clark; 1852, Peter H. Burkett, Henry Bratton; 1853, Samuel Wilson, John Eyer; 1854, John Addleman, David Cree; 1855, George Guyer, Robert Gill; 1856, Henry Kryder, David Grazier, Jacob Ganoe, John M. Steward; 1857, Thomas B. Hyskell, Jacob Yeager; 1858, Henry Kryder, Daniel Grazier; 1859, Samuel Wilson, Jacob Stauffer; 1860, Isaac K. Beck, George W. Owens; 1861, Samuel Ralston, Henry Kryder; 1862, David Grazier, Joseph Weight; 1863, John Ganoe, Alexander Stewart; 1864, Archibald Hutchinson, William Johnston; 1865, John Eyer, Joseph Mingle; 1866, Alexander Stewart, Joseph Kryder, Daniel Grazier; 1867, T. B. Hyskell, Jeremiah Beck; 1868, George Ross, Joseph Mingle; 1869, J. R. Thompson, Joseph Kryder; 1870–71, T. Ganoe, George Guyer; 1872, E. Zeek, G. Minnemier; 1873, O. S. Rumberger, T. W. Montgomery; 1874, John Eyer, L. Wilson, R. L. Henderson; 1875, David Buck, William Geisinger; 1876, S. Wilson, George Minnemier; 1877, Henry Myers, Thomas Wilson; 1878, D. Buck, G. W. Owens; 1879, J. W. Dunwiddie, Evan Nearhoof; 1880, Joseph M. Kryder, Thomas Wilson; 1881, George Dickson, Henry Myers.

No separate board of directors has been elected for the borough of Birmingham, that village being under the control of the township board.

Mountain Seminary, at Birmingham, was incorporated in 1851, and buildings erected for its use by a stock company. The school opened under the principalship of the Rev. Israel Ward, but did not prove a success pecuniarily. The property was forcibly sold in 1855, and in 1857 passed into the hands of the present proprietor, L. G. Grier. Since the fall of that year he has successfully maintained a private school there, its benefits being at present limited to females.

Soldiers' Monument.—In the old Methodist cemetery, near the village of Warrior's Mark, is a fine monument of bronze, which was dedicated on the Fourth of July, 1878, "Sacred to the memory of our deceased comrades," by the returned soldiers of Warrior's Mark and Franklin townships. Active in securing the requisite funds—about eight hundred dollars—were B. S. Haughawout, J. E. Hyskell, Capt. O. S. Rumberger, George Weston, and George Wills.

The monument, which is about twelve feet high, rests on a base of stone several feet in thickness, and is surmounted by a figure of the "Angel of Mercy." On the front of the upper die of the monument is a profile figure of Abraham Lincoln, which was modeled after one of the last photographs taken of him. Underneath are inscribed his immortal words, "With malice towards none, with charity for all." On the other sides of the die are profiles of Union soldiers and a stack of arms. A metallic sub-base contains, besides the inscription of dedication, representations of the national colors and a mounted soldier. The lower die contains the names of the following honored dead:

A. M. Bathurst, B. L. Bates, Jerry C. Beck, R. J. Briggs, P. B. Beigle, Edward J. Beigle, William Black, David Bottorf, S. Branstetter, James Burket, Mahlon Burket, William H. Buck, H. Campbell, John Campbell, P. Cartin, J. L. Cassidy, J. D. Chronister, Col. George Dare, Josiah De Vore, H. C. Detrich, William Dixon, John Dixon, J. Harvey Denn, Alfred Deamer, George Eckard, Levi M. Ewing, Henry Ellenberger, Alexander Ewing, Henry Farber, Jacob Fuller, Martin W. Funk, A. L. Ganoe, B. F. P. Ganoe, Hardman Galbraith, William Gray, William Y. Gray, John Gray, Travannian Gray, Henry Gray, Daniel Gamor, Lieut. Thomas L. Guyer, R. Halterman, William F. Hamilton, Thomas B. Horpster, Joseph H. Hastings, William H. Haugh, Lemuel Holt, Joshua Hurst, Asbury Johnson, James R. Johnson, Lieut. I. F. Kay, Lieut. I. K. Kinch, S. D. Kaufman, J. E. Kaufman, James K. Kelsoe, David Keys, Henry Knee, Michael Krider, Samuel La Porte, John Lias, Samuel Madison, Thomas P. McWilliams, J. A. McPherran, S. A. McPherran, Abram Moore, William H. Miller, William Miller, David Moore, John N. Mong, William Murtoff, Joseph Myers, George Myers, Alexander Nash, Dennis O'Ryan, Calvin Patterson, Samuel M. Rankin, John A. Rhodes, Samuel F. Rumberger, William Shives, Joseph Shorp, George Sharrow, J. Lloyd Shugart, Charles Shollenberger, Oliver G. Simpson, Wesley Sims, Mahlon Spanogle, Thaddeus P. Stephens, Abednego Stevens, Jerry Stonebraker, John Thompson, Alfred Thompson, William H. Thompson, F. A. Weston, Abram Wilson, Martin Wilson, Henry Wrye, William Woomer, Andrew Woomer, Samuel Woomer, Martin Lego, John Shannon, Maj. Frank Zentmyer, Lieut. David Zentmyer.

On the occasion of the dedication, the Rev. William Ehrenshaw, a soldier from the township of Warrior's Mark, and at that time chaplain of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, delivered an oration, and other appropriate exercises were engaged in by a large concourse of people.

CHAPTER LX.

WEST TOWNSHIP.

THIS township lies in the Shaver's Creek Valley, northeast from Logan and southwest from Barree, and extends from the plateaux of Warrior's Ridge northwest to the summit of Tussey's Mountain. Its average width is about five miles, its length nearly seven miles. The greater part of the area is in the valley of the creek and in the vales along the tributary brooks,—Garner's, Globe, and Gregory Runs. About one-fourth of the area is untillable, but the remaining parts of the township have a fairly fertile soil. In some localities there is a limestone stratum, on which rests very productive soil, and where are finely-tilled farms. In general the improvements of West do not suffer by comparison with those of other townships in the county.

Early Settlers and Old Surveys.—James and John Dickey settled near the creek about 1764. The former, in his application, No. 3119, dated March 23, 1767, for three hundred acres of land, mentions his improvement made, three years before.

The Chilcoat Hollow farm was improved in 1777.

The town of Fairfield was laid out for William Wilson, proprietor, in the month of May, 1817. The plot contained twenty-four numbered lots. Wilson had purchased the land from Samuel Finley in 1815.

Gardner's Run derives its name from a survey made for Jacob Gardner.

In the warrant to James Childs, granted Aug. 2, 1762, for the tract of land lying on the creek above Fairfield, it is described as being about ten miles from the mouth of Shaver's Creek, and known "by a globe painted on a tree by an Indian." The stream entering the creek within the lines of this survey evidently derives its name, "Globe Run," from this circumstance. In 1763, Samuel Finley applied for land on Shaver's Creek, "next below the Globe."

The tract immediately below was called the "Crane Neck Spring."

William Wilson's cabin is mentioned in a warrant granted Feb. 11, 1763, for land in this locality. This supports the oral tradition that the Wilson family had become residents of the valley about this date, and on June 3, 1763, he applied for a warrant for two hundred acres, "to include his improvements on the west side of Shaver's Creek."

In 1784, William Long, Jr., was residing on a tract, which was improved in the fall of 1774.

A warrant to John McNitt, Aug. 31, 1787, was for land improved in June, 1760.

The Pioneers made some improvements which antedated 1770, and a number of other settlements were made prior to the Revolution. In the distressing times which followed the breaking out of the war for independence these settlers found protection in a stockade fort which was built on the farm of Alexander McCormick, where is now the hamlet of Neff's Mills. The fort was located there no doubt on account of its being a central locality, and because of the prominence of Mr. McCormick. It does not appear that the fort was ever attacked, but its presence doubtless served to prevent an Indian incursion into this part of the valley, as the only depredation committed by the savages was the abduction of Mary McCormick, a daughter of Alexander, and Katie Ewing, a daughter of Thomas Ewing, who lived about two miles northwest from McCormick's. This happened in the latter part of October, 1782, at a time when no Indians were supposed to be about. It appears that Mary McCormick had been to her neighbor Ewing's, and was returning home accompanied by

Alexander Ewing, at that time a young man not yet out of his teens. When about midway between the two homes they saw a party of Indians on their way from the Warrior's Ridge path to Tussey's Mountain. The Indians fired several shots at young Ewing, one of which hit him in the calf of his leg, but as the force of the ball had been spent on a pile of rails near which he stood, it did not disable him so much that he could not elude his pursuers and reach his home in safety. Miss McCormick was less fortunate. She was captured by the Indians and carried toward the mountain. On their way they also captured Katie Ewing, who had taken alarm when her brother reached his home, and against the advice of the family had started for McCormick's Fort, meeting the Indians on the way. The two captive girls rightly conjectured that their friends would follow their trail in their efforts to recover them, and attempted to afford them a clue by breaking off some bushes as they passed along, but the Indians suspecting their purpose caused them to desist under penalty of death. As night soon came on the trail of the Indians was lost, and although they camped but a short distance from the scene of the capture, the whites failed to discover them, and the next day they succeeded in getting out of the valley, and although diligent search was continued many days, no trace of the direction they had taken could be found. After traveling more than a week through rain and snow they reached Lake Erie, where was a village of Indians. At this place Mary McCormick was given in charge of an old squaw, who had taken a great fancy for her, and she and Katie Ewing were separated, the latter being taken to Montreal, where she was soon after exchanged and sent to Philadelphia, and from that place proceeded to her home, which she reached after a number of months. From her Mr. McCormick learned the fate of his daughter, and determined to go for her. He succeeded in reaching the place where Miss Ewing had left her, to find that the Indian family in which his daughter lived had gone into the interior of Canada. He followed, and after many weary days found his child, who had adopted the manners of the Indians, and was living as they did generally. The meeting between father and daughter was most affecting, but when he proposed that she should accompany him home the Indians refused to let her go before he had paid them a handsome ransom. He gave them nearly all the money he had, and after a long and tiresome journey both reached their home safe, but it was a number of years before Miss McCormick could overcome some of the wild habits which she had acquired while living among the Indians. About this time Alexander McCormick built saw- and grist-mills, which were operated by him and his family many years. One of his sons was named Robert, who died at Altoona in 1853, and others bore the names of William and Alexander. None of the descendants remain in West.

Thomas Ewing lived near what is known as the Duff place until his death about 1800. He came from the southeastern part of the State, but, like the most of the settlers of the valley, was of Irish descent. In addition to the daughter Katie, who married a Mr. Huston, of Centre County, he reared the following sons: Thomas, who lived near Mooresville until his death, when the family removed to Jefferson County; William, a second son, lived on the Miller farm, and was the father of sons named James and Thomas. The former was the father of William Ewing, of Manor Hill. John, the third son, died in the upper part of the valley. He was the father of Mrs. Robert Fleming. James, another son, reared a son named Thomas and daughters who married John Maffett and John Foster. David, the youngest son, lived west of Mooresville, and was the father of sons named Thomas, David, James, Alexander, William, and Samuel H., the latter two yet living on the homestead. Alexander Ewing, still another son of Thomas, was one of the early settlers of Spruce Creek Valley.

In 1798 the township of West, which then included the present township of Logan and part of Oneida, contained the following citizens, each owning the property set opposite his name or being engaged in manufacturing, as is indicated:

	Acres.
Anderson, James	540
Armstrong, Thomas	230
Anderson, Samuel	.....
Ambrose, John	148
Battoe, Daniel	.....
Beatty, Adam	.....
Bridenbaugh, Michael	207
Brewer, John	100
Boyd, Jared	100
Borst, Barnabas	124
Bolton, John	100
Cotton, John	300
Cresswell, John	184
Cresswell, Matthew	100
Cresswell, Robert	150
Cresswell, Widow	.....
Crawford, Widow	144
Caldwell, William	200
Caldwell, David	100
Caldwell, Widow	100
Conner, James	.....
Cross, Allen	.....
Drummond, Alexander	50
Dearmont, James	296
Dodds, Andrew	147
Dorsey, Greenberry (forge, grist- and saw-mills)	1800
Ewing, Samuel, Sr	300
Ewing, Samuel, Jr	.....
Ewing, Samuel (Irish)	.....
Eakins, William	.....
Ewing, Thomas, Sr	300
Ewing, Thomas, Jr	.....
Eakins, Samuel	.....
Foster, Thomas	.....
Green, Clement	200
Green, Charles	210
Graffius, John	100
Graffius, Nicholas	216
Gray, George	133
Gray, Thomas	100
Graham, Robert	.....
Green, Nathaniel	.....
Green, Isaiah	300
Green, Elijah	286
Green, Elisha	300
Gardner, Joseph	.....
Griffin, Edward	.....
Geddes, Robert	25
Heffley, Charles	394
Hallman, Adam	91
Hagan, John	.....
Householder, Jacob	.....
Hoch, Matthias	.....
Hart, Casper	.....

	Acres.
Hewitt, Nicholas	190
Harrison, Charles	81
Hennen, James	300
Hagan, Barnard	.....
Hite, Thomas	60
Johnston, William	360
Jackson, Joseph	50
Jackson, George	150
Jackson, Robert	60
Irwin, James	120
Irwin, Francis	107
Kinney, Thomas	.....
Leonard, Patrick	.....
Luther, Conrad	.....
Luther, Robert	.....
Mann, Darby	.....
McIntyre, John	.....
McClure, John	40
Murray, William	.....
Myton, William	165
Myton, Samuel	165
McCauley, Robert	.....
McMillan, Jared	100
Martin, John (weaver)	.....
Montgomery, William	.....
Montgomery, Alexander	130
McCormick, Alexander, Sr. (grist- and saw-mills)	300
Morton, William	.....
Mothersbaugh, John	.....
Maguire, Hugh	.....
Metz, Lewis	.....
Maguire, Michael	400
McIntyre, Patrick (saw-mill)	140
McLain, William	.....
McCurdy, John	300
McCurdy, David	.....
Miller, John	.....
Myton, John	300
McCoy, John	.....
McCoy, Patrick	.....
Moran, John	.....
Nelson, William (saw-mill)	200
Neff, Jacob	427
Neff, John	250
Owens, John	.....
Porter, James	.....
Porter, William	220
Potter, Joseph	150
Radcliff, Jacob	.....
Ralston, John	365
Ricketts, Edward	100
Reid, Amos	80
Reid, James	250
Shannon, James	150

	Acres.		Acres.
Spencer, Robert	100	Thompson, Samuel	100
Sharrar, Ludwick	200	Thompson, Elijah	.....
Sample, James	.....	Tyler, Edward	.....
Shoenberger, Peter (store, tavern, and one slave)	185	Tyler, Robert	.....
Sowders, Joshua	100	Wilson, James (distillery)	130
Swine, Dr. Peter	.....	Wilson, Robert	150
Shultz, George	50	Wilson, George	300
Smith, James	.....	Wilson, Robert, Sr.	160
Shade, John	41	Wilson, William	107
Stewart, William	120	White, Jacob	100
Stewart, Samuel	.....	Williams, Samuel	.....
Simpson, William	.....	Wade, Samuel	.....
		Yorty, James	.....

Single Freemen.

Beatty, William.	McAteer, Archibald.
Corbin, Ezekiel.	McCormick, Alexander.
Conner, Samuel.	McCormick, Robert.
Cooper, David.	Moore, William (Barree Forge manager).
Crawford, John.	Myton, William.
Divinny, Hugh.	Myton, Samuel.
Dearmont, Michael.	Murray, Thomas.
Davis, Morgan.	Nelson, William.
Ewing, James.	Nelson, John.
Eakins, George.	Neff, Christian.
Ewing, Samuel.	Passmore, Joel (Barree Forge clerk).
Harris, Elijah.	Porter, William.
Householder, Michael.	Ralston, John.
Hutchinson, Thomas.	Ralston, Thomas.
Hermon, John.	Strine, Adam (clerk for Dr. Shoenberger).
Hite, Thomas.	Tyler, James.
Hutchinson, James.	Taylor, John.
Jones, William.	
Jackson, William.	
Jackson, Robert.	
Kerr, Francis.	

Nicholas Graffius[1] settled on the Robert Myton place, and was among the first of the Shaver's Creek pioneers. He died in West in July, 1822, and was buried at Manor Hill. His widow survived him eighteen years, dying a very aged woman. Of their eleven children, three were sons, Jacob, Martin, and Abraham. The former married Catherine Nelson, and moved to Ohio. The second son, Martin, was the father of John Graffius, of Petersburg. Abraham also moved to Ohio. The daughters married,—Mary, Robert Cresswell, of West; Catharine, George Fockler, of Huntingdon; Margaret, John Wilson, of Venango County; Elizabeth, Jacob Smith, of Logan; Susan, Hiram Williamson, of Logan; Hettie, Jacob Rudy, of Barree; Charlotte, Samuel Miller, of Miller township; and Lydia, James Johnston, of West. John Graffius, a brother of Peter and Nicholas, lived on the Raystown Branch. He reared sons named Abraham, Jacob, and William. The former was the father of Abraham Graffius, of Petersburg. The Graffius family, through its many descendants and by intermarriage with other large families, has become one of the most widely known in the county.

The Cresswell family, of Scotch-Irish descent, was among the pioneers in the Kishacoquillas Valley. About 1790, Matthew and Robert, brothers, came from there to West township, settling on Warrior's Ridge. The former was married to a daughter of Nicholas Graffius, and lived in the township till 1800, when he moved to Clearfield County, where he died in 1800. There were four sons and three daughters, the latter marrying,—Elizabeth, James Ewing, of Barree; Mary, Jacob Bollinger, of Hollidaysburg; and Catharine B., Thomas Stewart, of Barree. With commendable foresight, Mrs. Cresswell had all her sons learn trades: John was apprenticed to Patrick Hayes, of Alexandria, to learn the chair-maker's trade; Nicholas became a potter; and Robert and Abraham, plasterers, the latter also being a schoolteacher. John, the oldest son, was married to a daughter of Jacob Mytinger, who had been a major in the Revolution, and who died of yellow fever in Philadelphia, when the family was brought to Huntingdon County by his brother, Lewis Mytinger. Mrs. Cresswell died at Alexandria in 1832. By that union there were children,—Robert, of Philadelphia; John, an attorney at Hollidaysburg; George M. and Silas, of Petersburg; Matthew, of Philadelphia; and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Henrietta M., the latter being the consort of the Rev. J. H. Shumaker, of Chambersburg. In 1835, Col. John Cresswell married Marilla Burr, of Harrisburg, for his second wife, and soon after took up his residence at Petersburg, where he was one of the foremost citizens until his death, June 24, 1881, at the age of eighty-six years.

Nicholas Cresswell was married to a daughter of Zachariah Gemmill, and lived at Alexandria until his death. He was the father of sons named John L., of Philadelphia; Zachariah G., of Logan; and Henry N., of McKeesport. A daughter, Eliza, became the wife of the Rev. John C. Barr, of Alexandria. Robert Cresswell, the third son, died a single man at Petersburg in 1868, and Abraham, the youngest, married to Margaret Hope, a sister of Professor Hope, of Princeton College, also died at Petersburg in 1871, at the age of sixty-eight years. Matthew Cresswell, a brother of Robert, Sr., died in West township in 1834, and his family removed from this part of the county.

Nicholas Hewit, who served in the Revolution, entering the army from Berks County, moved to West township after the war, settling on the farm now occupied by R. M. Hewit. He died about 1837, aged eighty years, and was buried at Manor Hill. He reared sons named David, Peter, Christian, Jacob, Daniel, and John, and daughters who married Jacob Eberley, of Logan; John Lightner, of West; Valerias Armitage, of Porter; Joseph Roller, of Catharine; and Henry Lightner, of West. David Hewit, the oldest son, married a Miss Graffius and moved to Hollidaysburg. He was the grandfather of B. L. Hewit. Henry, married to Mary Cresswell, and lived in West until his death, when the family removed to Missouri. Peter married Jane Moore, of Scotch Valley, and lived at Hollidaysburg. Christian married Mary Roller, and was for many years a hotelkeeper at Williamsburg. Jacob married a Miss Gray, and lived on Shaver's Creek. He was the father of Nicholas and John Hewit, of Louisville. The daughters became the wives of Benjamin Bowers, John C. Wilson, and Jacob Porter. Daniel Hewit was the

[1] See Porter township for further mention of the Graffius family.

husband of Ann Roller, and after living a number of years at Alexandria and other places, died in Mercer County in 1866. His daughters married Daniel P. Knode, of Porter, Ed. N. Campbell, John Milligan, and Alexander Newell, of Mercer County, and the sons were Nicholas L., Joshua R., Philip R., and George W., the latter being a physician at Alexandria. John, the youngest of Nicholas Hewit's sons, was married to Hepzebath Moore, and was the father of Robert M., William, John, Elias, Benjamin, Calvin, and Angus Hewit.

On the place which is now known as the Livingston farm Thomas Ambrose, a distiller, and the father of John, Samuel, and Abraham Ambrose, was an early settler. One of his daughters became the wife of Patrick McAteer, of Cambria County. The present John C. Wilson farm was occupied at the beginning of the century by his grandfather, Robert Wilson, who had sons named John, Robert, William, and James. The former lived on the B. F. Brown place until his death, when his widow married James Shannon. The latter son, James Wilson, removed to the West. Robert lived on the homestead until his death in 1831. He was married to Mary Caldwell, and reared a family of eleven children,—daughters who married James Graham, David Foster, James Davis, Jonathan Roberts, and David Cherry. His son Robert married Margery Stewart, and lived on the old Rung place, and became the father of James A., Josiah F., David C., and John C. Wilson. The latter is still living in the township, at the age of eighty years.

Robert Moore, an Irishman, was one of the first settlers of the Tuscarora Valley, living there until his death. His son Robert came to Barree and bought six hundred acres of land near Manor Hill about 1770. In 1812 he moved to Petersburg, where he kept a public-house half a dozen years, when he returned to Manor Hill, and there died. Nine of his children attained mature years, viz.: Betty, wife of Alexander Bell, of Barree; Polly, wife of Joseph Jones, of Frankstown; Rebecca, of William Couch, of Miller; Ann, of Josiah Cunningham, of Barree; and Hepzebath, of John Hewit, of West. Robert Moore, the oldest son, is yet a citizen of Mooresville, in West. He was the father of sons named John and Robert, and daughters who married Robert B. Myton, Thomas D. Newell, and Charles Hardy. William Moore, another son, married to Mary Myton, died at Petersburg.

The Myton family was among the settlers of West before 1800, there being brothers named John, William, Isaac, and Samuel. The latter was a single man, and Isaac removed from the county at an early day. John purchased a large tract of land, which is yet in part the Myton property. He had daughters, who married Robert McCauley and Wesley Gregory, and two sons, James and Samuel, the latter the father of sons named John and Samuel. William Myton lived on an adjoining farm. His daughter became the wife of William Moore, and sons John Wesley, for some years a merchant at Ennisville; James, living near Petersburg; Samuel, who lived in that borough; Clark, who removed to the West; and Robert B., who died in the township, near Wilsontown. Another son, William, remained a single man.

Adam Lightner, from Perry County, came to West about 1799, settling on the tract of land which is yet known as the Lightner homestead, and which had been somewhat improved by an earlier settler. He reared ten children, five daughters, three married to Nicholas Nelson and John Albin, of Mercer County, and John Rung, of Logan. Of the sons, John removed to Mercer County, where he became an associate judge. One of his sons is an editor of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*. Henry, the second son, married Margaret Hewit, and settled on the farm now owned by Solomon Hamer. Had children named Lewis, Henry, Reuben, Miles, Albert, and several daughters who married Andrew Stewart and Joseph Byerly. Samuel, the third son, is a resident of Mercer County. Adam, the fourth son, married Eliza Ann Stryker, and yet lives on the homestead. He is the father of six sons, namely, John and Addison, living in Wisconsin; William E., ex-register of Huntingdon County, on the homestead; Edward, also a citizen of West; Calvin R., a physician at Pittsburgh; and Mahlon T., an attorney at Schenectady, N. Y; Fahnestock, the fifth son, is a citizen of Jo Daviess County, Ill.

Northward, in the same locality, Barnard Borst, a German, settled about 1790, and resided there until his death in 1815. He had sons, John, Jacob, and George, the latter being the father of Dr. G. C. Borst, of Fairfield. The daughters married into the Porter, Wilson, and Stewart families.

Henry Davis, from Lancaster County, settled on Shaver's Creek in 1832, and yet resides on part of the Nicholas Graffius tract. His sons William M. and Henry reside in West, Dr. Samuel T. at Lancaster, Dr. Miles M. at Millersville, and John W. is a druggist in Philadelphia. A daughter was married to Sterritt Livingston, of Porter.

Civil Organization.—At the April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, 1796, action was taken on

"the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Barree township, which was read, setting forth that they labor under great inconveniences by reason of the extensive bounds of the township, and praying the court to erect a new township of the west end, to be called West, by the following lines, viz.: Beginning at the head of the north fork of Ewing's Run, at Tussey's Mountain; thence down said run to its mouth; thence by a line to Clement Green's, so as to include the dwelling-houses of John Martin, James Kennar, Isaac Green, and the said Clement at the west end; thence by a direct line to Stone Mountain, and along the same, to the line of Huntingdon township, and along the same with its several courses; thence by the line of Franklin township to the place of beginning. Whereupon it is considered by the court and ordered that the division aforesaid be confirmed according to the prayer of the petitioners, the east end to retain the name of Barree township, and that the west end from and after this date be known and called by the name of West township."

As early as 1840 efforts were made to divide the township thus erected, petitioning to have the west end again form a new division, but on the 15th of January, 1845, James Simpson, James Saxton, Jr., and Charles A. Newingham, commissioners appointed to ascertain the advisability of dividing the township, reported "that owing to the sparsely-settled condition of the east end it would not be advisable, and that the bounds should remain as before." By the formation of Oneida in 1856 the area of West was diminished, and when Logan was set off from its western end in 1878 it was reduced to its present limits. Since the organization of the township the principal officers elected each year were as follows:

CONSTABLES.

1796, Samuel Anderson; 1797, James Hennon; 1798, Nicholas Graffius; 1799, James Wilson; 1800, Peter Shoenberger; 1801, William Murray; 1802, Jacob Neff; 1803–4, Nicholas Hewitt; 1805, Jacob Hoover; 1806, James Dearmont; 1807, Thomas Reed; 1808, Robert Gray; 1809, Robert McCormick; 1810, Samuel Ewing; 1811, William Myton; 1812, Isaac Shade; 1813–14, John Shade; 1815, Matthew Creswell; 1816, John McClelland; 1817–19, Samuel McClelland; 1820, Michael McGuire; 1821, James Irwin; 1822, John Walls; 1823–30, Joseph Jones; 1831, John Thompson; 1832–34, John W. Myton.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1797, Alexander McCormick, Jacob Neff; 1798, James Wilson, Robert Wilson; 1799, Nicholas Hart, John Neff; 1801, John Graffius, William Myton; 1802, Alexander Ennis, James Ewing; 1803, James Dearmont, William Porter; 1804, Adam Warfel, Thomas Ralston; 1805–6, William Moore, James Irwin; 1807, John Myton, William Jackson; 1808, no return; 1809, James Reed, Isaac Green; 1810, Edward Dorsey, Isaac Green; 1811–12, Patrick McAteer, Isaac Green; 1813, Asahel Corbin, John Neff; 1814–15, Asahel Corbin, Michael McGuire; 1816, Asahel Corbin, William Johnston; 1817, John Walls, Nicholas Hewitt; 1818, James Dearmont, Adam Lightner; 1819, John Morrison, Thomas Anderson; 1820, John Nelson, John Morrison; 1821–22, James Dearmont, Jacob Borst; 1823, Daniel Hewitt, Henry Warfel; 1824, Robert Moore, John Neff; 1825, William Wilson, John Borst; 1826, Samuel Myton, Christian Buck; 1827, Isaac Neff, John Borst; 1828, John Lightner, John Livingston; 1829, James Rung, James Anderson; 1830, James Stewart, Adam Lightner; 1831, George Borst, John Byers; 1832, John Neff, Robert Cresswell; 1833, James Reed, Daniel Neff; 1834, Andrew Stewart, James Porter; 1835, Benjamin Brubaker, Samuel Musser; 1836, Jacob Longanecker, John Stewart; 1837, no return; 1838, William Reed, John C. Wilson; 1839, Christopher Irwin, William Armstrong; 1840, Henry Lightner, Samuel Myton; 1841, Robert Armstrong, John Livingston, Jacob Souber; 1842, Jonathan McAteer, Isaac Neff, William McDivitt; 1843, William Beyer, Robert Moore; 1844, R. B. Wilson, William Myton; 1845, William Moore, John Logan, John Walls; 1846, William McClure, John Stryker; 1847, John Cunningham, James Stewart; 1848, Jonathan H. Wilson, John Rung, John P. Stewart; 1849, John Hewitt, John Borst; 1850, Solomon Stever, John Buchanan; 1851, William Wilson, George Hallman, John Robinson; 1852, James Reed, Adam Lightner, Andrew Allison; 1853, Robert Green, Thomas Hamer, David Miller; 1854, Henry Lightner, John Hewitt, John P. Stewart; 1855, Andrew Myton, Jacob Porter, John P. Stewart, James Hamilton; 1856, H. Williamson, Mordecai Henry; 1857, Jacob Knode, William Montgomery; 1858, William Montgomery, Robert Wilson; 1859, no return; 1860, Andrew Sharer, Henry Davis; 1861, John D. Johnston, George Wilson; 1862, Isaac M. Neff, Henry Lightner; 1863, Samuel Gregory, Benjamin K. Neff; 1864, William McClure, Lewis Snyder; 1865, John Henry, Lewis Snyder; 1866, John Henderson, Jacob Hamer; 1867, William Stryker, George Hallman; 1868, D. R. P. Moore, Isaac W. Neff; 1869, Joseph Cunningham, James G. Stewart; 1870–71, John Cunningham, William McCartney; 1872, George Bell, William Moore; 1873, Henry Lightner, James Porter; 1874, C. Randolph, William Miller; 1875, Henry Davis, William Moore; 1876, Abraham Hamer, John Brooks; 1877, John C. Wilson, S. S. Thompson; 1878, William Bell, John B. Frazier; 1879, William Livingston, James Stewart; 1880, John W. Brooks, James Stewart; 1881, Robert Johnston, John Cunningham.

AUDITORS.

1835, Christopher Irwin; 1836, Daniel Neff, George Hileman; 1837–39, no returns; 1840, Robert Armstrong; 1841, no returns; 1842, Christopher Irwin; 1843, Adam Lightner; 1844, Benjamin Brubaker; 1845, George Wilson; 1846, Henry Lightner; 1847, Jonathan Roberts; 1848, Thomas Armstrong; 1849, no returns; 1850, William Reed; 1851, John Hewitt; 1852, Jonathan R. Wilson; 1853, John Cunningham; 1854, Edward Roberts; 1855, Joseph Mosser; 1856–57, Miles Lewis; 1858, William Stewart; 1859, no returns; 1860, George Wilson; 1861, Henry Davis; 1862, John C. Wilson; 1863, William Stryker; 1864, Henry Neff; 1865, A. J. Miller; 1866, William Stryker; 1867, Miles Lewis; 1868, Joseph M. Stevens; 1869, George M. Cresswell, John Moore; 1870–71, R. Johnston; 1872, Thomas Montgomery; 1873, George B. Porter; 1874, G. W. Wilson; 1875, Calvin Bell; 1876, George B. Porter; 1877, William W. Stryker; 1878, Samuel Stryker; 1879, Wesley Gregory, Henry Livingston; 1880, Andrew Myton; 1881, G. W. Wilson.

General Industries and Hamlets.—As at present constituted West is almost wholly an agricultural township. The few water-powers of its streams were early improved, but owing to the clearing away of the forests some of them have become so feeble that they have been abandoned, while others are useless except a few months each year. The first improvement of this kind, no doubt, was made by Alexander McCormick soon after the Revolution, who built saw- and grist-mills on Garner's Run, where are now Neff's mills. The property has had a number of owners, and the original buildings have been displaced. The front part of the present mill was built about 1838. Among others than the McCormick family who have been owners were James Myton, William Stewart, Isaac Neff, John Hewitt, and Henry Neff, the latter being the present proprietor. The water-power is limited, and the capacity consequently is small. About a mile above this site is another power, which was improved about 1805 by Thomas and John Wilson, who put up a stone mill-house for grinding, and also had a saw-mill. In 1817 it became the property of Robert Moore, and later of his son Robert, who built a large frame mill on its site in 1844, which had a greater capacity than any mill around; also built a clover-mill, which was operated by the same power. Jacob Staley was a subsequent owner of these mills, and sold them to William Moore and Henry Lightner, the property subsequently passing into the hands of the latter.

On the 3d of January, 1865, the mill was destroyed by fire, and the same year the present mill erected by Henry Lightner, who yet owns and operates it. The mill is supplied with two run of stones. Just above this site was formerly a powder-mill, owned by John Sharrar, who sold to a man named Reynolds, who put up a woolen-factory and also did carding and fulling. Later owners were John Lang and John McIntyre. The last owner was Lewis Snyder, who did carding only. The saw-mills of Jacob and George Borst, below the Narrows on Globe Run, of G. Stull, at the Narrows, and the Samuel Batton mill, in Diamond Valley, have all been abandoned. On Light-

ner's Run John Ambrose had a saw-mill, and one operated by Hiram Williamson farther up that brook have also been discontinued. The business of distilling liquor was formerly largely carried on, but lately this industry has had no place in the township.

At Neff's Mills a store was opened about 1817 by Thomas Read and William Kirk, and since that time stores have almost continually been maintained there by Benjamin Hartman, William McClure and Isaac Neff, John Watt, John R. Hunter, Samuel D. Myton, R. Myton & Son, George W. Johnston, Bigler Myton, and the present B. B. Miller. Neff's Mills post-office, kept there, was established with the name of West Barree, and Isaac Neff was the postmaster; the present postmaster is Henry Neff. A daily mail is supplied by the stage line from Petersburg to McAlevy's Fort.

At the Mills the mechanics' trades have been carried on by John Thompson, William Maffitt, Jackson Maffitt, and others, and for many years George Gray carried on a tannery, which has fallen into disuse. A fourth of a mile from the Mills James McMurtrie opened an inn, probably as early as 1825, in a small building which yet stands in the locality. This public-house became widely known as the "Green Tree Inn," from its having a tree of that foliage painted on its sign. In front of the house also stood a large pine-tree, which may have aided to fix that appellation upon the locality. The genial hospitality of the landlord gave the inn a large patronage, which caused the house to be enlarged from time to time until it was one of the largest country taverns in the county. About 1843, James McMurtrie died, and his daughter Martha took charge of the house, and after keeping it a number of years was succeeded by Alexander McMurtrie. Since 1876 the house has been a private residence.

Near this inn William Moore laid out the village of Mooresville, 1845, which contained, in 1881, about a dozen buildings, and had a population of fifty inhabitants. It has a very pleasant location, six and a half miles from Petersburg, on the outskirts of one of the finest groves in the county. The first lot was bought and improved by John Thompson, soon after the village was laid out, and a blacksmith-shop built thereon, in which he carried on his trade until about ten years before his death, which occurred in 1868. In 1840 he was elected justice of the peace, and discharged the duties of that office twenty-six years. His son, James F., became his successor, both as a justice of the peace and village smith. A fellow-mechanic was Jacob Snyder, who carried on the wagon-maker's trade until 1862, when he entered the army, where he died. Of the large number of children, Harper Snyder entered the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Cassville, and improved his talents so well that he became a lawyer of note in Indiana. Among other mechanics have been Fletcher Henderson, wagon-maker, and John Miller, saddler.

John Nelson put up the second house at Mooresville, opposite the Thompson corner, where he carried on the tailor's trade, and, about 1848 opened the first store in the village, but the first regular store was opened about 1855, by Robert Cunningham and John Hewitt. In that building Joseph Oburn has successfully merchandised a number of years, his predecessors being David Forshew, K. J. Myton, and James F. Thompson. In other buildings goods have been sold by Rebecca Myton and John Miller.

Several miles west from Mooresville is the hamlet of Fairfield, formerly called Wilsontown, from the fact that William Wilson was the original land-owner, and sold the lots which constitute the hamlet. In 1881 there were about forty inhabitants. The name of Fairfield was given to the place by a German named Hollenslaber, who kept an inn by that name. Prior to that time William Wilson was the keeper of a public-house. In 1842, Joseph Thompson kept a public-house, and among the subsequent landlords have been Alexander Johnston, William Bell, Samuel Troutwine, James Bell, James Long, Henry Quinn, and Jared Johnston. Since 1842, William Quinn has here carried on the shoemaker's trade, while Adam Hallman was a pioneer blacksmith. The ordinary mechanic trades are here carried on, several shops being maintained.

James Clayton was the first to merchandise at this point, and Samuel Troutwine was for many years in trade, being succeeded in 1881 by S. L. Stryker. In this building is kept the Cottage post-office, which was established about 1844, for the accommodation of the people living in the locality of Shaver's Creek bridge, Miles Lewis being the first postmaster. At that time he was a store-keeper at the bridge, where John Walker established a mercantile business about 1835. He was followed by William Walker, and later merchants were Henry Davis and Benjamin Hartman. Cottage post-office was removed to Fairfield about 1861.

At Fairfield Dr. S. T. Hill, a son of the Rev. Samuel Hill, followed the practice of medicine from 1852 till his death in May, 1879. Dr. W. F. Wilson was the next practitioner, and since the spring of 1881 Dr. George C. Borst. The latter was born in West in 1854, and graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1872. Prior to his location here he practiced at Smyrna, Del., Mount Union, and Franklinville. At Mooresville, Dr. Richard Johnston was a practitioner prior to his removal to Manor Hill.

Shaver's Creek Grange, No. 353, was organized at Mooresville in September, 1874, with thirty charter members, and Thomas Bell as the first Master. In 1881 the membership of the grange was twenty-five, and the principal officers were Mordecai Henry, M.; Henry McCrum, O.; Henry Lightner, Sec.; and Reed McCrum, Treas. The grange owns a hall formed out of the old school building at Mooresville, which has been neatly fitted up.

Educational and Religious.—The public school

building at Mooresville was erected in 1858 for the use of the Mooresville Academy. It is a two-story frame, very handsomely located, and was built by the community, under the direction of Patrick Gettis. In it an academical school was successfully maintained several years under the principalship of the Rev. Richard Curran, Professors Osborne, Wilson, Thompson, McLain, and others. For some time the house was vacant, when it became the property of the township. In 1881, West had six school-houses, in which ninety-eight male and one hundred and twenty-five female pupils were educated at a cost of eighty-eight cents per month for each pupil.

Since the adoption of the common-school system the following have been the school directors, elected each year:

1835, Henry Lightner, James Stewart; 1836, Isaac Neff, Robert Cresswell; 1837, no returns; 1838, S. M. Green, Samuel Thompson; 1839, no return; 1840, John Walker, Benjamin Brubaker, Robert Hooper; 1841, no returns; 1842, Joseph M. Stevens, Joseph Thompson; 1843, John Beyer, John Henderson; 1844, John Rung, John Cunningham; 1845, George Borst, Robert Armstrong; 1846, William Moore, John P. Stewart; 1847, A. Cresswell, Henry Davis; 1848, John C. Wilson, Benjamin Corbin; 1849, Matthew Stevens, John Henry; 1850, Abraham Renner, John Steel; 1851, Jonathan R. Wilson, Philip Kemp; 1852, James Curry, Solomon Stever, John Foster; 1853, Robert B. Wilson, Bernard Lorenz, John Hewitt, Jacob Shively, William McClure; 1854, William Montgomery, John Graffius, Gilbert Horning; 1855, William Moore, Mordecai Henry, Henry Wilson, John B. Frazier, Benjamin K. Neff; 1856, James McGuire, Benjamin Neff; 1857, Daniel Barrick, Jacob Longanecker; 1858, John Rung, John H. Neff; 1859, no returns; 1860, John Cunningham, Isaac M. Neff, Abraham Renner; 1861, Miles Lewis, Henry Orlady; 1862, James Scott, John Neff; 1863, James McGuire, John C. Wilson; 1864, Henry Orlady, Stephen Miller; 1865, Daniel Gregory, Andrew Myton; 1866, B. K. Neff, George Porter; 1867, J. C. Walker, Robert Wilson; 1868, John B. Myton, T. P. Love, William Livingston; 1869, John M. Oaks, James Porter; 1870–71, John Neff, J. D. Johnston; 1872, R. M. Hewitt, D. Sheasley; 1873, J. Wilson, T. W. Montgomery; 1874, Andrew Myton, William Quinn; 1875, G. M. Cresswell, G. P. Wakefield; 1876, G. W. Wilson, John W. Foster; 1877, Joseph Duff, William Quinn; 1878, B. K. Neff, James Wilson; 1879, Henry Lightner, John B. Myton, Albert Myton, Henry Davis, Jr.; 1880, John D. Johnston, John H. Neff; 1881, John M. Johnston, D. B. Miller.

Mooresville Methodist Episcopal Church.—In this locality the first Methodist meetings were held in the old log school-house below Neff's Mills, where Jacob Gruber and others were among the pioneer preachers. The early members belonged to the Crownover, Myton, Gregory, Wilson, and Foster families. In seasonable weather meetings were frequently held in the grove near Mooresville. In 1854 the Mooresville Church was built and dedicated in the early part of the winter of that year. It is a fine brick house, forty by fifty feet, and is valued at two thousand dollars. In 1881 the controlling trustees were J. Reed McCrum, Henry Lightner, John N. Johnston, Joseph Oburn, James F. Thompson, Harrison Snyder, Robert Moore, James Stewart, and D. B. Miller. Mooresville is a part of Manor Hill Circuit, and has had its ministerial service from that source. The pastor in 1881 was the Rev. John W. Olewine, residing in the parsonage at Manor Hill. The Mooresville congregation numbers about one hundred members, and the Sunday-school maintained in the church had eighty attendants, and Joseph Oburn for superintendent.

The grove alluded to above became the property of the Mooresville Camp-Meeting Association in 1875. The association is composed of members from Petersburg, Ennisville, and Manor Hill Circuits, who were organized for this purpose by the Rev. W. A. Clippinger, at that time in charge of Manor Hill Circuit. The grounds contain seven acres of beautiful woodland, the trees being chiefly large white-oaks. The improvements consist of thirty-five two-story shingle-roofed tents, each twelve by twenty-two feet, a boarding-tent twenty by fifty feet, with an attached cook-house and other necessary buildings. The camp-meetings of the association have been held with a yearly increasing interest since the summer of 1875, and have given this old-time custom a warm place in the hearts of the people of Shaver's Creek Valley.

The Bethel Presbyterian Church.—For the convenience of such members of the Shaver's Creek Church at Manor Hill as resided in the lower part of the valley, a house of worship was built at Shaver's Creek bridge some time about 1850, where meetings were statedly held by the pastors of the home church, the place being regarded as a preaching station. This arrangement continued a few years, when a separate organization, called the Cottage Presbyterian Church, was formed, which, however, owing to unfortunate dissensions, soon ceased to have an existence. Of the members who had constituted that body and others was formed the present Bethel congregation of Presbyterians, Nov. 27, 1866. Adam Lightner and Robert Wilson, Jr., were chosen the first ruling elders, and the membership belonged to the Allison, Brown, Borst, Davis, Hamilton, Hallman, Hamer, Henry, Hill, Livingston, Lightner, Randolph, Rudy, Stewart, Wilson, Wilters, Wall, and other families. In 1881 the congregation numbered sixty members, and the ruling elders were Adam Lightner, J. C. Hamilton, and B. F. Brown. James Stewart and Michael Weyer were elders during intermediate periods. The Rev. R. Lewis McCune became the stated supply of the congregation until Aug. 6, 1868, when he was installed the pastor. This relation was dissolved in May, 1870, and the year following the Rev. John C. Wilhelm became the stated supply and pastor in 1872, remaining until the formation of the Petersburg congregation in October, 1876. Since that time the congregation has been supplied by the Revs. J. C. Wilhelm, W. W. Campbell, G. W. Chappell, John McKean, and McKnight Williamson. John D. Johnston is the superintendent of a Sunday-school held in this building which has forty members. Bethel meeting-house is a frame, forty by sixty feet, and cost about twelve hundred dollars. The trustees in 1881 were Solomon Hamer, Henry Davis, Sr., and Mordecai Henry.

In the same neighborhood a number of members of the German Reformed Church built a small meet-

ing-house, many years ago, on a lot of ground deeded by Henry Lightner to Hiram Williamson and the Rev. S. H. Reid. The members worshiping there belonged to the Water Street charge, but the meetings were discontinued about the time of the breaking out of the late war, and after a time the building became the property of Solomon Hamer, and later of Henry Davis, who removed it. Among the German Reformed members were the Hiram Williamson, John H. Neff, Henry Neff, James Shively, and a few other families, some of which removed from the township.

Shaver's Creek Baptist Church was organized Dec. 15, 1833, with members as follows: Christopher Irvine, Elizabeth Irvine, Samuel Fleming, Isaac Davis, Margaret Davis, Thomas Williams, Jane Williams, William Darrah, John McDonald, Thomas Humphrey, Margaret Darrah, Jane Espey, Richard Humphrey, and Naomi McDonald. Christopher Irvine became the first deacon, and in 1881, George Bilger served in that capacity. Since the church was organized about one hundred persons have been baptized, and the present membership is nearly one-fourth of that number. The meeting-house yet in use near Fairfield was built in 1838. It is a small frame building, showing the wear of time.

Prior to the organization of the church by the Rev. Richard Proudfoot, Rev. Thomas E. Thomas occasionally preached in that locality. The pastorates have been as follows: 1837–40, Rev. David Williams; 1842, Rev. W. B. Bingham; 1843, Rev. W. M. Jones; 1847, Rev. D. W. Hunter; 1848, A. A. Anderson; 1851–52, Rev. J. B. Williams; 1859, Rev. George W. English; 1860–64, Rev. W. B. Purdy; 1866–67, Rev. J. T. Plowman; 1868–78, Rev. J. D. Thomas; and since 1879 the Rev. W. P. Hile.

CHAPTER LXI.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Porter is almost entirely south of the Juniata. The latter is northeast of Porter; east is Oneida, south Walker and a small part of Blair County, west Morris township, separated from Porter by Tussey's Mountain. That natural feature and the Juniata give the township irregular bounds, but the general shape is that of an equilateral triangle. In the eastern part Warrior's Ridge occupies about one-fifth of the area of Porter. The sides of this mountain are generally sterile, but a part of the top is of the nature of a plateau, having a fertile soil. In other parts are bodies of sandstone, bare, and usually arranged in clusters. The elements have worn some of these into grotesque shapes, which from a fancied resemblance to that object are called Pulpit Rocks. As natural curiosities they attract considerable attention. In the southern part of Porter is Lytle's Knob, a spur of Tussey's Mountain, which looms to such a height that it is most conspicuous in the landscape. Both it and Tussey's Mountain took their names from early settlers. Along the base of the latter the surface is somewhat broken and the soil thin. Along the streams are rich lands, and extending southward from the Frankstown Juniata, through the interior of the township, is Hart's Log Valley, a small but attractive vale, having limestone lands and containing a number of fine farms. It is a continuation of the celebrated Woodcock Valley, which joins in on the south. Much of the soil of Porter rests upon a limestone base, and with proper cultivation is remarkably fertile. There are many highly-improved farms, and the township ranks among the first in the county agriculturally. Iron ore abounds in the hills, and on Warrior's Ridge are large deposits of excellent fire-clay. The Frankstown Branch of the Juniata enters Porter through a pass in Tussey's Mountain, about two miles south of the gap through which flows the Little Juniata. The locality through which the former enters is widely known as Water Street, from the fact that the first settlers found an easy road through the mountains along its beach. The stream, after flowing eastward for about three miles, turns abruptly to the north to its point of confluence. It has several good water-powers, and furnished the supply for the Pennsylvania Canal, which was constructed through its valley. The Little Juniata also affords several good mill-seats, but the volume of the stream is less than that of the former. The minor streams of the township are fed by numerous springs, and several of them yield limited power.

The Pioneers.—The first white man in Porter of whom any account has been preserved was John Hart, a German, whose occupation was trading with the Indians. Some time before 1750 he established a trading-post where the borough of Alexandria now is, hewing down a very large tree, into the trunk of which he cut notches so shaped as to form troughs to feed his horses and other animals.[1] From this circumstance the place was called Hart's Log, and the name was afterwards applied to the valley in which the log lay, and is yet borne by it and a stream in the township. Hart made no improvements, and left as soon as the whites began coming in. He maintained friendly relations with the Indians, but on at least one occasion believed that their savage natures would overcome their friendship for him. It appears that some Indians passed down the river on a marauding expedition, and knowing Hart went to his cabin, but he was away from home. They laid a tomahawk, painted red, on his log alongside of a small piece of

[1] Joshua Elder, in a deposition taken May 27, 1795, states that he made a survey of the Hart's Log tract June 6, 1768, for John Gemmill, and that he "well remembers to see the log which was Troughed or dug out at the time he made the survey, where it was said the old Indian Trader, John Hart, usually fed and salted his horses."

slate-stone, on which were marked rude hieroglyphics, described as follows: "An Indian with a bundle on his back, over whose head were seven strokes, and whose belt was filled with scalps. In front of him was the sun rising, and behind him was the moon." On Hart's return to his cabin he readily deciphered the inscription. The red hatchet and the scalps told him that they meant murder, but having laid the former down there they would spare him. The bundle meant plunder; the rising sun showed the direction in which they went; the strokes the number of warriors in the party; and the moon signified that they would return at night. Notwithstanding the assurance of the Indians that they had no designs on his life, Hart had but little desire to meet Indians who were on the war-path. So he scratched on the reverse side the outline of a heart, and laid by the side of it a pipe, which meant that "Hart smokes the pipe of peace." He then left to avoid the Indians. On his return, the next day, he found the Indians had passed the night at his place, leaving there a number of pewter mugs and platters, which they had vainly tried to mould into bullets, and failing had cast them aside in disgust. It was afterwards learned that they had pillaged the house of a Dunkard, from which they stole the articles, the inmates fortunately fleeing when they heard of the approach of the Indians.[1]

Among the settlers in what is now Porter as early as 1772 were Charles Caldwell, on the Juniata, where was a crossing or ford in the river, known as "Charles' Fording." Farther south lived Robert Caldwell and John Tussey. On the north side of the Frankstown Branch lived John Bell, William Travis, James Dean, Moses Donaldson, and Thomas Johnston. On the opposite side of the same stream lived Peter Graffius and John Mitchell. A little later John Spencer, a man by the name of Lytle, and others by the name of Bowers and Williams also became settlers of Hart's Log Valley. Lytle lived on the present Lewis Knode place, where a rude fort was erected in the troublous times of the Revolution for protection against Indian attack. It was built of heavy logs, and was provided with a number of loop-holes, from which the settlers could fire without exposing themselves to their wily foe. It was never attacked by the Indians, but its presence undoubtedly gave the settlers the desired security. After the war John Williams occupied that place, Lytle removing to other parts. The fort was built about 1777, and its location at Lytle's place was the subject of some contention and bitter dissatisfaction of one of the settlers, Moses Donaldson. When the site was under discussion some of the settlers urged the location of the fort on the Frankstown branch, where Donaldson lived, on the present Hatfield place, while others, and it seems the majority, favored Lytle's place, probably because it would better accommodate the settlers of Woodcock Valley. It appears that Donaldson had no friendly feelings for Lytle, and when it was decided to build the fort there he vowed that he would not seek its protection, but go to Standing Stone instead. This foolish resolution cost him the life of his wife and two children, as we shall see in the events which follow. Until the spring of 1778 he lived unmolested on his farm, but the Indian alarms becoming so frequent, he removed his family to Standing Stone, and remained there until the fright was over. Some time in June he returned to his farm to make his hay, and on the 11th of that month the presence of Indians was noted near the mouth of Shaver's Creek by a girl hunting her cows. Five warriors were seen, who acted as if they were the advance of a large party, and when the news was reported consternation seized upon the settlers, who fled to the forts with all haste.

The same evening a convoy of canoes, loaded with lead from the Sinking Valley mines, in charge of a party of soldiers, landed at Anderson's, who were prevailed upon to remain a few days until the alarm was over, which they consented to do. The same afternoon Donaldson was warned of the presence of these Indians, and urged to accompany some of the settlers on their way to the fort at Lytle's. He positively refused to do that, but at once began to make preparations to go to Standing Stone, and putting his family in a canoe, proceeded down the river. When he arrived at the mouth of Shaver's Creek, the presence of the soldiers in that neighborhood no doubt dispelled his fears, and he tied his canoe to the root of a tree, while he and his oldest son, a lad ten years of age, went to Anderson's house to transact some business, leaving his wife and two children in the canoe. In the course of half an hour the boy returned to the canoe, but when he came in sight he saw the Indians taking out his mother and the children. He ran to an inn near by, where were the soldiers, and told them what he had seen, but they would not credit the story. Then he hastened to Anderson's and told his father, who hurried to the canoe to find the story only too true. His wife and children had been taken captive almost within sight of the party of twelve soldiers at the tavern, who, having seen no Indians, concluded to have a holiday, and had drank to excess, so that they were not in condition to follow the Indians when Donaldson told them the distressing story. But early the next morning the soldiers and settlers pursued the fleeing savages without discovering a trace of their course until towards evening, when they found the bonnet of one of the children northwest from the mouth of the creek, which indicated the direction the Indians had taken, and that they had then already crossed Tussey's Mountain. Although a diligent search was maintained for a number of days, no trace of the unfortunate woman and children could be found, nor was there anything known of their fate until a few years later. While Thomas Johnston and Peter

[1] Jones' Juniata Valley.

Crum were hunting in the Spruce Creek Valley, several miles above its mouth, they came upon a camp of friendly Indians, where an old Indian woman was engaged in boiling maple-sugar. She told them that she had been wanting to see some white people, as she had something to tell them. She then led the way to some human skeletons a half-mile farther up the valley, which proved to be those of a woman and two children. The news was conveyed to Donaldson, who buried the skeletons in the graveyard at the mouth of Shaver's Creek. A new difficulty arose at this point. The Eaton woman and children who had been taken from Brady township and carried in this direction had not yet been found, and it was thought by some that these might be their skeletons. The matter was settled by a weaver of the neighborhood, who testified that a piece of cloth found near the remains belonged to a dress he had woven for Mrs. Donaldson.[1] The Indians probably feared that the soldiers would pursue them, and had cruelly put their victims to death so they could better make their escape. Although hostile Indians subsequently passed through the township alarming the settlers, no depredations occurred. In the course of a few years Moses Donaldson removed from Porter, his farm becoming the property of William Stewart. The son who was with his father when the other children were carried away was named William. He became a tanner, and lived to be an old man, dying at Lock Haven.

In Hart's Log Valley, John Tussey was one of the early settlers. He had three children, sons named David and John and a daughter Mary, who married Samuel Anderson and removed to Indiana County. David Tussey settled in Morris township, on the present Samuel C. Tussey place, where he died. John, the youngest son, married Martha Fleming, of Jackson township. He was one of the pioneer schoolteachers. He died in Porter township in 1873 at the age of eighty-four years. He was the father of David F. Tussey, living near Alexandria, and James S., who removed to Kansas in 1858.

John Spencer, a native of Ireland, came to Porter when a young man, some time before the Revolution. In that struggle he held the rank of major. His place of residence was just below the village of Alexandria, where he died about 1820. His oldest sons were John and William (twins). The former removed to Ohio in 1805, and was in command of a company in the war of 1812. William also removed to Ohio in 1816, while Robert removed in 1824. One of the daughters married Samuel Noble, who lived on the tract of land where is now the city of Altoona. Another daughter married John Agle, a hatter of Alexandria, who removed to Ohio, and yet another daughter became the wife of William McElroy, of the Barree Forge neighborhood. Martha Spencer became the wife of Jeremiah Cunningham, a son of Robert Cunningham, an early settler. He lived in Shaver's Creek Valley, where his wife died. They were the parents of David Cunningham, of Porter, born in 1801, and of Mrs. George Wilson, of Alexandria. For his second wife he was married to Eleanor Bowers, and reared four children,—daughters married to William Robb, of Porter, and John Robb, of Walker; the sons were Hugh and Robert Cunningham, living in Hart's Log Valley.

The Hugh Cunningham place was improved by John and Mary Bowers, natives of Ireland, who were among the first settlers of Porter. John Bowers died about 1780, and was buried in the old Canan graveyard. The Widow Bowers died about 1816. Besides the daughter who married Jeremiah Cunningham, another married into the Tussey family. The sons of Hugh and James died in Porter, and John removed to Tennessee. Below the Bowers place lived the Lytle on whose farm the fort was built. There John Williams lived from about the close of the Revolution until his death in 1804. The family removed about 1824. Here is now the L. H. Knode farm. Farther down the stream, on the present Sprankle farm, lived John Canan, one of the most enterprising citizens in the county in his day. He owned large tracts of land, and was engaged in numerous business enterprises. Col. John Canan became a citizen of Williamsburg in the latter part of his life, but at his death was buried in the Canan graveyard, on the farm belonging to his brother Henry, and which is now the property of Collins Hamer. His death occurred about 1832. His oldest son, Moses, commanded a company in the war of 1812, and as an attorney-at-law died in Ebensburg. Other sons, James, John, Henry, Robert, and Samuel, the youngest born in 1801, removed from the township at an early day. The daughters married James Gray, the founder of Graysport, now Spruce Creek, and the Rev. William McIlvain; the latter had for her second husband Thomas Jackson, son of George Jackson, of Logan township. Henry Canan, the colonel's brother, died about 1833. He had sons named Moses, John, and James, the latter living in Centre County; daughters married Joel Isenberg, Alexander Anderson, William Moore, and William Templeton. On the Stryker place, opposite Alexandria, lived Charles and Bettie Caldwell, early settlers, owning large tracts of land on the flats of the river. They died on that farm and were buried in the Hart's Log graveyard, the former about 1800, the latter some twelve years later. One of their sons, David, lived on the Allen place, where he died about 1816. His daughters married David Allen and Enoch Isenberg. Other sons of Charles Caldwell were Charles, who lived on the homestead which afterwards became the property of Nicholas Isenberg, Caldwell removing from the township. Robert Caldwell, another son, after living a number of years on the Piper place, also removed. Maj. David Caldwell, a cousin of the above, was mar-

[1] Jones' Juniata Valley.

ried to Rebecca Dean, of Morris, and lived on the Little Juniata, below Barree Forge. The descendants of this family became prominent in the history of the county, as will be seen from the following sketch:

THE CALDWELL FAMILY.—Robert and Charles Caldwell, brothers, were born in the County Derry, Ireland, of Scotch parentage. After arriving at manhood they emigrated to America, and for a time resided near Greencastle, Pa. In the summer of 1754 they left Greencastle to explore the upper Juniata Valley. They took the Tuscarora path, by the way of Burnt Cabins, Shade Gap, Black Log, Croghan's Fort (then a mere stockade), Jack's Narrows, and Standing Stone, and selected spots for homes for themselves and their families in what is now Porter township.

After constructing rude log huts they returned, and in the spring following (1755), with their families and all their worldly effects on pack-horses, made their way to their new homes, in what is now called Hart's Log Valley, and remained there unmolested until 1778, when the Indian troubles began.

Robert settled on the Little Juniata, near where the Barree Iron-Works were afterwards built. The land then taken by him extended along the south side of the river from Barree Station to the farm now owned by Samuel Neff's heirs.

Charles settled on the south side of the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata, opposite where the town of Alexandria now stands.

There were no white women west of Aughwick at the time Robert and Charles brought their families to Hart's Log Valley. They were undoubtedly the first white settlers in the Juniata Valley west of Aughwick, or Fort Shirley, as it was afterwards called. Other white men, it is true, Indian traders and hunters, had, for the purpose of plying their vocations, preceded them, but the Caldwells were the first white men who with their families maintained a continuous residence in the valley west of Jack's Narrows, and tradition says that the first white child born in that portion of the county was a Caldwell.

The brothers and their families lived on the most friendly terms with the Indians until the Revolutionary war broke out, when the latter, instigated by the Tories, began to murder and plunder the settlers. Then these brothers became the sworn and determined foes of the "redskins," as the hostile natives were then termed, and were active participants in the struggle then inaugurated for the supremacy of the white race in the valley. The struggle was one that "tried men's souls," and did not fully end until near the close of the Revolution. Many and severe were the trials and privations to which they were subjected, owing to their isolated position. But, however, being courageous and ever alert, were equal to the emergencies of the times. In defense of their homes and families they braved all dangers, and had the proud satisfaction of living to see the red man banished from the valley, independence secured, and themselves and their families living in peace and quiet in the homes they so gallantly defended.

These men by their courage and kindness won the esteem of the natives who dwelt in their vicinity, and who for years were their only neighbors. They were always warned by some of these natives when danger from incursions of unfriendly Indians into the valley was imminent, and were therefore enabled to provide against impending peril and arrange for the protection of themselves and their families. They only forted once during the Indian troubles, and then for a short time only at the earnest solicitation of Logan, a chief among the Indians of the Juniata Valley, who in the dusk of the evening came to the house of Charles, and told Mrs. Caldwell, her husband being absent at the time, that the family must go to the fort at once, as the Kittanning Indians were on the war-path, and on a certain day would overrun the whole valley and plunder and murder all the white settlers found therein. With tears in his eyes he begged her to go at once, and not to tell who gave her warning; that the hostile Indians would kill him if they knew that he had told them of their plans. Mrs. Caldwell sent word to Robert's family, and commenced preparing for immediate departure. On the arrival of her husband, they at once started with their families and their stock for the fort, and were safely housed there when, on the day named by Logan, the war-whoop of the Kittanning Indians resounded through the valley, and plunder, rapine, and murder was the order of the day, and many of the settlers who had not sought safety in the forts of the valley were massacred and their homes pillaged and burned. This raid only lasted a short time, and after the Indians departed the families left the fort, and returning to their homes remained there, frequently in great danger, but they stood by their homes and firesides, and successfully defended them during the remaining years of the Indian troubles.

The wives of Robert and Charles were, like their husbands, hardy, brave, and determined, and were well fitted for frontier life and the exigencies of the times in which they lived.

On one occasion, soon after these families settled in Hart's Log Valley, in the fall of 1755 or 1756, Mrs. Charles Caldwell, having been engaged in outdoor work during the day, found, on going to prepare the frugal evening meal for the family, that the fire had "gone out," and that there was not a bit of punk or flint with which to "strike a light." Matches were unknown, the Juniata River between her and her nearest neighbor, Robert Caldwell's, three miles distant, and no canoe at hand, her husband having used it to carry himself over in the morning, and had left it on the other side to use on his return home in the evening. She found herself in a "fix," as she termed it, but not discouraged, notwithstanding the

shades of night were approaching, resolved that she would not await the arrival of her husband, but would have fire if she had to "wade" for it, and with her to resolve was to do. She waded the river and went to Robert's house, procured a burning brand and some live coals, which she carried to her home, thus relighting the fire on her own hearthstone. This incident of her life, with many others, she related to her grandnephew, David Caldwell, of Blair County, shortly before her decease in 1821. The Caldwells were stanch Presbyterians, and among the principal subscribers to a fund for the erection of the first church, or meeting-house, as it was called at that date, 1786. The church stood on the site of what is known as the Hart's Log graveyard, about one mile north of Alexandria. (See sketch of "The Hart's Log Church.")

CHARLES CALDWELL died in the spring of 1799, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, who died in 1821, and three sons, I. David, II. Robert, III. Charles, and three daughters, IV. Elizabeth, V. Ann, and VI. Jean, surviving him.

I. DAVID, called by his neighbors *Capt.* David, to distinguish him from his cousin, *Maj.* David, married Jane ——, who died in 1831. He resided on the land devised to him by his father, being a part of the old homestead farm, until his death in 1818. He was a man of note in the valley, and in 1797 was elected one of a board of trustees for the Hart's Log Church. Their children were three daughters,—VII. Sarah; VIII. Ann; IX. Elizabeth.

VII. Sarah married Enoch Isenberg, who died in 1853. She continued to reside on a part of the farm devised to her father, and by him devised to her, until her decease in 1876. She had no children.

VIII. Ann died unmarried. Her niece, Sarah Jane Allen (12), now owns the portion of the Charles Caldwell farm which became Ann's in the division made thereof by the sisters under their father's will.

IX. Elizabeth, youngest daughter, married David Allen, Nov. 26, 1812. She died, leaving her husband and three children to survive her, viz.: 10, James; 11, Ellen, who married —— Dewalt; and 12, Sarah Jane. Mr. Allen continued to reside on the farm inherited by his wife from her father until his decease. Their children still own and occupy their mother's portion of the old Caldwell homestead.

XII. Sarah Jane is still living, unmarried, and owns and occupies her Aunt Ann's portion of the Caldwell patrimonial acres.

III. Charles married Isabella Stitt, June 9, 1795, and afterwards moved to the western part of the State.

IV. Elizabeth married John Spencer, Jan. 20, 1801, and afterwards removed to Ohio.

ROBERT CALDWELL died in the fall of 1799, and his ashes repose in the old Hart's Log graveyard, near Alexandria. He left at his decease three sons, viz.: I. David; II. William; and III. Samuel; and five daughters, viz.: IV. Margaret; V. Jane; VI. Isabella; VII. Margery; and VIII. Mary; and by his last will, dated Sept. 8, 1790, admitted to probate by the register of wills at Huntingdon, Pa., on the 19th day of October, 1799, he devised his lands, by lines run and settled in his lifetime, to his three sons.

To David (I.), the eldest son, he gave the central portion, whereon he resided at the time of his decease.

To William (II.), his second son, he gave lower division, now owned by Miles S. Davis.

To Samuel (III.), his youngest son, he gave the upper division.

His daughters were all married at the time of his decease, and having been provided for during his lifetime they were severally named in the will, and each given a pecuniary legacy of ten shillings current money of the State.

I. David, his eldest son, was born May 8, 1762, and died April 28, 1813. He married Rebecca, a daughter of Matthew Dean, of Canoe Valley, Jan. 13, 1789. She was one of the four children of Matthew Dean who were in the corn-field with him at the time his wife and the rest of his family were murdered by the Indians in 1780, and who, with their father, fled to Lytle's Fort. Mrs. Caldwell was born March 13, 1770, and died about 1834.

He was a major in the Pennsylvania State militia, and commonly called Maj. David, and was an active participant in public affairs of that date. He at an early age became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was, on the 26th day of September, A.D. 1787, at a meeting of the Hart's Log congregation, selected one of a committee of three (the other members thereof being John Thorlton and David Stewart), as stated in the records of the congregation, still extant, and in the custody of Presbyterian Church at Alexandria, "to direct the private expenses of the congregation," and continued to act in that capacity until 1797, when a board of trustees, under a charter, or act of incorporation, that year secured, were elected for that purpose, and was in May, 1796, elected an elder of the said congregation. His children were: 10, Robert; 11, Robert; 12, John; 13, Samuel; 14, Betsey; 15, Matthew; 16, Margaret; 17, David; 18, Rebecca; 19, William; 20, John; 21, Mary Ann.

XI. Robert was born Sept. 9, 1790, and spent his whole life in the Juniata Valley. During the war of 1812 was a private soldier in Capt. Canan's company. He died in Franklin township, Huntingdon Co., leaving to survive him two sons and three daughters.

22. David, the eldest son, now resides at Freedom Iron-Works, in Mifflin County.

23. Samuel now resides in or near Altoona, Blair Co.

24. Rebecca married Joseph B. Gifford, and is now a resident of Hollidaysburg, Pa. She has several children living.

25. Emeline, who married —— Kantner (since deceased), now resides in Altoona. She has several children now living.

26. Margaret, youngest daughter, married George Merryman, and now resides at Bald Eagle, Snyder township, Blair Co.

XIII. Samuel was born on his father's farm, in Porter (then Huntingdon) township, Nov. 27, 1793, and married, first, Mary, eldest daughter of Israel Cryder, on the 16th day of May, A.D. 1826.

Shortly after his marriage he removed to Water Street, and there erected an axe-factory, and carried on the same successfully until 1842, when he quit the business and removed to Franklin township to engage in the manufacture of blooms at Elizabeth Forge No. 2. In that business, by reason of the great depression in the iron trade which prevailed from 1844 to 1846, he was unsuccessful, and in 1847, he having on the 15th of May, 1845, been appointed by John Laporte, surveyor-general of the State, deputy surveyor for the county of Huntingdon, removed to Huntingdon, and continued to reside there until the spring of 1852, when he removed to his farm in Cromwell township.

He was an earnest, energetic citizen, and was prominently identified with the business interests of the county, and with the military system of the times in which he lived. His axe-factory was the first erected within the limits of the county, and for many years it supplied the valley of the Juniata, as well as the counties of Clearfield, Cambria, Indiana, and Westmoreland, with axes and other edge tools. He was a captain of volunteers as early as 1821, was elected and commissiond major of the Second Battalion, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania militia, March 23, 1826, and after nine years' service as major was elected, and in 1835 commissioned brigade inspector of Second Brigade, Tenth Division, and served as such until 1842. His brigade included the enrolled militia of Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Clearfield Counties.

In 1835 he was appointed and commissioned by Governor Wolf a justice of the peace for the county of Huntingdon. He died on the 1st day of May, A.D. 1857, on his farm in Cromwell township, and was buried in the burying-ground connected with the Presbyterian Church of Shade Gap, leaving to survive him a widow, Mariah, his second wife, and seven children, three of whom were by Mary Cryder, his first wife, who died on the 17th of April, 1835, and is buried in the old Hart's Log graveyard, near Alexandria, viz.: David (27), Israel Cryder (28), and Hannah Mary (29), and four of whom were by Mariah Oatman, his second wife and widow, whom he married at Water Street, viz.: William Calvin (30), Rebecca Elizabeth (31), Letitia, Mariah (32), and Samuel Dean (33). Mariah, his widow, died at Shade Gap, and is buried there by the side of her husband.

XXVII. David was born at Water Street, was elected prothonotary of the county in the fall of 1857, and is now a resident of the borough of Huntingdon, and a practicing attorney in the several courts of the county, and of the several counties composing the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, of which it is a part.

XXVIII. Israel C. was born at Water Street, and married Rebecca Riddle, of Scotch Valley, and now resides in Philadelphia, and is engaged in the wholesale notion trade. He has two sons, John Riddle (34) and Samuel Horace (35). John R. resides in Dysart, Iowa, and S. Horace in Cambria County.

XXIX. Hannah M. married Nathaniel L. Tabler, of Grundy County, Ill., and now resides there. She was born at Water Street, and has three children—Ellen (36), Rebecca (37), and Mary (38)—living.

XXX. William C. was born at Water Street, and died at Tyrone, Pa., on the 16th day of November, 1880, unmarried, and is buried at Shade Gap.

XXXI. Rebecca E. was born at Water Street, and died unmarried, and is buried at Shade Gap.

XXXII. Letitia M. was born in Franklin township, and married A. W. Green, of Tyrone, Blair Co., where she now resides. Her family consists of two sons and two daughters.

XXXIII. Samuel Dean, youngest son, was born in Huntingdon. He married, and now resides in Washington City, D. C.

XIV. Elizabeth, called Betsey in the family Bible, was born on her father's farm, in what is now Porter township, May 4, 1796, and was married to William Johnston, of Shaver's Creek, March 3, 1814. Both she and her husband died many years ago, leaving surviving them a large family of children, viz.:

52, William Bruce Johnston, of Spruce Creek.

53, David, of Benton, Marion County, Mo.

54, James, of Mount Carrol, Carrol County, Ill.

55, Thomas, of Kingston, Caldwell County, Mo.

56, Samuel, of Kingston, Caldwell County, Mo.

57, John D., who died in 1881 in Shaver's Creek Valley.

58, Elizabeth married July 4, 1849, George Borst, of Shaver's Creek Valley, who died in 1858. She died July 12, 1880, leaving two children, Mollie E. (59) and George C. (60), to survive her.

61, Sarah, who is unmarried, and is now a resident of Altoona, Pa.

62, Mary Ann, who married Joseph Robison, of Frankstown township, Blair Co. She died November, 1881, leaving three children,—James (63), Charlotte (64), Estelle (65).

66, Rebecca, who married Robert Caldwell, of Beaver County, Pa., and removed there many years ago, and now resides near Beaver Falls, and has nine children living,—Harriett (67), Elizabeth (68), (Minor), Sarah (69), (McCulloch), Minerva (70), (Hall), Samuel (71), William (72), James (73), Calvin (74), who lives in Oregon; Robert (75), who lives in Altoona.

XVI. Margaret, born Oct. 31, 1800, married —— Lytle, of Alexandria, Pa. She was born on her father's farm, in what is now Porter township, and died without issue, and is buried in the old Hart's Log graveyard.

XVII. David Caldwell was born on his father's

farm, March 21, 1803, and learned the tanning trade with John Scott, of Alexandria, after which he went to Williamsburg, and there married Sarah Martin, and some time afterwards removed to Frankstown, where he resided and carried on the tanning business until 1839, when he purchased an establishment from David Barrick, in Gaysport, Blair Co., and removed there, where he still resides. He has all his life been prominently identified with public affairs, and has faithfully and acceptably served in many public positions, among which may be mentioned those of county commissioner and associate judge. Only two of his numerous family of children are now living, John and Fannie, and they reside with him.

His wife Sarah died about March, 1881.

39, *Rebecca*, his eldest daughter, married Judge John Dean, and afterwards died without issue.

40, Ellen, his fourth daughter, married J. F. Freauff, afterwards died, leaving issue, two children, only one of whom is now living, a son named David, who now with his father resides in Denver, Col.

41, *Mary*, and 42, *Matilda*, both died unmarried.

XVIII. Rebecca, born March 2, 1805, married Elias Hoover, and removed to Williamsburg, Blair Co. She and her husband are both buried there. Four daughters and one son survive them, viz.:

76, David, who married a Miss Leuffer, and now resides in New Florence, Westmoreland County, Pa.

77, Margaretta married James Roller, and resides in Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa.

78, Elizabeth married John Dean, of Woodberry township, Blair Co.

79, Cecelia married —— Osburn, of New Florence, Pa., and now resides in Johnstown, Pa.

80, Kate, who is unmarried and who resides with her sister, Mrs. James Roller, in Williamsburg, Pa.

Robert (10), born Sept. 20, 1789, died in infancy.

John (12), born Sept. 1, 1792, died in infancy.

Matthew (15), born July 1, 1798, died June 14, 1813.

John (20), born Oct. 17, 1809, died young.

Mary Ann (21), born March 19, 1812, died young.

XIX. William was born on his father's farm, in what is now Porter township, Aug. 29, 1807. He on arriving at manhood learned the tanning trade, and afterwards married, Jan. 8, 1835, Martha Lloyd, a daughter of Thomas Lloyd, once sheriff of the county, and settled near Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., where he carried on the tanning business until his death. His wife is also dead. His family at the time of his decease consisted of five sons and three daughters, viz.: 43, David T.; 44, James; 45, John; 46, Thomas; 47, Robert; 48, William; 49, Catharine; 50, Jane; and 51, Martha.

XLIII. David T. married a Miss Cunningham, and resides in Tyrone, Pa.

James, John (45), and Thomas (46), died unmarried.

XLVII. Robert married and removed to Hamilton, Canada, where he now resides.

XLVIII. William is unmarried, and now resides in Dakota Territory.

XLIX. Catherine married a Mr. Budd, and now resides in East Tyrone.

L. Jane married a Mr. Clausen, and now resides in East Tyrone.

LI. Martha married a Mr. Butler, and now resides in Erie.

II. William, born Aug. 20, 1765, sold his portion of the lands bequeathed to him by his father to Thomas McIlroy, about the year 1807, and in the spring of 1808 with his family emigrated to the Pickaway Plains, Ohio, and settled there on a farm near Circleville. The farm then settled is owned by his only surviving child, John, who has resided thereon all his life. John was born on his father's farm, in the Juniata Valley, on the 5th day of February, 1800; was about eight years old when his father removed to Ohio and settled where he now resides. He is yet a hale and hearty man, a devout Methodist, and is esteemed one of the fathers in church in which he worships. Although nearly eighty-three years old, he still looks after the working of his fine farm, and is well posted in the current events of the day. He raised a large family, all of whom have set up for themselves, and he finds himself just where he started more than fifty years ago,—only himself and wife, she being thirteen years his junior in age, constitute his present family.

III. Samuel, the youngest son, sold his portion of the patrimonial acres to his brother David, and removed to Beaver County, Pa. He married Elizabeth Dean, daughter of Matthew Dean, of Canoe Valley, Nov. 28, 1797. Two granddaughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore and Mrs. Connelly, reside in Vanport, Beaver Co.

IV. Margaret, eldest daughter, married a Mr. Thorlton, with whom she removed to Knox County, Tenn., where she died in 1807, her husband, one son, two daughters, Margery and Polly, surviving her. Her husband also died there on the 18th of April, 1808.

V. Jane married James Thompson, and removed to Knox County, Tenn., and was residing there in 1808.

VI. Isabella, born Nov. 20, 1758, married Thomas Coalman, and died in this county. Some of her descendants still reside in the county. James C. and John P. Watson, of Walker township, and Wilson B. Watson, of Huntingdon, are grandsons of Isabella. The latter has in his possession a small Bible, presented by David Caldwell to his sister Isabella, printed in London in 1698. This book, in a fine state of preservation, contains entries of the births and marriages of some of the older members of the family.

VII. Margery married George Wilson. She died in the winter of 1838–39. She retained her mental vigor to the last, and was fond of relating reminis-

cences of her early life among the Indians of the Juniata Valley. Quite a number of her descendants reside in West, Barree, and Jackson townships. George Wilson, a son, married a daughter of James and sister of William, James, John, and Joseph Reed, of Shaver's Creek Valley, and died, leaving a son George W. and two daughters.

VIII. Mary, married James Wilson, and died in 1808.

One of the early settlers of Porter was Jacob Laird, who had a son named William, who was born on the old Laird place, March 14, 1779, and lived on that farm until his death, March 27, 1852. When but a child his father died, and William was reared in the family of his uncle, Samuel Isop, who lived on the same tract of land. Laird was married to Ann Drennan in 1799, and had after her death a second wife, rearing in all fifteen children. Of these, Robert A., one of the foremost citizens of the township, yet resides on the homestead. Other sons, John and William, died in Porter; Osborn in Franklin; Samuel C. in Tyrone; Thomas, David, and James removed to the West; and John S. to Bell's Mills. John Roe was a neighbor of Samuel Isop's, coming to Porter after the Revolution. He had a son John, who removed to the West, and by a second wife a son named Stephen Decatur, for many years a resident of the township.

John, son of Thomas Whittaker, one of the early settlers of Huntingdon, subsequently became a resident of Porter township, carrying on several distilleries near Alexandria. His son John lived at Huntingdon; George at Alexandria; Thomas at Whittaker's Mills, and in the eastern part of the township, where now reside his sons, John, William, Thomas; Daniel, the youngest son, moved to Missouri; while his daughters became the wives of John Colestock, Jacob Fockler, and John Graffius. John Whittaker was one of the old-time gentlemen, and long retained the peculiar costume of the colonial times, wearing knee-breeches and powdered wigs or cues, and was one of the most enterprising men of his time.

THE HUYETT FAMILY.—Col. John Huyett was born in Porter township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Oct. 9, 1808. His grandfather, Louis Huyett, emigrated from France and settled in Washington County, Md. John Huyett, Sr., father of the colonel, came in 1795 to "Hart's Log Valley," when eighteen years of age, to take possession of the lands, then comparatively a wilderness, which his father had purchased for him, and which were deeded to Louis Huyett from William and Thomas Penn. He cleared out portions of his extensive lands and built a log cabin where "Stone Hall" now stands, and close by the large and beautiful spring that all through the long years since has never ceased to pour forth in abundance its cold sweet waters.

About the year 1797, Mr. Huyett married Miss Elizabeth Grove, who, with her brother, Jacob Grove, had recently come from Lancaster County, Pa., and to the cabin by the spring brought his bride of seventeen summers. Their home, though so humble, soon came to be a favorite resort for young and old. From Maryland many young cavaliers and joyous maidens came in parties on horseback, up through what they used to call the "Backwoods of Pennsylvania," ostensibly for sport and to visit friends in Huntingdon County, but often more truly, perhaps, to look out homes for themselves, when for them "the time of wooing over, they should wedded be."

The Huyett home was the cynosure for these happy travelers, and it is told that the cabin, such was its capacity, never overflowed.

In 1812, "Stone Hall" was built, and here Mr. and Mrs. Huyett lived until they died, he in 1833, she in 1845. Within its great old kitchen, spacious halls, and delightful shades grew up seven happy children to manhood and womanhood, four of them, Mary, Jacob, William, and John, crossed now to the other side; three of them, Susan, Catharine, and Joseph, spared yet to come on occasional pilgrimages, joyful or sad, to the old home, until for them too the evening shadows fall and the journey ends.

On the death of his father, "Stone Hall" and its lands became the possession of Col. Huyett, and with the exception of three years—1851–53—passed at Neff's mills, West township, he always lived at the "Stone Hall." He received the education afforded by the common schools of the day, but the colonel was always a great reader, and had "picked up" an education which enabled him to intelligently fill any position in life which he would accept. With the exception of the three years already mentioned, during which time he leased the farm, the colonel worked it himself. During the time he lived in West township he was employed as contractor in the construction of railroads. He was interested in the ownership of steam saw-mills, situated on the Racetown Branch of the Juniata River and at Fostoria (the first steam saw-mills in the county), supplying in large quantities timber and lumber for the canal and railroads. These enterprises did not always prove a success financially; on the contrary, he was a heavy loser thereby.

His last venture in the building of railroads was on the West Pennsylvania, now a division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The firm of Huyett & Seeds were among the heaviest contractors. The original company becoming involved and unable to pay, the contractors were heavy losers, the colonel losing over eighty thousand dollars in that undertaking. This retired him again to private life on the farm. He was always progressive. He was the first to introduce grain-reapers into this part of the State, about the year 1847. Reapers were then in their primitive state, requiring four horses to draw them, going always at a full trot to do good work, and farmers coming from

ten to twenty miles to see the wonderful machine. He was the pioneer in this section in the way of manufacturing syrup from Chinese sugar-cane, or sorghum. During the latter years of his life he was experimenting on the production of sugar from the cane, and had finally succeeded in producing a very fine article of sugar. Had he lived he doubtless would have entered largely into the manufacture of sugar from corn and cane, and so added a new feature to the agricultural interest in this section of country.

In politics the colonel was identified first with the Whig party, but united with the Republican party at its organization, and to the end of his life was one of its most active supporters. He has filled various town offices, and was at one time the candidate of his party for the lower house of the State Legislature.

He married Nov. 25, 1834, Anna C., daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Keller) Harnish. Mrs. Huyett was born in Morris township, Huntingdon Co., Jan. 8, 1817. Her grandfather, Christian Harnish, was one of the early settlers of Morris township. Her father and mother were natives of Huntingdon County, and lived and died in Morris township.

To the colonel and Mrs. Huyett were born children as follows: Samuel Lewis, born Nov. 12, 1836. During the years 1849–51, attended school at Williamsport, Pa.; 1853–56, served as book-keeper for Huyett & Seeds, then railroad contractors. In August, 1861, entered the army as captain of Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; resigned December, 1862. During the last four years of the service was consecutively captain of Companies M, F, and A, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. An item worthy of note in this connection is that during the whole four years of cavalry service "Toby," a fine black horse from his father's farm, was his inseparable companion. This noble animal carried his master through many a hot skirmish and heavy engagement, traversing thousands of miles through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. His bones lie bleaching on the bayous of the lower Mississippi. After the war the captain, with four companies of the regiment, was retained in government service in Texas. Returned home in the latter part of 1866. Subsequently married Vanetta L. Russell. Has one child, Paul Burton. He is now in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona.

Caroline, born March 17, 1838. Her first husband, Reuben Oakes; now the wife of William A. Whittaker, a native of Porter township (farmer). Children, Mary A. and William (deceased) by her first husband; Frederick A., Wilbur Huyett, Mabel Clare (deceased), and Ralph R. by the last marriage.

William H., born Feb. 14, 1839; died Feb. 21, 1839.

Elizabeth H., born Dec. 30, 1840, wife of Rev. A. C. Geary, a minister of the Reformed Church, now located at Keedysville, Washington Co., Md.; one child, Anna Bessie (deceased).

Susan, born Oct. 22, 1844, wife of Dr. J. A. Rohrer, living at Hollidaysburg, Pa. Children, Frank A. (deceased), Fanny H., Carrie Maud, Harry (deceased), May, Ralph, and Anna B.

Mary, born Nov. 28, 1845; died Dec. 11, 1845.

Frances N., born Aug. 5, 1847, wife of Benjamin F. Beck, a farmer living in Chewsville, Washington Co., Md. Children, Carrie H., Maud (deceased), Alice M., and Anna E.

Winfield Scott, born April 27, 1849; married Laura E. Neff. Children, Charles A., Harry A. (deceased), and Mary. Winfield Scott Huyett is owner of "Stone Hall" and the home farm.

Alice M., born July 1, 1853, wife of Jacob C. Neff, a farmer in Porter township. Children, Blanche H. and Mabel H.

John S., born Feb. 2, 1857, married Lydia M. Stryker; one child, William S., farmer, owning and occupying a part of the old farm adjoining the "Stone Hall" place.

Wilbur R., born April 3, 1864, living with his mother at Alexandria.

Col. Huyett was for many years a member of the orders of Freemasons and Odd-Fellows.

He was a natural mechanic, and it is said of him he could manufacture almost any tool or mechanical device which he found occasion to use.

He possessed many qualities of mind and heart that greatly endeared him to his fellow-men. He was generous and hospitable, ever willing to help a friend in need; the poor especially turned to him not in vain. He was eminently social, and was a delightful companion. He was all his life passionately fond of music, was a sweet singer, and played well on the violin. His violin seemed a solace to him; his attachment for it was touching. Often rising in the morning before his family, he spent an hour in playing the tunes of the olden time. During his last illness, and while a great sufferer, he called for his favorite instrument, but after drawing the bow feebly for a few times he laid it aside, as it proved, forever.

His last days, though days of suffering, were peaceful. In the bosom of his family, fondly cherished and tenderly waited on, his reason and memory unclouded, he saw the end draw near and feared it not. To his pastor, family, and friends he frequently expressed his entire trust in Jesus Christ as his complete Saviour. To his physician, who on the last day of his life announced to him he had but a few hours longer to suffer, he said, "I am ready." Calmly and sweetly he breathed his last on Sunday morning at seven o'clock, March 12, 1882, aged seventy-three years, five months, and three days. His body was laid to rest where the dust of his kindred is gathered, in the Hart's Log Valley Cemetery, Tuesday, March 14, 1882.

George Buchanan was also one of Porter's early citizens. He was the father of Dr. John A. Buchanan, a physician at Alexandria from about the beginning of the village until his death in the fall of 1824.

JOHN HUYETT.

Matthew, another son, was a silversmith at the same place.

THE GRAFFIUS FAMILY.—1. *Martin Nicholas Graffius* was born 2d of May, 1722; died the 20th of May, 1790.

2. *Nicholas*, b. April 17, 1746.
3. *Peter*, b. April 19, 1749.
4. *Rebecca*, b. April 18, 1751.
5. *John*, b. Feb. 24, 1754.
6. *Abraham*, b. Aug. 22, 1756.
7. *Mary*, b. March 18, 1759.
8. *Elizabeth*, b. Aug. 29, 1762; died Oct. 18, 1789.
9. *Catharine*, b. Oct. 23, 1765.
10. *Martin*, b. Nov. 10, 1767.
11. *Jacob*, b. Feb. 21, 1770.

II.—*Nicholas*, m. Elizabeth Coryell at York. Their children were:

12. *Jacob*, who moved to Ohio.
13. *Martin*, m. Margaret Maguire.
14. *Abraham*, m. Miss Gray, and moved to Ohio.
15. *Catharine*, m. George Fockler, of Huntingdon.
16. *Mary*, m. Robert Cresswell.
17. *Margaret*, m. John Nelson.
17*a*. *Elizabeth*, m. Jacob Smith.
18. *Susan*, m. Hiram Williamson.
19. *Hettie*, m. Jacob Rudy.
20. *Charlotte*, b. Jan. 31, 1794; m. Samuel Miller.
21. *Lydia*, m. James Johnston.

On the 6th of September, 1770, Peter *Crafis* and Nicholas *Crafis* entered into an agreement with James Patterson, by which they agreed to purchase from him a tract of 227½ acres of land lying on the south-east side of the Juniata, above the mouth of the Little Juniata, then in Barree township, Cumberland Co., now Porter township, Huntingdon Co. In the assessment of Barree township for 1774,—

Nicholas *Crawphes* is charged with 70 acres of land, 1 horse, and 1 cow.

Peter *Crawphes* is charged with 70 acres of land, 1 horse, and 1 cow.

In the assessment for 1776,—

Nicholas *Craff* is charged with 70 acres of land, 15 acres improved, 2 horses, and 1 cow.

Peter *Craff* is charged with 70 acres of land, 15 acres improved, 1 horse, and 1 cow.

On the 6th of December, 1778, Mary Patterson conveyed the land by deed to Peter *Crafis* and Nicholas *Crafis*. Nicholas *Crafish* and Elizabeth, his wife, by deed dated Jan. 10, 1785, conveyed his interest in this land to David Musselman, of Lancaster County, and soon thereafter settled on Shaver's Creek.

III. *Peter's* children were:

22. *Israel*, b. Dec. 2, 1790.
23. *Peter*, lived with Henry Clymenhawk, in Warrior's Mark.
24. *Betsey*, m. Jacob Hoover.
25. *Catharine*, m. Philip Shultz, of Huntingdon.
26. *Mary*, m. Samuel Thompson.
27. *Susanna*, m. John Wilson.

IV. *Rebecca*, m. Henry Miller at York, and moved to Huntingdon in April, 1791. Their children were:

28. *Jacob*, a well-known citizen, born in York, Aug. 8, 1786; m. Harriet Elliott.
29. *Henry*, m. Ann Miller.
30. *Elizabeth*, m. Rev. Frederick Haas.
31. *John*, m. Mrs. Ward.
32. *Benjamin*, m. Elizabeth Allison.

V. *John*, m. a sister of his brother Nicholas' wife in York. They resided on Raystown Branch, in Lincoln township. He died Jan. 1, 1826. Their children were:

33. *John*.
34. *Daniel*.
35. *Jacob*.
36. *Abraham*.
37. *Betsey*, m. Christian Schontz.
38. —— m. Henry Beaver.
39. *Eve*, m. Henry Zimmerman.
40. *Margaret*, m. Joseph McCormick.

VI. *Abraham*, m. a Miss Rothrock in York, and removed about 1811 to Williamsport. Their children were:

41. *Jacob*.
42. *Daniel*.
43. *Joseph*.
44. *William*.
45. *George*.
46. —— m. Joel B. Anthony.
47. —— m. Esquire Updegraff.
48. —— m. Robert Moore.

VII. *Mary*, m. Thomas Weston, and lived in Warrior's Mark. Their children were:

49. *William*.
50. *Thomas*, m. Widow Porter.
51. *Elijah*.
52. *Abraham*.
53. —— m. —— Tipton.

IX. *Catharine*, m. Michael Africa in York County, and settled in Huntingdon in 1791. Their children were:

54. *Catharine*, b. July 2, 1790; m. James Osburn.
55. *Daniel*, b. March 19, 1794; m. Elizabeth Isabella Simpson.
56. *Margaret*, b. Oct. 5, 1796; m. David Snare.
57. *Mary*, b. Sept. 20, 1798; m. Peter Nail. No children.
58. *Catharine*, b. Jan. 14, 1801; m. John Isenberg.
59. *John*, b. May 18, 1803; d. unmarried.

X. *Martin*, m. Eve Weller. He was a tinner by trade, and was the first mechanic of that branch in Huntingdon. He died Oct. 9, 1846.

Their children were:

60. *Jacob*, b. April 23, 1799; m. Margaret Glazier; resided in Martinsburg.
61. *John*, b. May 19, 1801; m. Mary Whittaker; resided in Birmingham.
62. *Joseph*, b. April 16, 1803.

63. *Catharine*, b. Jan. 11, 1805; m. William Duden.

64. *Mary*, b. June 15, 1807.

65. *Daniel*, b. Nov. 7, 1811.

66. *Samuel*, b. Jan. 18, 1814; died, unmarried, in Huntingdon.

67. *Margaret*, b. Nov. 4, 1816; unmarried; resides with her brother in Huntingdon.

68. *Benjamin*, b. Aug. 25, 1819; m. Mary, daughter of John Whittaker, now deceased. He owns and resides at the old homestead, No. 407 Penn Street, Huntingdon.

XI. *Jacob* settled on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. A grandson, Joseph, resides in Lock Haven.

XXII. *Israel*, like his Uncle Martin, was a tinner, and carried on the business in Alexandria many years. He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 178, and after his death the family presented the apron and collar worn by him to Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300. He died Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879, having attained the age of eighty-nine years.

XVII. *Margaret*, m. John Nelson. Their sons were John, who died in Logan township; Nicholas, James A., and Daniel, who reside in Mercer County.

Peter Swoope, a hatter by trade, came from the vicinity of Hagerstown and settled in Huntingdon before 1790. He also opened a store there. He had two daughters, who married Daniel Huyett, of Maryland, and S. S. Wharton, of Huntingdon. The sons were John, who became an iron-master in Bedford County; he was the father of Henry J. Swoope, of Huntingdon. Samuel, the second son, lived at Martinsburg. Henry, the third son, was an iron-master, living in Woodberry until his death, about 1840; he was the father of John N. and H. W. Swoope, of Porter. Peter Swoope, the fourth son, was a merchant at Huntingdon. Dr. William Swoope, the youngest son, died in Porter township, and was the father of H. B. Swoope.

NEFF FAMILY.—Benjamin Neff was born in Porter township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Sept. 13, 1816, the eldest of nine children of Andrew and Elizabeth (Grove) Neff. The family on both the father's and mother's side are of German descent. Upon emigrating from Germany they first settled in Lancaster County, Pa. His grandfather, John Neff, with a younger brother, Jacob, moved from Lancaster County with their families and settled in what is now the township of Logan; John on the place now owned by W. W. Stryker, who married a Miss Morton, a great-grandchild of the former. Jacob settled on a place on the Juniata River now owned and occupied by his grandson, Benjamin K. Neff. John Neff had children as follows: John, Andrew, Nancy, Daniel, Jacob, Isaac, and Henry. Of these, John was born in Lancaster County, all the rest in Huntingdon County. All were married, raised families, settled in the vicinity of Alexandria and Petersburg, and died there.

Nancy, the only daughter, married Henry Swoope for her first husband, whose children are still residents of Porter township. John Neff helped all his children to a farm.

Andrew Neff, father of Benjamin, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Magdalene Grove. After marriage he moved on to a farm situated on the Juniata River, in Porter township, where all his children were born. These were Benjamin, Andrew G., Jacob, Eliza, John G., Mary, Daniel G., David G., and Henry G.

Andrew Neff, the father, was born Aug. 20, 1787; died Jan. 18, 1833. His wife, Elizabeth, was born June 20, 1796; died April 26, 1866. Both were members of the Mennonite Church.

Andrew G. Neff, a farmer, living in Porter township, married Ann Frank; children, Jacob, Martin H., Laura, Milton H., and Mary (deceased).

Jacob Neff, a farmer, living on the homestead farm, married Susan Frank, sister of the former; children, Samuel and Frank.

Eliza is wife of Samuel Hatfield, a farmer and manufacturer of iron and fire-clay in Porter township; children, John N., Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, and Benjamin.

John G. died at the age of nine years.

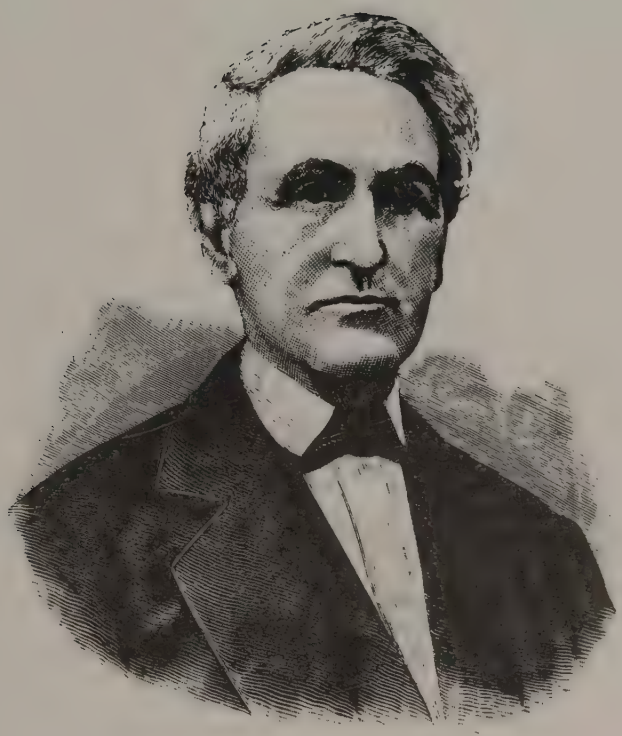
Mary, wife of Dr. Martin Orlady, a practicing physician, located at McConnellstown; children, Henry (deceased), Elizabeth, Laura, Lambert, Alice, and Benjamin.

Daniel G. Neff, a farmer in Porter township, married Susan, daughter of John Neff; children, Andrew C., Clara, Elmer, Benjamin, and Walker.

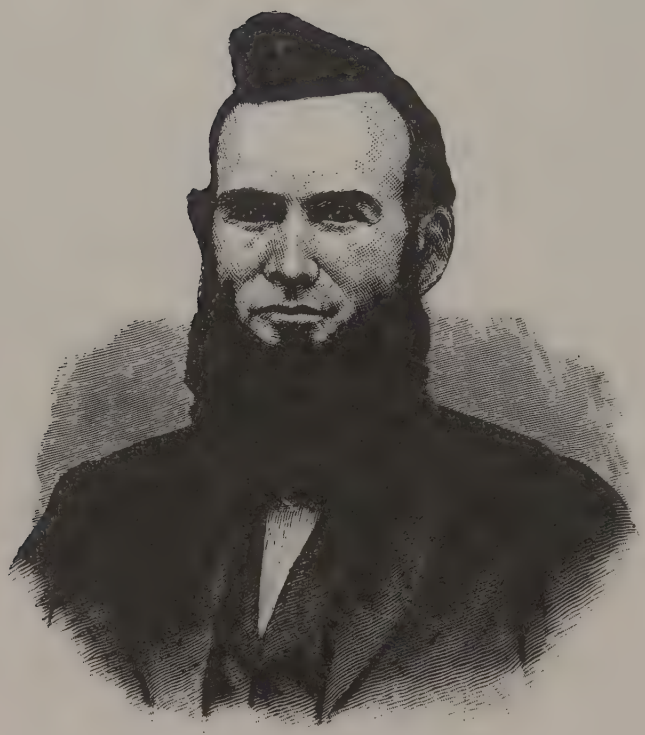
David G. Neff is deceased. He married Mary Jane Knode; children, Lambert, Alice, Lewis, and Calvin.

Henry G. Neff, a farmer in Porter township, married Fanny Sprankle; children, Howard L., Grace, George, Lottie, Harry, Samuel and John (twins), and Fanny (deceased).

His father died when Benjamin was seventeen years old, and being the eldest child, the responsibility of carrying on the farm and looking after the younger children devolved largely upon him, and his brothers and sisters have always looked up to him more in the light of a father than brother. He has always lived in the house where he was born, and is the owner of that portion of the homestead farm upon which is situated the homestead buildings. He never married. In politics first a Whig, then Republican, with which party he has been identified since its organization. Would never accept any official position. He is regarded one of the most thorough and successful farmers in Porter township. He has always commanded the highest respect and esteem of the entire community in which he has spent his life. It is a remark frequently heard by the writer that "Uncle Ben"—a name by which he is familiarly known—"has not an enemy in the world." Just and honorable in all his business relations, it may be truly said of him, "His word is as good as his bond."



BENJAMIN NEFF.



SAMUEL NEFF.

Though not given to overmuch talk, when he does speak he has something to say worth listening to. In the social circle "Uncle Ben" is always a most welcome member. He has been a member of the Reformed Church at Alexandria for upwards of forty, and an elder for the last fifteen, years.

Samuel Neff was born in the township of West (now Logan), Huntingdon Co., Pa., July 18, 1826, son of John and Margaret Neff. His father was the eldest son of John Neff, one of the early settlers of Huntingdon County. He received the education afforded by the common schools of that period. When twenty-one years of age he moved on to that part of the homestead farm now owned and occupied by his youngest brother, Henry A. Neff. He built the brick house on the place, and carried on the farm for two years. He then moved on to the Israel Crider farm in Porter township, purchased for him by his father. At first, before marriage, his sister Margaret, and subsequently a family by the name of Colvenslaugh, kept house for him. With the exception of the house, which was built by Mr. Crider, most of the improvements, including the large and fine barn, were made by Mr. Neff.

He married, Feb. 23, 1858, Lizzie A., daughter of Richard and Sarah Cunningham. Mrs. Neff was born in Jackson township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Dec. 16, 1839. Her family were among the early settlers of Jackson township.

Mr. Neff lived on the Crider farm all his married life, and died at his home, Nov. 10, 1875, and was buried in the Neff graveyard near Petersburg.

In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Alexandria for many years, and exemplified in his life in a marked degree those qualities which characterize a Christian gentleman. He commanded the respect and esteem of the whole community in which he spent his life, and was sincerely mourned when death called him to his reward.

To Mr. and Mrs. Neff were born children as follows: John R., born Nov. 25, 1858; Milton C., born April 27, 1860; Allie May, born May 11, 1863, died March 9, 1864; Minnie O., born Feb. 8, 1865 (a student at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary); Mary Elizabeth, born April 21, 1867, died Dec. 26, 1868. John R., the eldest son, since nine years of age has been a cripple, not being able to get about without the aid of crutch and cane since 1872. In the fall of 1882 a friend of his mother, Mrs. James Miller, of Tower Hill, Shelby Co., Ill., for eight years an invalid, confined to her bed, was restored to health by the "prayer of faith," and the young man became impressed with its importance as applied to his own case. On the 27th of December, 1882, he wrote to Miss Carrie F. Judd, leader of "faith meetings," and editress of the monthly *Trumpeter of Faith*, and requested prayers, and if it were the Lord's will he should be healed, to *set the time* when it should be done. The time fixed by her was January 4th, 8 P.M. On that occasion quite a large number of neighbors and friends were invited in, and at the precise time the young man, for the first time in fourteen years, without the aid of crutch and cane, walked about the room, passing from friend to friend and receiving their congratulations. Though not able at the time we write to walk without some assistance, he has thrown aside, as he says, forever crutch and cane, and is firm in "faith" of an ultimate full and complete recovery.

Milton C. carries on the farm.

John Lefford, a German "redemptioner," after working out his time for William Smith, D.D., of Philadelphia, was brought by him to Huntingdon, where he lived a few years, then moved to Porter, living last in the "Loop." His three daughters married Daniel Isenberg, Enoch Isenberg, and Peter Piper, all of Porter. The sons were John, who lived and died above Alexandria; William S., the second son, lived in the "Loop," where Adam, the third son, born in 1800, yet resides; Joseph, the fourth son, lived and died in Walker township.

John Piper, from Adams County, came to Porter at a later day, and settled on one of the original Caldwell farms, where he died in May, 1873, at the age of ninety years. He had four sons,—John, born in 1799, yet living at Alexandria; Daniel, who was a tanner at Huntingdon; Peter lived on the farm until his death; and Jacob died in 1840. The daughters married John Isenberg, Joseph Isenberg, James McClure, Jacob Hewitt, and Hugh Dunn. The Isenberg brothers,—John, Gabriel, Henry, Nicholas, and Enoch,—came from Frederick County, Md., from about 1800 till 1810. Nicholas lived on the present Stryker place, opposite Alexandria, and was the father of sons named Enoch, Joel, John, Benjamin, and William, all deceased. John, the first named, removed to Indiana. Enoch settled on part of the old Caldwell place, where he died without issue. Henry Isenberg lived in the village; Gabriel in the "Loop," on the Flenner place, until his death. He had sons named George, Henry (father of Samuel, Daniel, and Joseph), Abraham, yet living in Penn at the age of eighty-four years (father of Joseph and Frank Isenberg, of Huntingdon, and Solomon, of Penn township); Samuel, who died on the homestead; and Enoch, yet living on Warrior's Ridge, the father of Benjamin Isenberg, of the same locality. The Isenbergs are one of the largest families in the county, having members living in a number of townships.

George Sprankle was an early settler in Morris, where he reared sons named George, Peter, Samuel, and Michael. Samuel became a citizen of Porter, and was the father of George W. Sprankle, living near the Juniata Iron-Works; Michael yet occupies the old Sprankle homestead in Morris; Peter married a daughter of Michael Bridenbaugh, and settled in the "Loop," dying on the farm now owned by his

son Peter. The oldest son, George, is the proprietor of the Canan mills, in Porter, and Michael lives in Logan.

Thomas Hamer, a native of Lancaster County, came about the beginning of the present century, and settled on the farm now owned by Maj. John Zentmyer, in the southern part of Porter, where he reared nine sons. Of these, George lived at McConnellstown; Jacob removed to the West; Collins lived and died on the Henry Canan farm, where now resides his son Collins; Thomas lived on Shaver's Creek Valley, where his son Thomas yet resides; Moses was a citizen of Walker; William lived at Alexandria, and was drowned while fishing in 1829; and Samuel, the youngest, aged seventy-six years, is yet a resident of that village; Solomon, the next to the youngest, was a miller, and died at Phillipsburg.

The McClure family originated in New Jersey, from which State members removed to Wilkesbarre. From that place came Andrew McClure, at the age of nineteen years, to make a home in Porter. He married Sophia Shively, and reared three sons and three daughters, namely, William, who married Mary Neff, and resides in Logan, one of the foremost farmers and business men in the county; David, who removed to Mercer County; Dr. Henry, who died at Johnstown; and daughters who married Philip Bauslough, of Hollidaysburg, James Kinkead, of Yellow Springs, and James Hileman, of Frankstown. Three brothers of Andrew McClure became citizens of Porter,—James, who died at Water Street; John, killed at Alexandria in 1831; and David, a twin-brother, who resided south of Barree Forge. A sister of the McClure brothers, the widow Elizabeth Van Vleet, became a resident of Alexandria in 1816. She was the mother of Mrs. Joanna Albright, one of the oldest citizens of that borough.

Where is now Alexandria lived two young Scotchmen, Matthew Neal and Hugh Glover, who kept a small store, where the principal commodity sold was whiskey. As a natural consequence, the patrons often became combative and indulged in numerous free fights, from which fact the locality was called Battle Swamp. John Gemmill very early succeeded to the ownership of the lands on that side of the river, but died before the close of the century. His widow, Elizabeth, subsequently laid out the town of Alexandria. She lived in a small brick house near the canal-lock at that point until her death in 1823. Her son Zachariah was killed by the kick of a horse about 1812, and who was the father of Zachariah Gemmill, who was drowned near Philadelphia; Dr. Jacob M. and John Gemmill were his other sons. One of the daughters married Nicholas Cresswell. John, a son of Elizabeth Gemmill, became a resident of Chester County, while her daughter Ann became the wife of Thomas H. Stewart, who came to Alexandria in 1803 and died there in 1831. He was the father of sons named John G. (yet living in the village), Thomas H., Robert, Dr. Zachariah G., George H., and William B., and had daughters who married Rev. James Thompson, Charles Woolverton, and the Rev. Shaver. Another daughter of Elizabeth Gemmill married into the McLain family of Williamsburg.

John Walker was one of the first settlers at Alexandria, being an inn-keeper and an active business man. His sons, John and William, both removed. Daughters were married to David Stewart, of Coleraine, and John Canan and Alexander McCormick, and Catharine and Elizabeth died unmarried, highly esteemed.

Thomas Porter, an Irishman, after marrying a daughter of Charles Montgomery, one of the earliest settlers of the upper Spruce Creek Valley, came to Alexandria before 1800 and built a house near the public square, in which he died about 1803, leaving a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter, Elizabeth. After a few years the Widow Porter married Dr. William Jackson, of Alexandria, whose residence was in the house where now lives William S. Walker, which is one of the oldest buildings in the village. By this marriage there were two children,—Dr. Robert M. S. Jackson, who died while medical director of the Army of the Tennessee; and Rosanna, who became the wife of John Gemmill, of Alexandria, and whose daughters married Dr. Campbell and the Rev. Samuel Milliken, of Philadelphia.

The oldest of Thomas Porter's sons, John, was born at Alexandria, Sept. 9, 1797, and died at that place March 24, 1881. He was one of the oldest citizens of the county at the time of his death, and in the prime of his life was a very active business man. The brick mansion he built at Alexandria in 1824 is yet one of the best buildings in the place. He was married to Maria Bucher, who survives him, and reared eight children,—Thomas Conrad, a professor in Lafayette College; George B. and John M., living at Alexandria; Charles Howard, at Hollidaysburg; Mary became the wife of Samuel Milliken, of Hollidaysburg; Clara, of Dr. S. T. Charlton, of Harrisburg; Anna, of George W. Lyon, of Pennsylvania Furnace; and Eleanor, of A. S. Landis, of Hollidaysburg.

Charles Porter, the youngest brother of the above, was married to Anna Dorotha Bucher, and lived at Alexandria until his death, Oct. 3, 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was the father of sons named John B., Alfred, and Calvin, all residents of the township; and of daughters who became the wives of Rev. Hugh Hervey and Joshua Stevenson.

THE CRYDER FAMILY.—Michael Cryder, a miller by trade, moved with his family from near Lancaster to the town of Huntingdon in the fall of the year 1771, and in 1772 obtained from the proprietaries a warrant for the land about two miles above the town of Huntingdon, including the water-power of the Juniata River, and commenced the erection of a

grist- and saw-mill thereon, which in due time were in running order. Beginning with 1778, the hardships of frontier life were augmented by the treachery of Tories who were active in stirring up strife between the Indians and the patriots, or "rebels against King George," as the Tories were pleased to call them. Some of these Tories manifested great enmity towards Mr. Cryder and his sons on account of their patriotic sentiments, and marked them for their special vengeance "when Howe would overrun Pennsylvania and subdue the rebellion," as they designated the great struggle then going on with the mother-country for independence.

One morning during the dark days of the Revolution, when the hope of the brave band of heroes battling for independence along the Atlantic slope had almost expired, Israel, one of Mr. Cryder's sons, on going to the mill to start the machinery, found on the front door the inscription mentioned on page 26, "This mill belongs to Gen. Howe." Neither fear of personal danger nor apprehension of loss or destruction of his property caused Mr. Cryder for a moment to withhold his support from or to doubt the ultimate success of the American cause.

When Michael Cryder came to the valley of the Juniata he possessed some capital, and by his enterprise in business and the exercise of good judgment in taking up lands, he soon became possessed of considerable real estate and came to be regarded as a man of wealth. He was appointed a deputy commissary for the Continental army. At this time the united colonies had little else than "Continental money" with which to pay the soldiers or procure supplies for the army, and this money became practically worthless, so that Mr. Cryder, bent upon doing his full duty, pledged his personal credit to obtain the much-desired provisions and forage, and when the war ended he found himself heavily indebted, and the Continental treasury so nearly bankrupt as to afford him no relief. This heavy debt, the price of his patriotism, would have disheartened most ordinary men, but he persevered, and by thrifty and careful management of his business, and the sale of the greater part of his lands, paid off all his obligations, and in the year 1796, with his wife and family (except his sons Israel and Daniel), consisting of five sons, Henry, John, Emanuel, Jacob, and David, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Susan, removed to the valley of the Scioto, Ohio, and there began the battle of life anew.

He settled a large tract of river-bottom land near Chillicothe, where he died in 1816, leaving his large family amply provided for, and was buried near Hopetown, Ross Co. A large portion of the lands then taken up by him is now owned and occupied by his descendants. Some of them, inheriting the spirit of adventure which permeated the great soul of their ancestor, wended their several ways still farther west, and are now to be found scattered over the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and California.

Michael Cryder was a man of strong religious convictions, and as an exhorter or local preacher of the Methodist persuasion was in the habit of expounding the word of God to the early settlers of the Juniata Valley, and continued to do the same for the settlers of the Scioto after his removal there. He was a man of great muscular power, massive frame and iron constitution, courageous, daring, and capable of great physical endurance. His sons, like their father, were all powerfully-built men, none of them being under six feet in height, and all muscular in proportion to their stature, and, like him, were courageous and daring, fond of adventure, and consequently well fitted to battle with the ever-changing vicissitudes, hardships, and perils of border life, and by their intelligence, courage, daring, and indomitable wills did much to encourage the early settlers in maintaining and defending their homes and firesides, against the machinations of the Tories and wiles of the treacherous savages surrounding them, during the frequent incursions made by them into the valley for plunder and massacre during the dark days of our Revolutionary struggle. He was not only a successful and daring frontiersmen, brave, hardy, and alert in defense of his home and property, but was also an enterprising business man, as is attested by the fact that he was the first man to successfully navigate the falls of the Susquehanna. For an account of this perilous voyage down the Juniata and Susquehanna to Baltimore, see page 31.

Of Michael Cryder's children, (1) Israel was born in Lancaster County, May 26, 1764, and came with his father to the Juniata Valley in 1771. He helped his father run the first ark from the Juniata Valley to Baltimore, and managed one of the oars during that perilous adventure. On the 5th of June, 1797, his father, preparatory to his removal to Ohio, by letters of attorney, appointed him to sell his lands and dispose of his unsettled business. On the 4th day of July, 1797, he married Miss Hannah Seivert, of York County, and settled on a farm purchased from his father, just above the mouth of the Little Juniata River, now Porter township, adjoining lands of Robert Caldwell, and continued to reside there until his decease on the 8th day of June, 1845, aged eighty-one years and thirteen days. His remains rest in the family burying-ground on the premises. A part of this farm is now owned and occupied by the heirs of Samuel Neff, deceased. He was the father of eleven children; only one, the youngest, is now living. His wife died Feb. 11, 1834. His eldest son, (2) Michael, was born June 10, 1798, and on arriving at manhood he emigrated to the great West, married, and settled. He died there in 1834, leaving three children, viz.: Israel, Minerva, and Clementia. Israel has since died; Minerva and Clementia are still living, and reside near Minooka, Ill.

(3) Jacob, second son, was born 16th of February, 1800, and married Elizabeth Cryder, of Ohio, on the 19th of January, 1826, after which he settled in Tuckahoe Valley, near where Fostoria now stands, and resided there until his death on the 7th day of November, 1839, leaving a widow and five children. His widow in 1844 removed with her family to Grundy County, Ill., where she died about 1879, leaving two surviving children, Israel and Sarah.

(4) Israel Forney, third son, was born July 22, 1807, married, May 2, 1833, Elizabeth Henshey, and died March 28, 1835, leaving a widow and one child (since deceased). His widow afterwards married John Crotzer, and with her husband removed to Ashland, Cambria Co. Mr. Crotzer died in February, 1883.

(5) George Seivert, fourth son, was born April 25, 1812, married, March 5, 1834, Miss Leah Stoudenberg, of Delaware County, Ohio. George resided with his father in Porter township until his death in 1845, soon after which event he removed to Delaware County, Ohio, where he died July 28, 1854. His family surviving him consisted of two sons and one daughter. Of the sons, John resides in Ohio, and George died there in 1882. The daughter, Ellen, is the wife of Charles Hatfield, of Alexandria.

(6) Daniel Carpenter, fifth son, was born April 10, 1815, and died Dec. 4, 1845, unmarried. He was a farmer, living with his father, and survived him a few months only.

(7) Benjamin, sixth son, was born May 29, 1820, died July 15, 1820.

(8) Polly, eldest daughter, born Aug. 15, 1802, married, May 16, 1826, Samuel Caldwell, of Huntingdon County, and died April 17, 1835, leaving five children, three of whom, David, Israel C., and Hannah Mary, are yet living; David, in Huntingdon; Israel C., in Philadelphia; and Hannah Mary, in Grundy County, Ill.

(9) Susanna, second daughter, born Feb. 14, 1805, married, Nov. 8, 1831, James Morris, of Westmoreland County, Pa., died Jan. 3, 1846, leaving two sons, Israel and James. Israel was drowned while with a party of surveyors in the far West, many years ago, and James removed to Arkansas prior to the Rebellion, and as he has not been heard of for many years he is supposed to be dead.

(10) Harriet, third daughter, born Dec. 12, 1809, married, April 12, 1836, Samuel B. Ramsey, of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., died March 1, 1861, at Greensburg, leaving her husband and several children surviving her. After the decease of his wife Mr. Ramsey removed with his children to Illinois, where they now reside.

(11) Hannah, fourth daughter, born Sept. 6, 1817, died, unmarried, Oct. 14, 1835.

(12) Eliza, fifth daughter, born Oct. 5, 1821, married, Jan. 23, 1838, James B. Carothers, of Morris township, Huntingdon Co., and now, with her husband, resides in the borough of Huntingdon, and is the only child now living of Israel and Hannah Cryder.

Conrad Bucher, a native of Lebanon County, and a son of the Rev. John Conrad Bucher, a chaplain in the Revolutionary war, came to Alexandria about 1800 as a hatter, but subsequently became a prominent business man. He died at Alexandria in 1851, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was married to Hannah Mytinger, a niece of Lewis Mytinger, of Morris township, and reared two sons and five daughters, as follows: Dr. John Jacob, married to a daughter of the Rev. James Thompson, and died at Alexandria; George Conrad, married to Susan Scott, who died from an accident at the Petersburg bridge, Feb. 3, 1868. The daughters married,—Maria, John Porter; Ann, Charles Porter; Susan, Dr. Daniel Houtz; Eliza, single; Hannah, Dr. William Swoope; Caroline, John Hatfield, of Chester County, the father of Charles P. Hatfield, of Alexandria.

John Scott, a Scotch-Irishman, came to Alexandria about 1812, carrying his shoemaker's tools in a kit on his back, working first, as was the custom, round among the farmers. In the course of a few years he established a shop at the village, and later carried on a tannery there, which stood at the rear of the present Phillips block. For his first wife he married a Miss Davis, and the offspring was Dr. Oliver G. Scott, of Birmingham; Mrs. John Gregory, of Alexandria; and Eliza and Rebecca, who died unmarried. His second wife was Nancy Irvin, and the children by this marriage were Susan, the wife of John C. Bucher; the Hon. John Scott, an ex-United States senator, who was born in the little blue house of John Scott in 1824; George and Alfred, other sons, removed to the South, where the latter died of yellow fever; Mary, a single daughter, is a resident of Alexandria.

Thomas Dorris, a stonemason, living on Second Street, was one of Alexandria's worthy pioneers. His daughters married Alexander Newell, William Walker, and William D. Shaw. William Dorris, a son, became a merchant at Huntingdon, where he amassed considerable wealth. He was the father of William Dorris, an attorney of note in that borough.

William Walker occupied one of the first cabins of the village. His son William was a house-carpenter. His sons were Thomas, Robert, William S., and George H. George, the second son of William Walker, Sr., lived near Alexandria, and Henry C., the third son, was a merchant in the village.

Israel Graffius, a son of Peter Graffius, one of the early settlers on the Frankstown Branch, in Porter, became one of the most esteemed citizens of Alexandria, where he died Dec. 4, 1879, aged eighty-nine years. He was a coppersmith, but later in his life became an iron-founder, and was connected with other business enterprises. His wife was Elizabeth Stineman, and their children were Henry, a citizen of Logan; William, a physician, lost on the ill-fated "Central America;" Robert and Susan, of Alexan-

dria; and Elizabeth, the wife of William S. Walker, of the same place.

George Wilson, an early cabinet-maker of Alexandria, was one of its most useful citizens in the period in which he lived. He was the father of Dr. Jeremiah Wilson, an artist of considerable reputation; Dr. J. T. Wilson, a prominent physician at Tyrone; Capt. George Wilson, deceased in the army; and David S. Wilson, of Water Street.

Half a mile above the village of Alexandria, Thomas Johnson lived as early as 1770, owning a large tract of land in the northwestern part of the township. This was divided among his sons, John, Robert, and William. The family kept one of the first public-houses in these parts, which was discontinued about 1813, and the flood of 1838 destroyed the building.

On the north side of the Little Juniata, Jacob and Josiah Minor were the pioneers, but removed at an early day. They made the first improvement of the water-power where are now Barree Iron-Works.

In the sketch of the history of Oneida township appear the names of many other pioners who lived in Porter, the territory embraced within its limits being, prior to 1814, a part of old Huntingdon township, which passed out of existence that year.

In 1815, the year following the formation of Porter, with bounds comprising the present townships of Porter, Walker, and Juniata, there were reported twenty-two thousand four hundred and fifteen acres of seated lands, twenty thousand three hundred and nine acres of unseated lands, thirty-eight houses on village lots, thirty-two vacant village lots, seventy-seven men having occupations different from farming, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, seven distilleries, three tanneries, one hemp-mill, one fulling-mill, one carding-machine, and one brewery. Forty-seven single freemen claimed the township as their place of residence. The entire list embraced the following citizens, owning property as is indicated opposite their names:

	Acres.
Allen, David (fulling-mill and carding-machine)	.....
Alexander, Widow	.....
Barber, John	.....
Boggs, Francis	.....
Brown, James	250
Bowers, Hugh	150
Baker, Job	.....
Brisbin, Samuel	.....
Beatty, John	79
Canan, John, Esq	900
Canan, James (grist- and saw-mill)	.....
Canan, Moses, Esq	250
Crider, Israel	318
Caldwell, Robert	200
Canan, Henry	200
Cunningham, Jeremiah (for landlord)	800
Caldwell, David	300
Corbin, William	200
Craig, Samuel	.....
Cross, Allen (for landlord)	225
Comstock, Joshua	.....
Dougherty Cornelius	.....
Dean, Jonathan	100
Decker, John	.....
Douglas, Joseph	.....
Enyeart, James	200
Enyeart, John	.....
Fox, Simon	100
Freaker, Andrew	.....
Gemmill, Elizabeth	200
Grove, John	200
Gahagan, John	160
Gahagan, Adam	.....
Ginter, Jacob	230
Glasgow, Samuel	90
Garber, John	24
Gemmill, Mary (widow)	.....
Graffius, Martin	160
Hanna, Robert	.....
Householder, Michael	200
Hatfield, George	.....
Hamilton, John	.....
Hagey, Jacob	177
Hainer, Thomas	.....
Hayister, Jacob	160
Huyett, John	235
Heffner, Valentine	100
Heffner, Jacob	100
Hanna, John	200
Humphrey, Richard (for landlord)	200
Hicks, John (for landlord)	200
Heffner, Jacob, Jr	.....
Henderson, John (for landlord)	174
Hough, John	.....
Householder, John	.....
Hicks, Abraham	100
Harker, John (for landlord)	80
Henderson, John A	100
Isenberg, Michael	245
Isenberg, Enoch (distillery)	189
Isenberg, Gabriel	.....
Isenberg, John	167
Isenberg, George	167
Isenberg, Stephen	.....
Isenberg, Henry	.....
Itinger, Stephen	.....
Isopp, Sarah (widow)	.....
Jackson, William H	400
Johnston, Jonathan	.....
Johnston, John	300
King, Thomas	3
Kiper, Henry	83
Kishling, Martin (saw-mill)	150
Knode, Henry	200
Kennedy, James	.....
Kerr, William	690
Kline, John	10
Lloyd, Thomas	123
Lloyd, Henry	100
Lott, Stratton	.....
Leffler, John (for landlord)	100
Lloyd, Thomas, Jr. (distillery, tavern, store)	60
Long, Christian (for landlord)	160
Laird, William	80
Little, Hugh	.....
Lindsey, David	.....
McCall, Alex. (for landlord)	200
McGee, Andrew	.....
Marks, John (for landlord)	50
Moore, William	200
Moore, Charles	100
McConnell, Alexander	204
McConnell, Alex., for Wolverton's place (distillery, saw- and grist-mill)	582
McElroy, Thomas	100
McElroy, William	.....
Murrell, Wm. (for landlord)	186
Miller, Henry	150
McKnight, heirs of John P	150
McConnell, John, Jr	124
Mitchell, Hugh	.....
Mytinger, Lewis	.....
McClure, John	150
Morningstar, Adam (for landlord)	60
McCahan, John	204
McConnell, John	15
Neff, John	140
Nelson, John	.....
Noroushe, Martin	63
Osburn, Joseph	.....
Port, John	200
Patton, John, Esq. (distillery)	700
Piper, John (distillery)	100
Pecht, Henry	10
Pecht, John (for landlord)	300
Rowland, Joseph	284
Retts, John	.....
Retts, Matthias	.....
Rowland, Jonathan	.....
Ridenour, John	284
Roe, John	.....
Roe, John, Jr	.....
Reed, David	40
Roe, Jeremiah	.....
Robinson, James	200
Smith, William R., Esq	200
Shaver, John, Jr	100
Shuner, Barney (for landlord)	250
Shultz, Barbara	.....
Scott, John (tan-yard)	.....
Steele, Robert	90
Spencer, John	220
Spencer, William	165
Smart, John	3
Stewart, William	184
Stratton, William	.....
Shively, Jacob (for landlord)	200
Swope, Lawrence	100
Sneath, George	.....
Strong, Jacob	.....
Strong, George	45
Strong, Philip	90
Sill, John	300
Stewart, Thomas H., Esq	400
States, William	.....
Shockey, Abraham	.....
Snow, Lovell	.....
Shriner, Daniel (for landlord)	100
Stouffer, Abraham	90
Shontz, Philip	50
Simpson, William	180
Shearer, Jacob (for landlord)	200
Thompson, Robert	130
Trimble, William	.....
Vandevender, Isaac	.....
Vaughan, James	.....
Walker, John	136
Williams, Eliza	.....
Whittaker, John (grist-, saw-, and hemp-mills)	607
White, Joseph (for landlord)	222
Wasson, Robert	260
White, Anthony	150
Walker, Andrew	.....
Wasson, William	.....
White, Thomas	.....
Walker, William	.....
Walker, Robert	.....

Single Freemen.

Bucher, John.	Louser, John.
Canan, Henry J.	Moore, James.
Coulter, Patrick.	Lloyd, John.
Canan, Moses.	Moore, James.
Canan, Henry (miller).	Maxwell, Stephen.
Dougherty, Van.	Nesbitt, William.
Davis, Evan.	Orlady, Martin.
Donaldson, William H.	Port, John.
Dole, Philip.	Pecht, John.
Fluke, Samuel.	Porter, John.
Fife, Samuel.	Roe, Ezekiel.
Fisher, John.	Roberts, Eben.
Hicks, Richard.	Ramsey, James.
Hawn, Jacob.	Son, Jacob.
Hawn, John.	Shaver, Joseph.
Heller, John.	Strong, Philip.
Isenberg, Benjamin.	Snyder, Philip.
Isenberg, Joel.	Scott, James.
Isenberg, John.	Thompson, John.
Isenberg, Daniel.	Weaver, Samuel.
Isenberg, Enoch.	Williams, Nathaniel.
Karracker, John.	Wildebrand, Henry.
Kerr, William.	Walker, J., Jr. (one brewery).

Owners of Village Lots and Houses.

Buchanan, Matthew.	Dopp, Margaret (widow).
Buchanan, John A., M.D.	Dean, William.
Bucher, Conrad.	Dorris, Thomas.
Crawford, Moses.	Echelbarger, Adam.
Claughbaugh, Henry.	Eagle, John.
Chandler, Jeremiah.	Fisher, Mary (widow).

Gray, Edward.
Hayes, Patrick.
Hoffman, Peter.
Hazlet, Isaac.
Jackson, William (doctor).
Moore, William.
Martin, Samuel.
McCoy, Jane and Betsey.
Mytinger, Lewis.
Scott, Lewis.
Slader, William, Jr.
Stewart, Thomas H. (tannery).
Walker, John.

In 1880 the population of the township, including Alexandria, was fifteen hundred and twenty-three; exclusive of that borough, ten hundred and thirty-nine.

Civil Organization.—Porter became a body politic by a decree of the court at its November session in 1814, which provided that all that part of the old township of Huntingdon south and west of the Juniata should be constituted a new township, with the name of Porter, "in consideration of the distinguished uprightness of the late Gen. Andrew Porter, surveyor-general, as a public officer and his services during the Revolutionary war." At that time it was bounded on the east by Union township, from which it was separated by Terrace Mountain, south by Hopewell, west by Woodberry and Morris, and north by the Little Juniata.

Walker township was erected from Porter in April, 1827, and the bounds of the reduced township have since been modified, the principal change being the addition of some territory from West township, extending Porter in that direction, across the Little Juniata, so as to include the Barree Forge property.

Since its organization the principal officers have been as follows:

CONSTABLES.

1815, Lawrence Swope; 1816-18, William Dean; 1819, Edward Gray; 1820, Samuel Johnston; 1821-22, John Piper; 1823, Henry Knode; 1824, John Scott; 1825-26, Andrew Fraker: 1827-29, John Brisbin; 1830, Henry Neff; 1831, Valerias Armitage; 1832-33, Henry Knode; 1834, John Isenberg.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1815, Henry Lloyd, Valentine Heffner; 1816, Gershom Lambert, Thomas McCrary; 1817, Gershom Lambert, John Walker; 1818, no returns; 1819, Valentine Heffner, Henry Knode; 1820, John Huyett, Henry Knode; 1821, John Huyett, Valentine Heffner; 1822, Israel Cryder, Joseph Snyder; 1823, no returns; 1824, Andrew Fraker, Valentine Heffner; 1825-26, John Patton, John Piper; 1827, Valentine Heffner, John Piper; 1828, Daniel Neff, John Piper; 1829, William Johnston, Enoch Isenberg; 1830, William Laird, Daniel Whittaker; 1831, William Laird, John Isenberg; 1832, John Piper, John Isenberg; 1833, John Piper, John Stewart; 1834, Abner Lloyd, Andrew McClure; 1835, John Piper, Daniel Neff; 1836, John Piper, Jacob G. Huyett; 1837, Daniel Whittaker, Jeremiah Cunningham; 1838, no returns; 1839, Peter Sprankle, Henry Walheater; 1840, Isaac Martin, Andrew Anderson; 1841, Timothy Nolan, Abner Lloyd; 1842, Timothy Nolan, Henry Miller; 1843, Lewis Knode, Daniel Snively; 1844, P. Davis, John Piper; 1845, James Kennedy, Thomas Hamer; 1846, James Kennedy, Peter Piper; 1847, James Porter, Andrew Neff; 1848, James Porter, Peter Stryker; 1849, John Whittaker, Jude Alexander; 1850, Thomas Whittaker, Jacob Herncame; 1851, John Gemmill, Isaac Brennemann; 1852, John Martin, Joseph Work; 1853, Valentine Hoover, Peter Stryker; 1854, Aaron Work, Peter Piper; 1855, Samuel Sprankle, James Allen; 1856, John Calder, Aaron Work; 1857, John Calder, Collins Hamer; 1858, John Huyett, Robert A. Laird, Samuel McClure; 1859-60, John Huyett, Daniel Neff; 1861-62, John Huyett, James McClure; 1863, John Huyett, Christian Harnish; 1864, John Huyett, John Dysart; 1865, Lewis H. Knode, Daniel Wohlford; 1866, Lewis H. Knode, Benjamin Neff; 1867, James McClure, John Huyett; 1868, Robert Laird, John Huyett; 1869, Peter Piper, John Huyett; 1870-71, R. A. Laird, John Huyett; 1872, J. Herncame, L. H. Knode; 1873-76, James Allen, James Kennedy; 1877, William Crane, James Kennedy; 1878, James Allen, James Kennedy; 1879, Thomas M. Colder, James Kennedy; 1880, Thomas M. Colder, W. S. Hewitt; 1881, James Neff, W. S. Hewitt.

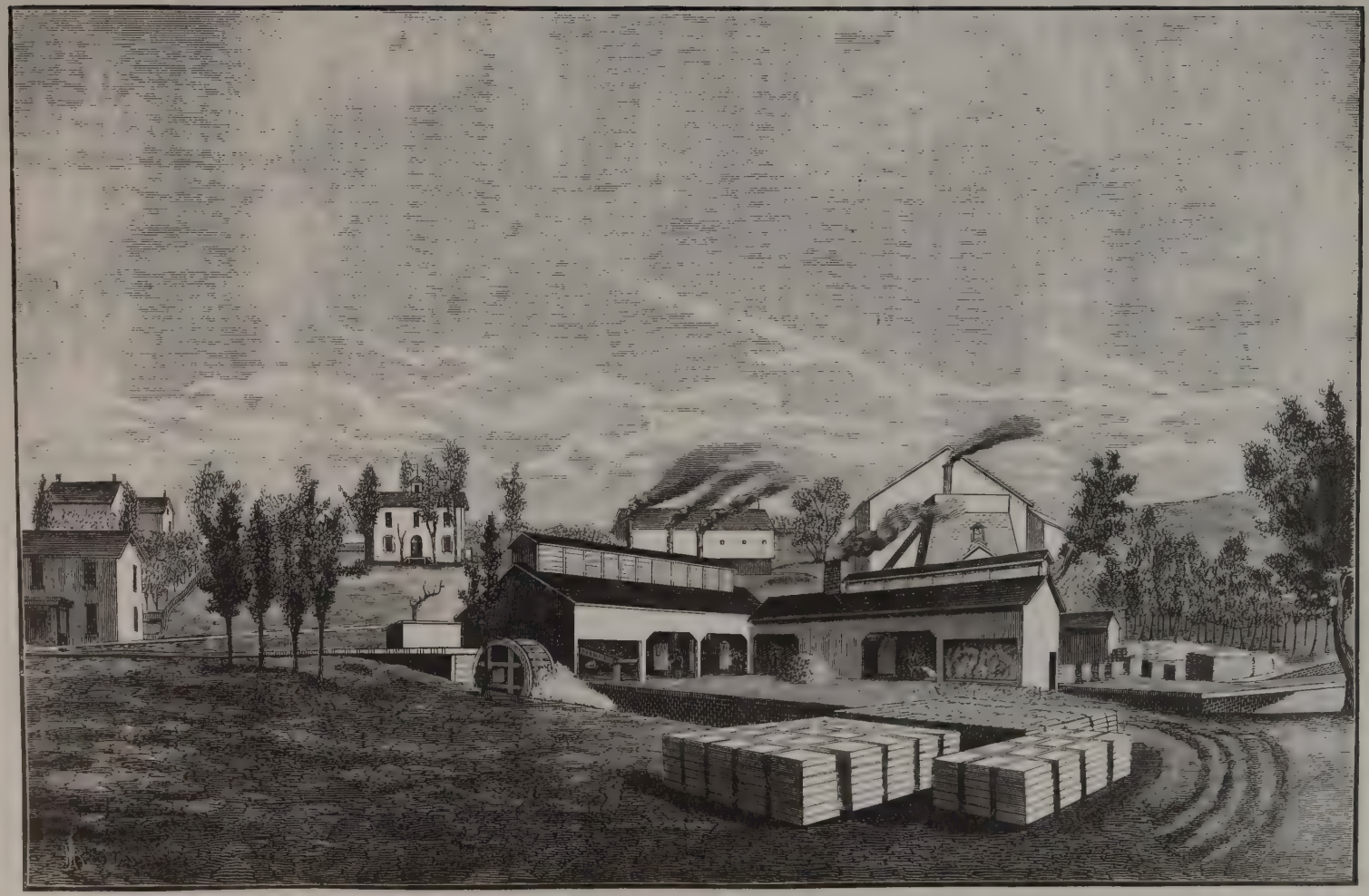
One of the early roads in the township was the one for which the Hart's Log congregation of Presbyterians petitioned, June, 1790, "To extend from Charles Caldwell's fording-place, on the Juniata, to the Rev. John Johnston's meeting-house, in the forks of the Juniata." John Williams, John Brown, Thomas Johnston, Jr., James McGinnis, Charles Caldwell, and David Caldwell, Jr., were appointed viewers.

At the same time the congregation petitioned for a road to the same place from the lower end of Water Street, setting forth the inconvenience of the people for not having such highways. Both roads were ordered by the September court, 1790, as well as another one from Rickets' Ford, which was less than two miles from the meeting-house.

General Industries.—Although the people of Porter are largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, manufacturing has from the first held an important place among the industries of the township. As early as 1774, Jacob and Josiah Minor improved a water-power on the Little Juniata, where are now the Barree Iron-Works, which was made to operate a very simple kind of grist-mill. This mill, both from its antiquity and peculiar construction, was long preserved as a relic and always excited interest. The venerable Edward Bell, himself a pioneer millwright, has left us the following interesting description of it:

"The mill was a curious piece of machinery when I first saw it. The house was about twelve feet high and about fourteen square, made of small logs and covered with clapboards. There was neither floor nor loft in it. The husk was made of round logs built into the wall. The water- or tub-wheel was some three feet in diameter, and split boards, driven into the sides of the shaft, made the buckets. The shaft had a gudgeon in the lower end, and a thing they called a spindle in the upper end was not dressed in any way between the claws. The stones were about two feet four or six inches in diameter, and not thick, and in place of a hoop they had cut a buttonwood-tree, which was hollow and large enough to admit the stones, and sawed or cut it off to make the hoop. The hopper was made of clapboards, and a hole near the eye of the stone answered for the dam-pit, with a pin driven it, which struck the shoe every time the stone revolved. The meal-trough, made out of a part of a gum-tree, completed the grinding fixtures. The bolting-chest was about six feet long, two and a half feet wide, and four feet high, made out of live-wood puncheons, split, hewed, and jointed to hold flour, with a pair of deer-skins spliced together for a door. There was not an ounce of iron about the chest or bolting-reel. It had a crank or handle on one end, made of wood, and the shaft, ribs, and arms were made of the same material. The cloth was of Leona muslin, or lining that looked like it."

The mill was operated in the later years of the Revolution by lessees, one of whom, Peter Crum, was killed by the Indians while proceeding to his home in the present township of Logan. After 1790, Lazarus McLain was the owner of the property, but in 1795, Edward Bartholomew, of Philadelphia, became the owner, together with a large quantity of real estate in this locality, and turned it over to his son-in-law, Greenberry P. Dorsey, who came on to live at this place. The latter part of 1796, or early in 1797,



BARREE IRON-WORKS,
BARREE, PA.

Dorsey built a small forge near the mill, which was the beginning of the present Barree Iron-Works, the old mill having all this time been kept in successful operation. From the fact that the forge was situated in the old township of Barree, a name familiar to all new-comers, it received that title, and William B. Moore, an Irishman, became the manager. Subsequently, since so many Moores were interested in the iron-works, he was distinguished from the rest by being called Barree Billy Moore. He was a very skillful workman, and the products of the forge soon became very popular with iron-workers. After the death of Greenberry P. Dorsey, his widow, Elizabeth, carried on the forge and mills, Henry P. Dorsey being the manager, until 1834, when Gen. S. Miles Green, a son-in-law, assumed control, having as an associate Edward B. Dorsey and others, the firm-name being Dorsey, Green & Co. In connection was operated Union Furnace, and after 1838 Mill Creek Furnace. The firm was enlarged by the addition of Dr. Jonathan Dorsey and Joseph Higgins, and became known as S. Miles Green & Co., and numerous changes, incident to the vicissitudes connected with the iron trade, followed, among the managers for these owners being James McElroy and Robert Speer, both of whom have been connected with the works many years. In 1862 a furnace was commenced near the forge, which was put in blast in 1864 by G. Dorsey Green. It has lately been improved, and is capacitated to produce sixty tons of excellent charcoal iron per week. The old forge gave way to one of larger capacity, which has had several successors, all being improvements over the ones they displaced. The present forge produces thirty tons of blooms per week. The grist-mill, occupying the site of the old Minor mill since 1862, has the capacity of an ordinary country mill. Connected with Barree Iron-Works are about thirteen thousand acres of land, in Porter and Franklin townships, much of which contains iron ore. From these banks the works are supplied. There are also store-rooms and some forty tenements, in which reside the seventy men employed by the works. These interests became the property of A. L. Mumper, of Bethlehem, Pa., in 1875, who died the same year. At present the works are operated by his son, J. W. Mumper. All the proprietors since the time of Greenberry P. Dorsey have merchandised goods at this place, and since 1853 Barree Forge post-office has had an existence, the different proprietors usually serving as postmasters. The present postmaster is James McElroy. Distant from the works one-half mile is the station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was established in 1875, although shipping facilities have been afforded since the completion of the railway. The hamlet of Barree Iron-Works had in 1880 a population of two hundred and sixty.

Near the forks of the Juniata a water-power operated saw- and chopping-mills, carding-machines, and woolen-factories, which had a number of owners, among the chief operators being George Eby and the Cryder family. Some of the buildings in which those industries were carried on were destroyed by fire. On Hart's Log Brook, Col. John Canan put up small saw- and grist-mills, several miles from Alexandria, before 1800, which were operated by some of his sons. The frame of the old grist-mill has been retained, and is in use now, although the present mill-house has been much improved. This property also had a number of owners, among them being Judge Joseph Adams, Conrad Bucher, William Raugh, and at present George Sprankle. Farther up that stream, Hugh Bowers had a small saw-mill, and on the Knode place was another lumber-mill, which have long since passed away. In the "Loop" Adam Lefford had a saw-mill many years, and the water-power failing, a steam lumber-mill was built near its site, which is yet in operation.

Operated by a fine power, furnished by the Franks-town Branch of the Juniata, a short distance above the village of Alexandria is the merchant mill of J. H. Dysart. It was built in 1833 by Jacob M., John, and Zachariah Gemmill, and was long the property of Dr. Jacob M. Gemmill, and later of John Dysart. It has four runs of stones, and is reputed a first-class mill. At Alexandria a large brewery was operated a number of years ago by Henry Fockler, but the building has long been unused. The foundry at this place, formerly carried on by Israel Graffius, has also been discontinued.

In 1836, Samuel Hatfield, a native of Chester County, purchased three hundred acres of land on the bend of the river below Alexandria, upon which to erect forges and other machinery for the manufacture of iron. The following year he and his son Abraham built a dam across the stream, which gave them a head of twelve feet, and furnished the required power for

Berwick Forge and Juniata Iron-Works.—The former was on the south side of the river, and consisted of six fires and one hammer. It was operated by Abraham Hatfield from 1838 till 1845, when he sold out to Samuel Hatfield, who put up a puddling-mill at this place, continuing the interests about two years, when he removed the machinery to the site of the iron-works below and on the opposite side of the river, about one-fourth of a mile below the dam. The works at first consisted of a rolling-mill of fifty tons' capacity per week for the manufacture of boiler-plate, sheet-iron, and assorted bar-iron. They were superintended in person by Samuel Hatfield, who lived in Porter until 1842, when he returned to Chester County, where he established other iron-works. At that time Samuel Hatfield, Jr., became the superintendent of the works, and so continued while they were in operation, the ownership being vested in the firm of S. & B. R. Hatfield, the latter having control of the Chester County works. The rolling-mill was sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, and was operated

until 1869, when it was destroyed by fire, and was not rebuilt. In 1848 a puddling furnace and a charcoal forge of six fires, in a building sixty by one hundred feet, was set in operation near the rolling-mill, each of the two large hammers having a separate water-wheel. The buildings were connected and had appropriate run-outs. The puddling-mill and the forge were carried on until 1875, when the works ceased to operate on account of the closing of the canal, which deprived them of the necessary communication. About the same time the firm of S. & B. R. Hatfield was dissolved, Samuel Hatfield becoming the proprietor of the remaining interests. The works have been dismantled, and no machinery is at present operated there, except a good grist-mill, the saw-mill standing idle. The former was built in 1859, and is supplied with four runs of stones and improved machinery, being operated chiefly on merchant work. The freshets of 1838 and 1847 damaged the interests at this place to some extent, but there is at present an excellent dam, three hundred and fifty feet long, which was rebuilt in the summer of 1881. While the works were in operation there were at that point two large warehouses, a store, and houses for the accommodation of thirty-seven families, the different industries giving employment to about sixty men. At present there remain but a few houses in addition to the mills, and there is but little evidence of the activity which formerly characterized the locality known as the Juniata Iron-Works. Having such an excellent water-power, if the projected railroad should be built through Porter, by this point, some new and important industry will here no doubt spring into life.

Samuel Hatfield is the owner of rich mines of fire-clay discovered on Warrior's Ridge in 1866, which he is developing to the extent of employing ten men at that work.

McAteer.—Among the men prominently identified with the interests of this township and county is the Hon. H. J. McAteer, who was born in West township, Huntingdon Co., Jan. 4, 1838, and lived on a farm until he was twenty years of age. His educational advantages were such as common schools afforded, and May 1, 1859, he engaged in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and filled various responsible positions until 1869, when he was elected to the State Legislature from the district composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata Counties, and was re-elected in 1870.

Under the new apportionment Huntingdon County was made a separate representative district, when he was again, in 1873, a candidate against W. R. Burchinell, and was defeated by only ninety-eight votes. Since 1873, Mr. McAteer has been engaged in the coal business in Clearfield County, in this State.

Alexandria.—This old and pleasant village is situated on the north bank of the Frankstown Juniata, seven miles west from Huntingdon, on the old turnpike to Hollidaysburg, and about two miles south from Barree Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was an important shipping-point on the canal, enjoying from 1830 to 1850 great prosperity. Since the latter period, owing to the absence of railway facilities, it has not kept pace with the development of the interior of the State in general, other villages more favorably located for trade assuming the place it long enjoyed as the business centre of the rich Hart's Log and Shaver's Creek Valleys. Its social position, however, Alexandria has steadfastly maintained, having a refined and moral population, while the healthfulness and quiet beauty of the borough is not excelled by any village of its size in the State. It contained in 1881 about five hundred inhabitants, Presbyterian, German Reformed, and Methodist Churches, a very fine school building, and the interests detailed in the following pages.

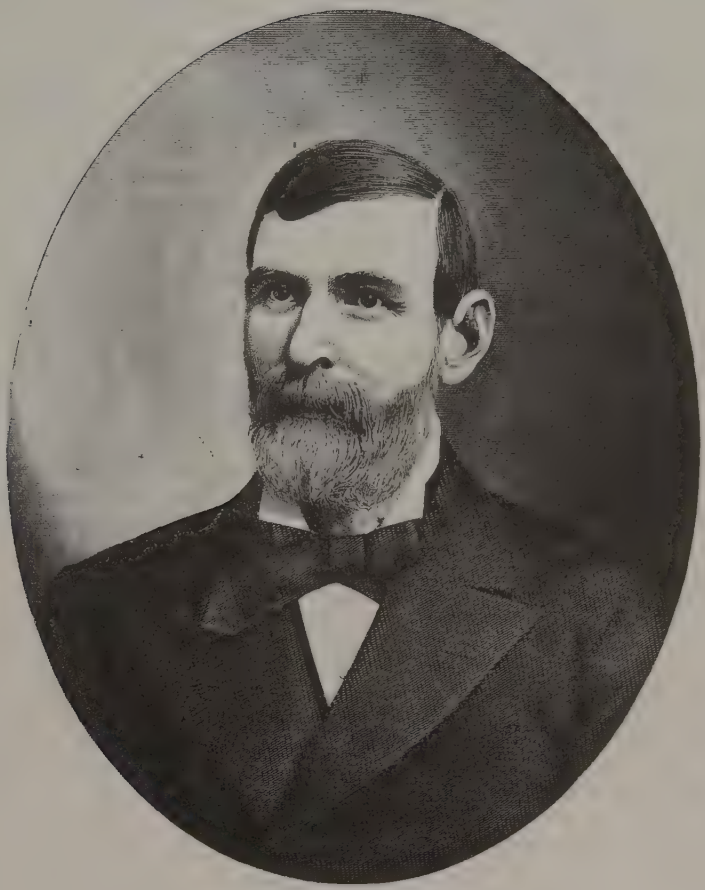
The land on which the village stands was taken up on a warrant bearing date 1755, and some time after became the property of Zachariah Gemmill, and at his death his wife, Elizabeth, laid out Alexandria in August, 1793. The original plan consisted of one hundred lots so disposed that each lot was two hundred feet in length and sixty feet in front, except those on the river and the four around the public square, which were somewhat shorter. These lots were subject to a ground-rent, which was to begin on the 1st of September, 1793. The annual rental of lots on Front Street was to be one dollar; on Second Street two-thirds of a dollar; and on Third Street one-half of a dollar each.[1]

The streets named above ran parallel with the river and had intermediate alleys, each twenty feet wide. Running at right angles with these were South and Hart's Log Streets, each forty feet in width.

The plan was duly attested to for the proprietress by David Stewart on the 7th of August, 1798, and recorded the same day. On the 10th of July, 1847, Dr. James Trimble's addition to Alexandria was recorded on the sworn testimony of Jacob Kough, who had been present at the sale of lots, and had seen Dr. Trimble write the names of the purchasers of his lots, as was indicated in the recorded plan. These lots were in the upper part of the addition, on the turnpike above the Methodist meeting-house, and are now near the western line of the borough.

The names of the principal early settlers of the village have already been given in the account of the pioneers of the township, a large number of the villagers of to-day being their descendants. They were usually enterprising, and sought to promote the interests of their town in every proper way. With a view of bringing it prominently before the public, Alexandria was made the western terminus of the first stage-route in the county, called the Juniata Mail Stage Line, as set forth in the following announcement:

[1] Many lots in Alexandria are yet subject to ground-rent.



H. J. Mowatt

"The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that on the 3d day of May next their stage will commence running from Harrisburg, by way of Clark's Ferry, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflintown, Lewistown, Waynesburg, and Huntingdon, to Alexandria once a week, leaving the house of Mr. Berryhill, at Harrisburg, every Tuesday at one o'clock P.M., and arrive at Alexandria on the Friday following; returning, leave Alexandria every Saturday morning, and arrive at Harrisburg on Tuesday morning.

"As the company has procured elegant and convenient carriages, good horses and careful drivers, they flatter themselves that the passage of those who may please to favor them with their custom will be rendered safe, easy, and agreeable.

"Fare for travelers, 6 cents per mile, each entitled to 14 pounds of baggage gratis; 150 pounds baggage equal to a passenger.

"John Walker, George Mulhallan, John McConnell, John M. Davidson, George Galbraith, Thomas Cochran, Robert Clark.

"April 14, 1808.

"N. B.—Horses and chairs will be procured at the different towns for those passengers who wish to go off the road or proceed farther than Alexandria."

The first stage was called the "Experiment," and was soon followed by others on the same line. From February, 1829, daily stages were run through Alexandria, and the village was for many years on the chief highway to the West. In 1833 there were sixty-four dwellings of brick and frame, two churches, eight stores, eleven taverns, one brewery, and one distillery. In the best period of the canal there were four warehouses in the village, owned by Bucher & Porter, Henry Neff and William Moore, Charles Porter and Gen. S. Miles Green. A few of these yet remain standing, although unoccupied.

The first regular store was kept by Lewis Mytinger, in a house which stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. G. C. Bucher. Conrad Bucher succeeded to the business, and later came the firm of Bucher & Porter, followed by John Porter. William Moore was in trade about 1806, and John Walker during the time of the war of 1812, each of the latter also keeping public-houses. George Mytinger was in trade at the Walker stand many years, and later John Fisher, and Henry Neff merchandised in the old Moore stand about the same period. In 1830 the merchants were Bucher & Porter, Henry Neff, Fisher & McMurtrie, Dr. James S. Charlton, and William Anderson. William Moore and John N. Swoope were added to the list of merchants soon after, and about the same time Charles Porter and John Gemmill engaged in trade, the former afterwards carrying on the business alone. Michael Sissler began in 1839, and continued half a dozen years. In 1846, William M. Phillips, from York, Pa., became a citizen of Alexandria, and became a grain-buyer and commission merchant. In 1862 he engaged in merchandising in the Charlton building, and since 1868 has been in the fine business house which is now occupied by Phillips & Son, who take rank among the leading merchants of the county. Since 1873, Charles P. Hatfield has merchandised at Alexandria, and for a shorter period E. P. Walker, the village having three stores in 1881, besides the drug-store of Calvin Porter, which was established in 1868. The first drug-store in the village was opened by Dr. Daniel Houtz, more than a quarter of a century ago, and was continued by him a number of years.

Among the keepers of public-houses was William Moore, in the low building opposite the present post-office, about the beginning of the century. In the same house subsequent landlords were Daniel Hewitt, Thomas Lloyd, and Christiane Stemen. Farther up the street, in a building almost the counterpart of the former, was the John Walker mentioned as one of the proprietors of the stage line, and was succeeded by his son John, for many years the keeper of an inn. At later periods John H. Stackpole was the landlord, and Robert Carmon was also for a number of years the keeper of a well-known inn, occupying that building. The latter removed to Missouri, where he was elected sheriff, and was assassinated while in the discharge of his duties. In 1826, John G. Stewart opened an inn, where he now resides, which he continued about a dozen years. In the old Thomas H. Stewart house Robert Lytle had a public-house about the time of the building of the canal, and subsequently Michael Sissler, John Odell, and Perry Robinson were keepers there, and in 1854 Patrick McAteer. The present "Juniata House" was built in 1860, by William S. Walker, and there the public is entertained by George H. Walker, the village having no regular hotel.

Lewis Mytinger was the first regular postmaster of the Alexandria office, keeping it in his store. Then came Conrad Bucher. John Walker had the office in 1811, and subsequent appointees have been John Porter, Henry K. Neff, Charles Porter, John N. Swoope, Henry Walker, John H. Kennedy, from 1861 till 1877, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Charles P. Hatfield. Since Aug. 15, 1881, it has been a postal money-order office. The mail service is from Petersburg twice per day.

Among the principal mechanics in the village have been the following: Hatters, Lewis Mytinger, Conrad Bucher, George Mytinger, and Samuel Spyker; silversmiths, Zachariah Gemmill, Matthew Buchanan, George Hyle, and George B. Young; blacksmiths, Joseph Douglass, John Kennedy, Henry Isenberg, William Moore, Jr., Abraham Piper; wagon-makers, John Hanna, William Harner, Samuel Harner (for about fifty years), Moses Canan, Jesse Scias, Joseph Piper,[1] and William Myers; carpenters and cabinet-makers, Samuel Martin, George Wilson, Job Baker, William Wilson, Jacob Baker, John Piper, Michael Baker, Enoch Kline, William Varner, S. Varner; tanners, Thomas H. Stewart, Robert Lytle, Peter Keane, John Scott; shoe manufacturers, John Scott, John R. Gregory, William S. Henderson; saddlers,

[1] In what is now the shop of Joseph Piper, which was formerly a blacksmith-shop, carried on by Erasmus Jones, there was a journeyman named John Hansom, who killed John McClure in an altercation, in the fall of 1831, by running a heated iron through his body. Hansom was convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

Samuel Hazlet, Samuel Brisbin, Samuel Crampton, Charles Porter, William Jones; iron-founders, Israel Graffius, R. C. Magill; tin and coppersmiths, Israel Graffius, J. J. Bellman, William S. Walker, and T. B. Thompson; tailors, Stephen Itinger, Valerias Armitage, Joseph Montanye, Cyrus Wilson, Samuel Huey; tobacconists, R. Graffius and Clifford Graffius.

As near as can be determined, Dr. John A. Buchanan was the first permanent physician of Alexandria, being in practice from the beginning of the village until his death, some time about 1824. He was married to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bard, and lived in the lower part of Alexandria, in what is now known as the Carens Patterson place. Dr. William Jackson also came before 1800, and was a practitioner until his death, about 1816. He resided in the William F. Walker place. A little later came Dr. Joseph Harris, who removed to Philadelphia about 1825. Dr. James Trimble, a son-in-law of John Gemmill, established himself as a physician about this time, removing after a time to Huntingdon. Dr. James A. Charlton came about 1825, and remained until his death, about 1836. Then came Dr. Daniel Houtz, who was a practitioner and a resident of the village until his death, a few years ago.

Dr. Daniel Houtz was born April 15, 1807, in Lebanon, Pa., then known as Tulpehocken. His grandfather, John Houtz, emigrated at an early age from Switzerland.

Christian Houtz, father of the doctor, was born in Lebanon, March 19, 1775. He was a farmer and large owner of real estate, including mineral lands, then valued only for iron ore, now very valuable, being in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. He married, Aug. 10, 1802, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Zellers. She was born in Berks County, Pa., 1786. Her grandfather, Paul Zellers, emigrated from Switzerland at an early day. Her mother's maiden name was Ourand, one of the French-German Huguenots, a lady of wealth and fine education and a zealous Calvinist.

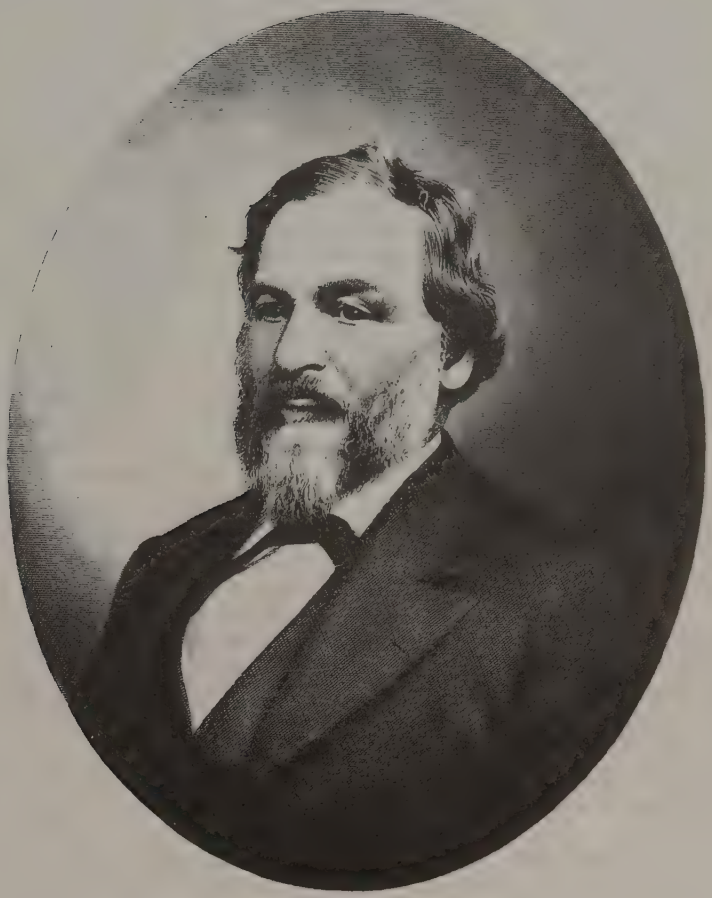
Christian Houtz moved his family from Lebanon to Selinsgrove, Northumberland Co. (now Snyder) in 1812. He died Aug. 3, 1852. His wife, Anna Elizabeth, died Sept. 28, 1822.

In 1822, Dr. Daniel Houtz commenced an academic course at Milton, Pa., was afterwards privately instructed in the languages by Rev. Professor Graham at Selinsgrove, and still later in mathematics and surveying (a favorite study of his) by Professor Greer. Came to Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., in 1826, where he studied medicine with ——Charlton, M.D., and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1832. In Alexandria, 1829, he married Susan Bucher, daughter of Conrad Bucher, and after practicing medicine one year in Williamsburg, Huntingdon Co. (now Blair), returned to Alexandria and permanently located there, and by close application and a thorough knowledge of his profession he built for himself a large and lucrative practice. In 1850 he was induced through the persuasion of a supposed friend to take an interest in a saw-mill on Clearfield Creek, known as the Belle Scena Mills. Through the bad management of those in charge, it soon became apparent that the business would require his personal attention or losses would be sustained. This caused him to make frequent trips to Clearfield County and partially abandon his practice at home, but he labored hard to attend to both, which was almost beyond human power.

Through the knowledge he had acquired in his experience in extricating himself from the imminent peril of this first lumber embarkation, during which time he made trips down the river on his own rafts, he determined on pursuing the business further.

Disposing of his Belle Scena property in 1851 and 1852, he invested in four tracts of land in Woodward township, known as the "Philip Loast," "William Johnston," "Jacob R. Howell," belonging to the Peters estate; and the "George Bickham," to the Bank of North America. This purchase at that day was considered by many as a reckless investment. It was far from the water, the only mode of getting timber to market, and then the Tyrone and Clearfield road was not even talked about; and we have frequently heard him say, in referring to this purchase, that his friends thought "he might as well have put his money in the stove as to buy wild lands on the tip top of the Allegheny Mountains." But with that persistency, close application of time, and determination to accomplish all he had undertaken, and which marked every step of his business life, he loaned his assistance to the above-named railroad after it had been contemplated, and which was to approximate within six miles of his lands. It is useless to attempt to enumerate all the delays, vexations, and troubles attending the final completion of that enterprise; suffice it to say it lasted six years, that he was an every-day expectant, and never despaired. While this work was in progress he, with others, conceived the idea of a plank-road and pike from Osceola to Madera, diverging from the railroad at Osceola and running west ten miles. With him to conceive was to do. The charter was procured and the company organized by making him president, but for the lack of proper assistance this undertaking was permitted to drag along, and nothing was accomplished until he abandoned the plank-road for the railroad on the same location, and by stages assisted in getting it into his own lands. While he was making these exertions, and his lands were rapidly enhancing in value, under their influence, of a sudden a writ of ejectment was served upon him, and six hundred acres of his lands were seized as vacant, although he had been in peaceable possession of them and paid taxes on them for six years.

This was a new cause for vexation, but with his wonted calmness he bowed with resignation to the



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decrees of the court, gave the required security that he would cease all operations on the portions seized, but never doubting that he would be fully able to make his title clear when the opportunity offered, yet convinced that great delay and expense would attend it. For four years the case was continued from court to court, finally reaching trial in 1863; when, through the ignorance of the jury to distinguish the plaintiff from the defendant, he was cast, as it was afterwards apparent, from this cause. Judge Lynn, who was on the bench at the time, and who was conversant with the whole matter, granted a new trial, and in the following June (1864) it was again tried, when, while the jury was yet in the room, and had, as it was afterwards understood, determined on a verdict for the defendant, the plaintiffs asked for a *non-suit*, which request had to be complied with, and the case was left in chancery. Here again it hung from year to year, until the plaintiffs, fearing to risk their claims further before the State courts, or appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, preferred carrying them to the United States courts; to do which they had to resort to the fallacy of selling their claims to a citizen of another State, and through this supposed individual it again reached trial before Judge McCandless, of the United States Circuit Court, at Pittsburgh, in the fall of 1867, where the jury, after four weeks listening to the testimony, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant in twenty minutes, thus settling all dispute. This left the defendant in possession of his lands, and he again went to work where he had been stopped, and the consequence of that resumption today is the railroad from Moshannon to Houtzdale, the town of Houtzdale, the Eureka, Franklin, Webster, Penn, Beaver, and Harrison Collieries, and the gang-mill at that point. During the long years his lands were in difficulty he never despaired, and always treated those who were opposed to him with courtesy. He encountered and surmounted difficulties that ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have sunk under, and lived to see his most sanguine expectations realized.

It was supposed that the decision rendered in the United States Court in Pittsburgh settled the title, but in 1878, five years after the doctor's death, the former plaintiffs again brought suit in Clearfield County, and asked for a change of venue on the ground that they could not get justice in Clearfield County. It was granted, and they accepted Centre County. The case was conducted by the Hon. George A. Jenks, of Jefferson County, and Gen. James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, for the plaintiffs, and Hon. W. A. Wallace and Senator Alexander for the defendants; time of trial, six days. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants (the Houtz heirs). The plaintiffs then applied for a new trial, which was refused. They then appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case was argued before said court in Harrisburg at the June term, 1881. The court did not render a decision during the Harrisburg term, but held it over until they convened at Pittsburgh, in October, when the decision was given in favor of the Houtz heirs, opinion by Judge Sterrett. Thus after twenty-two years of litigation the case was finally settled.

In politics the doctor was a lifelong Democrat; was elected State representative in 1858; was candidate of his party the following year, but was defeated by R. B. Wigton. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Alexandria, and for many years one of its trustees. He was a "Royal Arch Mason," Portage Lodge, Hollidaysburg. He also belonged to Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 282, Hollidaysburg. His lower degrees in the order were taken in Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300, Huntingdon, Pa.

In temperament the doctor was genial and warm-hearted. He had a kind word for all who came into his presence. He was emphatically the poor man's friend, rendering them professional and pecuniary aid without stint. He commanded in the largest measure the love and esteem of all who knew him. He died at his home in Alexandria, Sept. 20, 1873. His wife survived him but a few years. She died at the homestead, Feb. 14, 1876. Both are buried in the Alexandria Presbyterian Cemetery.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Houtz are as follows:

Hannah Elizabeth, born Aug. 24, 1830, wife of George M. Brisbin, banker, and editor of the *Osceola Reveille*. One child living, Susan B.

John Bucher, born Nov. 30, 1832; died April 30, 1836.

George McClellan, born Sept. 24, 1835, a graduate of Jefferson College; read law with the Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon; located in Lock Haven, where for two years he practiced his profession. His health failing, came home, and in the fall of 1860 went South and passed the winter. Returning home in the spring of 1861, he died at the homestead in Alexandria, June 9, 1861.

Eliza Bucher, born June 27, 1838, wife of Dr. D. R. Good, a retired physician, living at Osceola. Children living, George M. H., Lizzie R., David D., and Clara H.

Clara Porter, born April 16, 1841, wife of Hon. H. J. McAteer, owning and living at the old Houtz homestead at Alexandria. One child living, Dorothea B.

Contemporary with Dr. Houtz were, for short periods, Drs. Jacob M. Gemmill, who moved to Altoona, and John McCulloch, who became a resident of Petersburg. Other practitioners have been Dr. Jonathan H. Dorsey, Dr. Charles Coryell, Dr. Thomas Campbell, Dr. John Galbraith, and Dr. John Irvin.

Dr. George W. Hewitt was born in Alexandria, Porter township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 19, 1828, the fourth in a family of eight children of Daniel and Ann (Roller) Hewitt. His great-grandfather emigrated from Germany and settled in Berks County, Pa. His son Nicholas, grandfather of the doctor, married

a lady whose maiden name was Gerhart, and after marriage came from Berks County and settled in West township, Huntingdon Co., situated on Shaver's Creek, which has been held in the family ever since, and is now owned and occupied by R. M. Hewitt, a grandson. He raised a family of seven sons and four daughters, of whom Daniel Hewitt, the doctor's father, was the fifth son. He married Ann, daughter of Philip Roller, of Morris township.

A short time after marriage he moved to Alexandria, where for nine years he kept hotel, then moved on to a farm in Blair County, three miles west of Williamsburg, where he remained six years; the next three years he lived on the old Roller homestead farm in Morris township. In the spring of 1842 he moved to Pymatuning township, Mercer Co., where he lived to the time of his death.

To this worthy couple were born children as follows: N. Lambert, a farmer in Pymatuning township; Mary E., wife of Daniel P. Knode, living in Alexandria; Sophia, wife of Edward N. Campbell, farmer, Rooks County, Kan.; Joshua R., dentist, Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.; Caroline A., widow of John Milekan, residing in Sharpsville, Mercer Co.; Elizabeth M., wife of Alexander Newell, hardware merchant, Mercer County; Philip R., a resident of Sharpsville, farmer. All were married and, except Elizabeth, have families.

Dr. Hewitt was five years of age when the family moved from Alexandria; worked on the farm until nineteen years old, then attended Kinsman Academy, Trumbull County, Ohio, and afterwards the West Greenville Academy, Mercer Co., Pa., each one year. He taught school three years in Hart's Log Valley. In the spring of 1850 commenced study of medicine with Dr. R. M. Bebee, at Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio; attended a course of lectures at the Medical Department of Western Reserve College, session of 1852 and 1853.

In the spring of the latter year commenced the practice of his profession at Alexandria, where he has remained ever since, a continuous practice now of thirty years. He married, May 1, 1855, Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Mary McPherran. Mrs. Hewitt was born Feb. 18, 1836, in Morris township, Huntingdon Co. Children are William K., born Feb. 8, 1856, employed with Moore & Moss Foundry Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank H., born Dec. 27, 1857, cashier in the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grace, born Nov. 27, 1860; Anna Maud, born Sept. 1, 1865; two latter living at home.

A Republican in politics, the doctor has taken an active part in promoting the interests of the party. He was chosen and served as coroner of Huntingdon County in 1876. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 300. Has been a member of the Reformed Church of Alexandria since 1855. Inheriting a strong constitution, which has been remarkably well preserved, the doctor has enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, which has enabled him during the long period of active practice of his profession to respond to all demands of the sick.

His affable manners and cheery presence in the sick-room are proverbial.

Not only in his professional, but in all the relations of life, as husband, father, and neighbor, he deservedly enjoys the esteem and confidence of the entire community in which he has passed the greater portion of his life.

Dr. Tobias Harnish was born in the township of Morris, March 6, 1826. He graduated at Marshall College in 1849, and from Jefferson Medical College in 1856. After following his profession six years at Water Street, he removed to Alexandria, where he has since followed the healing art.

Hart's Log Lodge, No. 286, I. O. O. F., was instituted Jan. 15, 1848, on a charter granted Nov. 22, 1847. The first officers were John Huyett, N. G.; Lewis Knode, V. G.; Henry Graffius, Sec.; and William Moore, Treas. Union Hall was occupied by the lodge in 1849, and for a number of years the order greatly flourished, having at one time ninety members. During the war the number was reduced to sixteen, and in 1864 the charter was relinquished and the hall sold. In March, 1872, the lodge was reinstituted, with H. Isenberg, N. G.; B. Cross, V. G.; M. C. Piper, Sec.; and J. B. Hall, Treas. In 1881 there were twenty-eight members, and A. M. Allen, N. G.; William H. Work, V. G.; C. Graffius, Sec.; William Medaugh, Asst. Sec.; and E. P. Walker, Treas.

Alexandria Incorporated.—Alexandria was invested with the rights and privileges of an incorporated village by an act of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1827, which provided that the bounds of the borough should "comprise the original plan of the town and a number of lots adjoining the same, bounded on the north side by the public road leading to Dorsey's Forge, and on the south side by lands belonging to the heirs of John Gemmill, so far as to include a four-acre lot formerly the property of Elizabeth Brown, now laid out into village lots."

The school-house was designated as the place for holding the first election, when one burgess and five councilmen should be chosen, who were to become a body corporate. The act contained a proviso whereby no borough tax was to exceed one per cent. of the valuation of the property within the corporation. The Council was empowered to appoint a clerk and other necessary officers, and in the absence of the burgess the first-named councilman was to discharge the functions of that office. The act also provided that the borough should not be separated from the township in the holding of general elections, and in the support and care of the poor.

The village records prior to 1854, or for the first twenty-six years of its existence as a corporation, have been mislaid or lost, but since the period named the following have been the principal officers:

Geo. W. Hewitt

	Burgesses.	Clerks.
1854	J. Bellman.	David Wilson.
1855	William Moore.	J. H. Kennedy.
1856	William Graffius.	" "
1857	Dr. Daniel Houtz.	" "
1858	C. Patterson.	" "
1859	Dr. Daniel Houtz.	" "
1860	David S. Henderson.	" "
1861	William M. Phillips.	" "
1862	George C. Bucher.	" "
1863	Samuel McPherran.	William Christy.
1864–65	William M. Phillips.	" "
1866–68	David S. Henderson.	" "
1869	Jacob Baker.	" "
1870	Alexander Stitt.	" "
1871	B. Cross.	" "
1872	Nicholas Isenberg.	" "
1873–74	John R. Gregory.	" "
1875	E. P. Walker.	Calvin Porter.
1876	" "	J. B. Householder.
1877	B. L. Neff.	C. Graffius.
1878	Alfred W. Spyker.	John B. Householder.
1879	William M. Phillips.	" "
1880–81	E. P. Walker.	F. H. Hewitt.

Other officers in 1881 were: Councilmen, Harris L. Foster, Peter Kean, Samuel Work, Joseph Work, Z. G. Cresswell, and Thomas D. Walker; Weighmaster, J. B. Householder; Street Commissioner, Stephen Keech.

In 1880 the taxes levied for the purpose of the corporation amounted to two hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents, of which amount thirty-five dollars and forty-six cents remained as a balance after debts were liquidated and expenses paid, leaving the corporation in a good condition financially. In the main it has been advantageous for Alexandria to possess corporate privileges, and to its schools it has proved especially beneficial.

The first board of borough school directors was organized in 1842, with the following members: Jacob Baker, William Moore, Samuel Huey, Robert Carmon, and Samuel Spyker. The following year appear the names of William Moore, president of the board, and Daniel Houtz, secretary.

In 1846, Dr. D. Houtz, William Moore, and S. S. Spyker were appointed to build a new school-house, and in 1847 three schools were maintained in the village, Nos. 1 and 3 in the building on the hill, and No. 2 in the lower part of the village.

1847.—Robert Carmon, president of the board; William Moore, secretary.
1848–49.—Daniel Piper, president; H. Graffius, secretary.
1850.—Samuel Spyker, president; Henry C. Walker, secretary.
1851.—Nicholas Cresswell, president; Henry C. Walker, secretary.
1852–53.—William Moore, president; William Christy, secretary.
1854.—Nicholas Isenberg, president; William Christy, secretary.
1855.—William Moore, president; David Wilson, secretary.
1856.—S. Isenberg, president; D. Wilson, secretary.
1857–58.—William Moore, president; John Porter, secretary.
1859.—Jacob Bellman, president; John Porter, secretary.
1860–64.—Jacob Baker, president; John Porter, secretary.
1865–67.—Jacob Baker, president; William Christy, secretary.
1868–69.—Jacob Baker, president; William M. Phillips, secretary.
1870–78.—William Moore, president; C. P. Hatfield, secretary.
1879–80.—William Moore, president; J. A. Hoffmann, secretary.
1881.—William Moore, president; C. P. Hatfield, secretary; William M. Phillips, treasurer; P. Kean, A. Spyker, and W. J. Myers.

The school building at present occupied at Alexandria was designed and built by Jacob Baker in 1869–70. The schools were first opened in it in the fall of 1870. It is a large and attractive-looking brick edifice, on the main street of the borough, and has a spacious yard. In the building are four rooms, well furnished and heated by a furnace in the basement. In 1880 the borough maintained three schools, which were attended by fifty-eight male and fifty-one female pupils, who were instructed at a cost of ninety-one cents per month. The taxation for school purposes was at the rate of eight mills on the dollar.

In the township of Porter, outside of the borough of Alexandria, six schools were maintained in 1880, in buildings fully equal to the ordinary common school-houses in the county, several of them having very attractive locations. These schools were attended by one hundred and twenty-five male and one hundred and twelve female pupils, yielding an average attendance of one hundred and forty-nine pupils for each day of the five months taught. The cost of instruction was eighty-three cents per pupil per month, and the rate of taxation for this purpose three mills on the dollar.

In the appended list appear the names of all the persons who were elected school directors from the adoption of the free-school system to 1881:

1835, Isaac Martin, Daniel Houtz; 1836, George B. Young, Thomas Hanna; 1837, Henry Knode, John Hewitt; 1838, no returns; 1839, George Wilson, Daniel Neff; 1840, Jacob G. Huyett, Lewis Knode; 1841, no return; 1842, Robert Spear, Jacob G. Huyett; 1843, Daniel Neff, Daniel Sprankle; 1844, James Porter, Jacob Hanneman; 1845, George Woods, William D. Robb; 1846, M. Isenberg, Daniel Neff; 1847, Jacob Neff, D. S. Whittaker, George Hastings; 1848, John Porter, Collins Hamer; 1849, Samuel McElroy, John Gemmill; 1850, Henry Graffius, Adam Leffard; 1851, Peter Stryker, Lewis H. Knode; 1852, John Gemmill, James McElroy; 1853, Henry Graffius, Adam Leffard; 1854, James Allen, Lewis H. Knode; 1855, Christian Harnish, Robert Laird; 1856, Henry Graffius, Hugh Cunningham; 1857, James McElroy, James Allen; 1858, David P. Knode, John Gemmill; 1859, Henry Graffius, Robert Cunningham; 1860, James McClure, John Dysart, James Allen; 1861, John Gemmill, John Piper; 1862, Robert Cunningham, James Black; 1863, Jacob Neff, Henry Graffius; 1864, Henry G. Neff; 1865, John A. Whittaker, Samuel P. Foster; 1866, Henry Graffius, Jacob Neff; 1867, Thomas Hughes, Benjamin Isenberg, D. G. Neff; 1868, John D. Johnston, John A. Whittaker; 1869, Jacob Neff, Henry Graffius; 1870–71, James McElroy, B. L. Neff, D. H. Grove; 1872, H. G. Neff, William R. Cunningham; 1873, James Allen, David Hare; 1874, B. L. Neff, George Wolheater; 1875, H. G. Neff, William Cunningham; 1876, D. Hare, Peter Sprankle, C. Foust; 1877, William A. Whitaker, William Neff, Arthur Jones; 1879, Arthur Jones, Christian Foust; 1880, Thomas Harlin, Peter Sprankle; 1881, David G. Neff, James Kennedy.

Religious Interests. — A large proportion of the pioneers of Hart's Log and Shaver's Creek Valleys adhered to the Presbyterian faith, and early sought to establish a place of worship in their midst, where the observance of their religious customs might be enjoyed. With this purpose in view a congregation was formed soon after the Revolution which embraced among its members about all the principal citizens of this section of the country. The building of a meeting-house was not long delayed, a log house of worship being provided in 1786. To accommodate the scattered membership a central location was demanded, where the people of Upper Shaver's Creek could meet with those of Woodcock and Canoe Valleys. Accordingly a site was selected about a mile north from Alexandria, or, as the church record states,

"near where John Throlton and James McGuineas now live." The builder of the house was John Spencer, who received for the work done £27 10*s.*, or about seventy-three dollars, Pennsylvania currency. From the locality in which the house stood it became known as

The Hart's Log Church,[1] although in some contemporary records the name appears as the "Rev. John Johnston's meeting-house," he being the first settled minister of the congregation. The latter was also variously designated, sometimes as "the congregation of Hart's Log and Shaver's Creek," and very frequently as of the former place only. This condition prevailed until the Shaver's Creek members established a place of worship for themselves (after 1790), when the congregation became known by the name of Hart's Log alone. Fifty-eight persons subscribed to the fund for building the house; John Canan, Robert and Charles Caldwell, John Williams, and David Wilson each giving one pound. The lowest contribution was fifty cents.

The house does not appear to have been completely finished in 1786, as after the first board of trustees was chosen in September, 1787, they concluded "To lay a floor, have six large windows and one small one, to have a door made, to have the house daubed and underpinned, and also to have a convenient place or pulpit for the minister and a table." These "repairs," it was estimated, would cost more than had been expended on the house the year before. The trustees, or "committee to direct the private expenses of the congregation," at first consisted of John Throlton, David Caldwell, and David Stewart, but as the latter wished to be relieved of his trust, it was increased by the addition of John Spencer, James Hunter, and John Dean. These and their successors, it is supposed, supervised the temporal affairs of the congregation until 1797, when the congregation became incorporated, and John Degan, David Stewart, David Caldwell, George Gray, John Williams, and Matthew Gray elected as the first board of trustees, with powers such as usually now pertain to that office. Four years later, Aug. 21, 1801, the trustees received a formal deed for the land on which the house stood, Elizabeth Gemmill conveying two acres and ninety perches, "for the pious purpose of a Presbyterian Church and burying-ground." By this act Mrs. Gemmill "completed the laudable intention" of her husband, who had allowed the congregation to appropriate the land, but had neglected to give the proper authorities a title in his lifetime. Although two efforts had now been made to complete this house of worship, it was not regularly seated until 1792. Three years later, in November, 1795, Lazarus McLain was instructed by the trustees "to have a crack under the rafters daubed and a stove fixed in the meeting-house." Up to that time the building had no means whereby it could be heated, while its supply of fresh air from the outside was unlimited. The crack was daubed up, but some time elapsed before the congregation enjoyed the comfort arising from the use of a stove. It must not be thought that these frequent "repairs" placed the pioneer meeting-house in what would nowadays be termed good condition. It was unceiled, the rafters standing bare and naked under the roof, except where the swallows chose to build their nests in this modern tabernacle. Regardless of the worshipers below, they flew in and out of some friendly cracks, enjoying the security of their homes. The walls of the house, although chinked and daubed, yielded to the action of the elements, and through the cracks of the house serpents were known to enter to the manifest alarm of the usually staid matrons. Thus the house was used half a dozen years longer, when it was deemed advisable to transfer the place of worship to Alexandria, which was beginning to assume importance as a village. To this end Thomas H. Stewart, Robert Stitt, and John Scott, in behalf of the congregation, secured from Elizabeth Gemmill, the proprietress of the village, a lot on "Good Hill" for a building site, the deed bearing date Nov. 17, 1813. The same year a stone meeting-house was erected thereon by Joshua Comstock, at an expense of nearly one thousand dollars. Unfortunately the stone used in the walls could not endure the action of the weather, a fact which became so early apparent that the house was never completed. It was used some time in an unfinished condition, when its occupancy was deemed unsafe and it was abandoned, affording a sheltering place for sheep until it wholly fell down. The congregation returned to its old log church, which was its spiritual home many years longer.

The congregation elected its first board of elders Sept. 10, 1787, as follows: For the Hart's Log part, James Dean, George Gray, Thomas McCune, and William McCoy; for the Shaver's Creek part, John Little, Alexander McCormick, William Johnston, and Robert Riddle. A year later Edward Hunter and David Stewart were chosen elders, the latter becoming clerk of the sessions. In the course of eight years, in May, 1796, Matthew Gray, David Caldwell, and John Dean were chosen members of the sessions, being the last elected to that body of whom there is any account. Soon after the session was organized a permanent pastor was chosen. The Rev. John Johnston was installed to that office in November, 1787, and maintained that relation about thirty-six years. For three years he also preached for the Shaver's Creek members, but about 1790 discontinued his services there and divided his time between Hart's Log and Huntingdon, devoting almost his entire ministerial life to those congregations. He was a native of Ireland, a thoroughly educated man, and a "substantial preacher." Under his ministry the congregation increased in wealth and membership,

[1] Compiled from data furnished by the Rev. J. C. Barr.

and was one of the strongest societies of the Presbyterian Church in the interior of the State. But the positive opinions of Mr. Johnston on the war of 1812 dissatisfied a portion of his congregation. Accordingly, in 1814, this dissatisfied element withdrew, and ultimately became the basis of

The Alexandria Presbyterian Church.—As such it remained separate and distinct until a union of Hart's Log and Alexandria congregations was effected. The former continued to worship in the old log church until 1826, when a brick house was secured in the upper part of the village, in which the meetings of the congregation were held until its dissolution four years later. The old house, soon after it was vacated, was taken down, and some of the material used in building a residence at Alexandria. The new house seems to have been ill-fated, and suffered damage from storms on at least three different occasions. Mr. Johnston served Hart's Log until 1823, when he relinquished his charge in April of that year. On the 16th of December following he died, in the seventy-third year of his age. After the former date the pastoral office of Hart's Log was vacant, the congregation being dependent upon the supplies of the Presbytery for more than two years. But in June, 1825, John Peebles, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Carlisle, became the pastor for one-third of his time, the remainder being devoted to Huntingdon. He so continued to serve these congregations until Hart's Log was merged with the Alexandria congregation in 1830 to form the present Alexandria Church.

In 1819 the Alexandria congregation united with Shaver's Creek in calling the Rev. James Thompson to the pastorate, and on the 19th of April, 1819, he was ordained and installed their pastor. He served them faithfully until his death, on the 8th of October, 1830, departing this life at the age of thirty-nine years. When he became the pastor the congregation had no place of worship, but occupied a stone shop owned by George Wilson as a place of meeting. Soon a lot for church and cemetery purposes was secured, and a frame building erected thereon, which from its color became known as the "White Meeting-House." Here the congregation worshiped until the present edifice was built.

Closely following that event were the efforts to unite the two congregations, a measure which was strongly urged by the pastor of the Hart's Log congregation, Rev. Peebles. The terms of the reunion were agreed upon on the 15th of November, 1830, and took effect upon the 1st of January following. At that time the church rolls embraced the names of one hundred and forty persons. Five years later the increase numbered twenty-four, and in the spring of 1843, thirteen years after the reunion, there were two hundred and twenty members, sixty-nine of the number having just united on profession of faith. The church has reported two hundred and eighty-five members to the Presbytery at one of its annual meetings, and had in the summer of 1881 two hundred and twenty-eight communicants, representing eighty-five families. The pastors from 1832 to the present time have been Rev. Samuel Wilson, 1832–37; Rev. John McKinney, 1838–48; Rev. George Elliott, 1849–58; Rev. S. T. Lowrie, 1858–63; Rev. S. M. Moore, 1863–70; Rev. J. C. Barr, present pastor, was called July 15, 1871, and installed November 7th of the same year. He was born in Brady township in January, 1824. He attended Tuscarora Academy, and graduated from Jefferson College in 1850, and was licensed to preach by the Cincinnati Theological Seminary in 1853.

The first session of elders of the united congregations had as members from the old Hart's Log part John Dean, John Gahagan, and David Tussey; from the Alexandria part, William Stewart, George Wilson, and John Porter. In 1841 four additional elders were elected, viz., James Davis, Christian Sheller, William Shaw, and Dr. D. Houtz. In 1851 three others were chosen,—Peter Stryker, Dr. J. M. Gemmill, and George H. Stiner. In 1859, John Gemmill, John Dysart, Patrick Davis; 1869, Samuel Hatfield, John A. Whittaker, James McElroy, and Samuel Patterson; 1877, Alfred Porter, James H. Dysart, and William D. Stryker. The deacons in 1881 were Harry J. McAteer, David Moore, and William Moore. John Porter was clerk of the sessions fifty-six years. Since his death, in the spring of 1881, the clerk has been Alfred Porter. The former was elected superintendent of a Sabbath-school at Alexandria in 1825, and served continuously as superintendent of the school through three generations of children, in all that long period being prompt, unobtrusive, and an exemplary man throughout. He filled the position until within a few Sabbaths of his death.

In February, 1851, the present church edifice, a large and substantial building, was consecrated by the Rev. G. W. Thompson. It cost with its surroundings more than six thousand dollars. The "White Meeting-House" was torn down about that time, and part of the material used in the furnishing of the lecture-room of the present church. Trustees in 1881, Livingston Robb, Hugh Cunningham, William A. Whittaker, Henry Swoope, Sterrett Livingston, John N. Swoope, and C. P. Hatfield.

Christ's Reformed Church of Alexandria.—At Water Street, in Morris township, a Union meeting-house was built about 1817 by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations of that part of the county, which was dedicated during the pastorate of the Rev. John Deitrick Aurandt, in which the members of the Reformed Church in Porter worshiped until some twenty-five years later, when the above church was established at Alexandria. The Rev. Mr. Aurandt began preaching in Canoe Valley as early as 1798, and continued to minister to the Reformed congregation of that place until his death, April 24, 1831, when he departed this life aged more than seventy years. He resided in what is now Catharine

township, and was buried in the graveyard connected with the old stone church at Water Street. The membership of that period was from the Harnish, Isenberg, Knode, Lefford, Huyett, Neff, Sprankle, Waite, Fisher, and other families. In Porter, Mr. Aurandt sometimes preached at the houses of his members, and on several occasions in barns. The next minister was the Rev. Jonathan Keller, and from 1839 till 1843 the Rev. Moses Kieffer. On the 5th of November, 1843, the Rev. Samuel H. Reid became the pastor, terminating that relation Oct. 1, 1852. His connection marks one of the most important epochs in the history of the congregation. In his pastorate the Water Street charge was divided, and three new congregations formed, called, locally, Keller's, Sinking Valley, and Alexandria, each having a separate organization yet being under the same ministerial direction. The congregation at Alexandria had its membership from the following families: Allen, Brisbin, Cornelius, Cross, Forest, Hall, Huyett, Harnish, Hefferman, Isenberg, Knode, Kennedy, Laird, Lefford, Miller, Neff, Piper, Roe, Sprankle, Shively, and Winters. A few years later the confirmed members numbered one hundred and forty-five, the baptized one hundred and sixty-three, making a total of three hundred and eight.

On the 13th day of April, 1846, John G. Stewart conveyed a lot of ground to Benjamin Neff and John Huyett, in trust for the Reformed congregation, upon which was erected in 1849 the present church edifice at Alexandria. It is a large two-story brick, with steeple and bell, and has accommodations for five hundred worshipers. It was not consecrated until 1851. The present (1881) trustees are Henry G. Neff, Benjamin Neff, H. C. Knode, and Isaac Neff. At the same time there were in the church council the following members: Elders, Benjamin Neff, John H. Kennedy, Benjamin Isenberg, William Neff; Deacons, Henry G. Neff, H. C. Knode, John R. Lefford, and Harry A. Neff. The membership of the congregation was three hundred, and in the Sabbath-school were one hundred and sixty members, under the superintendence of Benjamin Isenberg and John H. Kennedy.

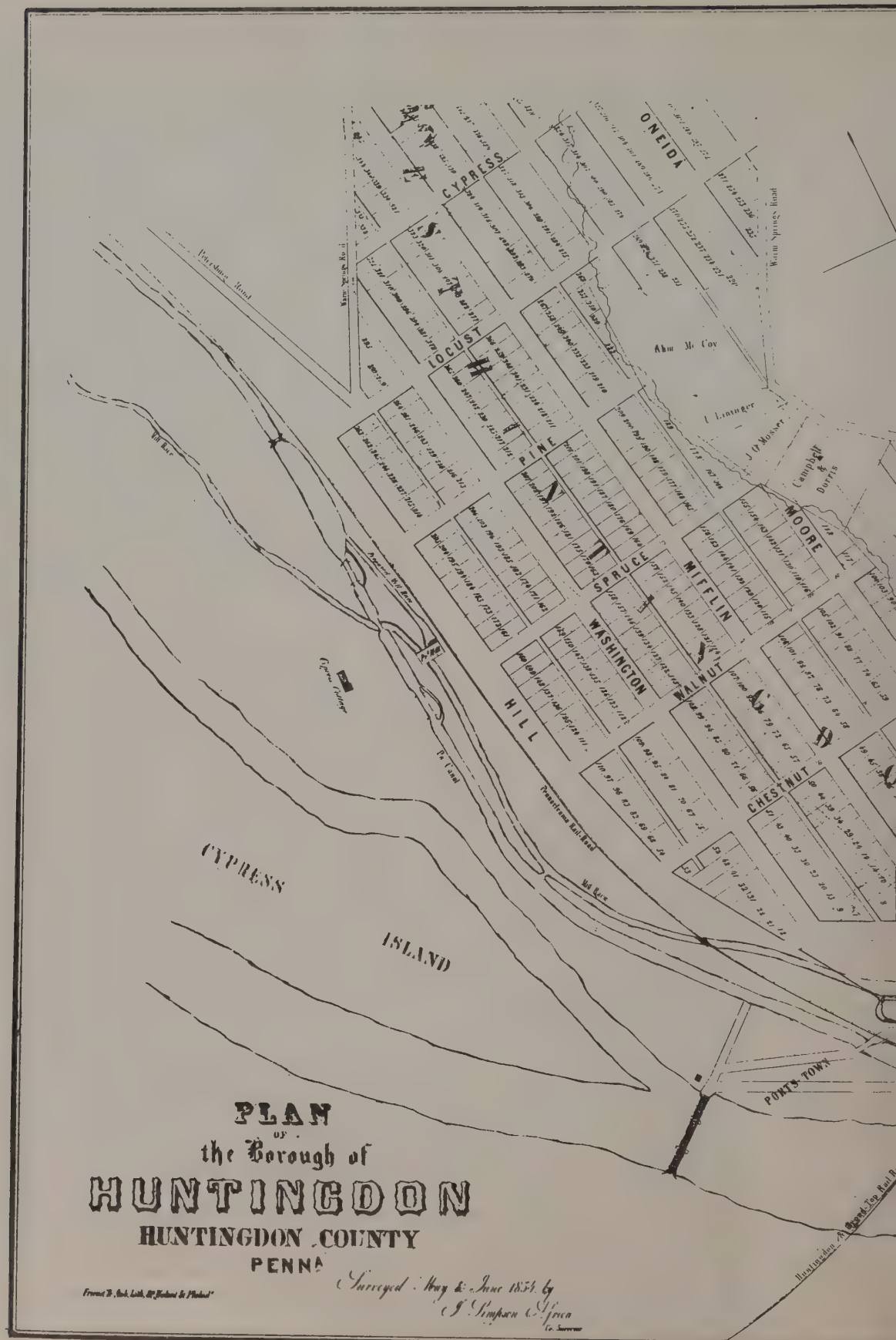
During the pastorate of Mr. Reid the three congregations named above were supplied with new church buildings. He was an active, energetic man, and rendered the church good service. His successors in the pastor's office were the Rev. Frederick A. Rupley, 1852–55; the Rev. Joshua Riale, 1857–58; the Rev. Josiah May (supply); the Rev. John G. Wolf, 1859–61; the Rev. John W. Love, 1862–70; the Rev. J. A. Peters, May, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1878, when he resigned to take charge of the First Reformed Church of Lancaster. The present pastor, the Rev. M. H. Sangree, of the Everett charge, was called in December, 1878, and was installed March 8, 1879, by a committee of Mercersburg Classis. He resides in the parsonage of the Water Street charge, at Alexandria, which was purchased in 1850.

Alexandria Methodist Church.—The Methodists at Alexandria are connected with the church at Petersburg, constituting a circuit which was formed in 1864. Prior to that time other circuit relations were maintained. Under the present arrangement the ministers have been: 1864–65, Rev. A. W. Gibson; 1866–67, Rev. James Brads; 1868–69, Rev. John Moorehead; 1870–72, Rev. M. L. Smith; 1873–74, Rev. J. A. Ross; 1875–76, W. A. Clippinger; 1877–79, Rev. J. Patton Moore; 1880–81, Rev. J. A. McKindless. The society occupies a large and attractive church edifice, which was completed but a few years ago, being the third church occupied by the Methodists at Alexandria. The trustees in 1881 were Michael Baker, B. L. Neff, P. Kean, Abraham Miller, E. P. Walker, Philip H. Piper, Jacob Hoffman, George H. Walker, and Thomas B. Thompson. The classes are under the leadership of B. L. Neff and Jacob Hoffman, and are in a flourishing condition. In connection with the sketches of Methodist Churches of other townships appear the names of many ministers who preached at Alexandria.

CHAPTER LXII.

HUNTINGDON BOROUGH.

Aboriginal Proprietors and their Immediate Successors.—The early history of this borough carries us back to the traditions of the Indian occupation and the reminiscences of the early Indian traders. These, however, are so fully detailed in other portions of this volume that in this connection we will only mention that the natives who here built their wigwams, cultivated small patches of corn in what is now the southeastern part of the borough, and hunted and fished in the same vicinage, are supposed to have been a tribe of the great Oneida nation. They erected near the river, upon or near the lots lately owned by George Thomas, deceased, No. 210 Allegheny Street, a tall, slim pillar of stone, covered with hieroglyphics, presumed to embody the history as well as a record of the achievements of the tribe. This stone was the origin of the first name of this place. Reference is made to the "Standing Stone" by Conrad Weiser as early as 1748, and John Harris, in 1754, describes its dimensions. It is supposed that this stone was carried off by the Indians when they emigrated elsewhere, as they regarded it with great veneration. Subsequently another stone was erected by the whites on the site of the original one, and was accidentally broken by a misthrow in the play of "long-bullets." Upon it, beside many cabalistic characters, were cut the names of John Lukens (with the date 1768), Charles Lukens, Thomas Smith, and others. From the fact that this stone was not of the dimensions given by Harris,—fourteen feet high and six inches


ONEIDA
CYPRESS
LOCUST
PINE
SPRUCE
MIFFLIN
WASHINGTON
WALNUT
CHESTNUT
MOORE
HILL
Abm M. Coy
Pennsylvania Rail Road
Mt Rose
CYPRESS
ISLAND
PORTS TOWN
PLAN
of
the Borough of
HUNTINGDON
HUNTINGDON COUNTY
PENNA
Surveyed May & June 1854 by
J. Simpson C. Surveyor

Gen. Taylor
Public School Ground
Cemetery
MOORE
CHURCH
MIFFLIN
WASHINGTON
HILL
ALLEGHANY
CHARLES
FRANKLIN
BATH
MONTGOMERY
SMITH
ST. CLAIR
RIVER

square,—it is obvious that it could not have been the original stone erected by the Indians. A part of the second stone is now in possession of Mr. E. C. Summers, of this borough. (See Rev. Fithian's description of the Standing Stone as it was in 1775, on page 46.)

The first white claimant of the land here was Hugh Crawford. It was well known to the early settlers that the Indians had cleared land near the Standing Stone, and also at a place some distance up the creek, and cultivated corn. It is probable that by some arrangement with the tribe here located, Crawford obtained possession of the cleared land, and possibly tilled it for a short time. In 1756 he appears as a lieutenant in Capt. James Patterson's company of the provincial regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Weiser. On the 1st day of June, 1760, for the consideration of one hundred pounds, he executed a deed at Fort Pitt, conveying to George Croghan "a certain tract of land of four hundred acres on the north side of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata, known by the name of the Standing Stone, including my improvements thereon from the mouth of the Standing Stone Creek to the crossing up the creek, and to the upperward point of the small island." The crossing mentioned refers to the place where the old trader's road crossed the river, which was between the lower point of Cypress Island and the Eighth Street river bridge. On the 10th of December, 1764, George Croghan obtained from the proprietaries a warrant authorizing the survey of four hundred acres of land, "including an improvement situate on the north side of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata, known by the name of the Standing Stone, from the mouth of the Standing Stone Creek to the crossing up the creek, and to the upward point of the small island." Interest and quit-rent from 1st of March, 1754. Croghan, for the consideration of three hundred pounds, by deed dated March 25, 1766, conveyed to "William Smith, D.D., and provost of the College of Philadelphia," his warrant, dated Dec. 10, 1764, for the land as above described, to "include Hugh Crawford's improvement." On the 6th of May following, Samuel Finley made a survey of what he designated "the Standing Stone place, or Crawford's," and included some other lands. Four months later, on the 6th of September, William Maclay, the deputy surveyor of the district, made some changes in the survey, reducing it to four hundred and twenty-eight acres and one hundred and five perches, and made return of the same to the land office. On his return Maclay states, "On the above tract is an old improvement made by one Crawford (of whom George Croghan purchased) in the year 1753 or 1754."

In 1767, Dr. Smith caused a town to be laid out, extending westward to Fourth Street and northward to Washington Street, and named it "Huntingdon." But during the Revolution the town was commonly called "Standing Stone," and even many years later it was so designated oftener than by the name it now bears. In many letters and documents of that period the two names were coupled together in order that there might be no uncertainty as to place mentioned, as "Huntingdon, the Standing-Stone town." The name is believed to have been given by Dr. Smith in honor of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, in grateful remembrance of her liberal donation to the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania), of which he was the first provost.[1]

A fort was built here at an early date, of which mention was made in Chapter VII. It never was permanently garrisoned, but when troops were in Huntingdon, as was the case on several occasions of which we have authentic information, their quarters were in this fortification. When the fort was not garrisoned by soldiers, and an attack was apprehended from the savages, its defense devolved upon the residents of the town and surrounding country, who came in from many miles around to seek its protection.

The oldest deed known to be extant, from Dr. Smith for a lot in this borough, bears date of Sept. 7, 1768, and conveyed to Samuel Anderson lot No. 12, on Allegheny Street, between Third and Fourth, and extended through to Penn Street. It is now owned by John W. Mattern. The deed was a printed one, with no blanks except for names and dates, and as the space left for the name of the town was not filled in writing, it is supposed that he had not as yet given it a name. The deed recites,—

"The said William Smith hath laid out a certain Town called ——, at Standing Stone, on Juniata, in the County of Cumberland, and divided the same into streets and lots regularly named and numbered, as by the plan of the said town, entered on record in the Recorder's Office at Carlisle, in the said county, may appear."

The consideration expressed in this deed, which may be taken as the terms made with all other purchasers, was as follows:

"Yielding and paying therefor and thereout unto the said William Smith, his Heirs and Assigns, on the first Monday in September, in every year, the yearly Rent of One Spanish Milled Piece of Eight of fine Silver, weighing Seventeen Penny Weight and Six Grains at least, or Value thereof in Coin current; the first payment to be made on the first Monday of September, which shall be in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Nine, and so on the first Monday of September yearly, and every year thereafter forever. And further, the said Samuel Anderson doth covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said William Smith, his Heirs and Assigns, by these Presents, that he, the said Samuel Anderson, his Heirs and Assigns, shall and will, at his or

[1] She was the daughter of Washington Shirley, second Earl of Ferrars, was born in 1707, married Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and died June 17, 1791. It is said she expended in the course of her life, in public and private acts of charity, five hundred thousand dollars, and at her death left five thousand pounds for charitable purposes, and the rest of her fortune to the support of the sixty-four chapels she had built. She sold her jewels for six hundred and ninety-eight pounds fifteen shillings, and applied the money to the erection of the chapel at Brighton, England. She was a Calvinistic Methodist, and appointed George Whitefield, the founder and leader of that sect, one of her chaplains; he, in return, appointed her by will sole proprietrix of his possessions in the province of Georgia, in America, where she organized a mission.

their own proper Cost and Charges, make, erect, build, and finish on the said Lot of Ground, one substantial Dwelling House of Dimensions of Eighteen Feet by Twenty Feet at least, with a good Stone or Brick Chimney, within the Space of Ten months from the First Day of October" (year illegible).

It was further stipulated that Dr. Smith was to have the right to recover by distress if arrearages were ninety days past due, and if the dwelling-house was not erected as agreed to re-enter and possess the lot, while if the arrearages remained unpaid for two years longer the lot was to revert to him absolutely.

Dr. Smith was never a resident of the borough, although its lifelong friend and patron, and in many ways did he manifest his interest in the place. He donated land for a grammar and free school, likewise for a cemetery, and gave a lot to each of the religious denominations of the place, represented by the Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, German Calvinist, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. In 1798 he presented a bell to the borough, mentioned on page 50.[1]

Rev. William Smith, D.D., was born upon the banks of the river Don, within a few miles of Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, Sept. 7, 1727, and was baptized on the 19th of October following in the old Aberdeen Kirk. His father was Thomas Smith, and his mother Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Duncan, Esq., of Lundie Forfar. (Duncan's wife was a daughter of Sir Peter Murray, Bart., of Auchtertyre.) Entered parish school at the age of seven years, and remained until March, 1735. From this time until 1741 he was under the charge of the Society for the Education of Parochial Schoolmasters. At the latter date he entered the University of Aberdeen, where he received his first degree in 1747, and then left the institution. He passed the year 1750 in London. On March 3, 1751, he embarked for New York, and arrived there on May 1st. He became a tutor to the two children of Col. Martin, on Long Island, and remained until August, 1753.

Early in the summer of that year he visited Philadelphia, made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin, and visited the academy.

On the 13th of October he sailed for England, and arrived in London on December 1st. On the 21st of December he was ordained deacon by Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, at the request and in the presence of Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, who was then in a declining state of health. On the 23d he was ordained priest by Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, Bishop of Carlisle.

On the 22d of May, 1754, he landed at Philadelphia, and the next day was inducted provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia and Professor of Natural Philosophy.

On the 3d day of June, 1758, he was married at Moore Hall, by Rev. William Currie, rector of St. David's Church at Radnor, now in Delaware County, to Rebecca, daughter of William Moore.

His children were as follows:

I. *William Moore*, born June 1, 1759, during the doctor's absence in England. The son was christened in Christ Church on the 3d of October, after the father's return. He graduated at the College of Philadelphia on the 17th of May, 1775. He read law; was appointed an agent for the settlement of British claims in America, as provided in the sixth article of Jay's treaty, and went to England in 1803. He married on the 3d of June, 1786, at the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Ann, eldest daughter of Joseph Rudolph. His death occurred on the 12th of March, 1821.

II. *Thomas Duncan*, born Nov. 18, 1760, and baptized in Christ Church on the 6th of the following March. Died at Huntingdon, July 9, 1789, and is buried there.[2]

III. *Williamina Elizabeth*, born July 4, 1762, during the doctor's second visit to England. She was baptized in Christ Church on the 4th of August. (Her grandmother Moore's name was Williamina.) She became the wife of Hon. Charles Goldsborough, of Maryland. Died Dec. 19, 1790.

IV. *Charles*, born March 4, 1765, died April 18, 1836; admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in June, 1786. He was the author of the compilation known as "Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania." He was appointed, March 27, 1819, president judge of the judicial district embracing Cumberland, Franklin, and Adams. April 28, 1820, he was commissioned president judge of the District Court of Lancaster City and County.

Phineas was born Jan. 31, 1767; died Aug. 16, 1770.

Richard was born on the 25th day of January, 1769. He was baptized in Christ Church on the 19th day of March. Lived at the Cypress Cottage, Huntingdon.[3]

Rebecca,[4] second daughter, was born on the 11th day of April, 1772, and baptized in the same church on the 24th. She married Samuel Blodget, Jr., May 10, 1792; died March 9, 1837.

Eliza, born May 16, 1776; died Sept. 25, 1778.

The following item was received from Mrs. Hannah Spencer, many years ago, through Judge Adams:

"About 1774, Dr. William Smith preached one Sabbath at Standing Stone, and published notice that he would baptize the children that might be presented to receive that ordinance. To the surprise of all about eighty children were baptized in one day, and she thinks he was the first clergyman of any denomination that administered baptism in the county, unless it might be Catholic."

[1] It was hung on the old court-house, and later was removed to and used on the public school-house at Fifth and Moore Streets until Dec. 12, 1861, when it was accidentally broken. It was subsequently sold to the Meneelys of Troy, N. Y., for bell-metal, and a new bell taken in exchange for use on the school building.

[2] See Chapter XVII.

[3] See Chapter XVII.

[4] Grandmother of William Smith Lincoln, of Walker township.

Among those baptized by Dr. Smith on the occasion referred to, or on one soon after, the names of the following well-known families occur: Brotherline, Parkinson, Edmiston, Sell, Swank (?), Dean, Weston, Spanogle, Nearhoof, Drake, Pridmore, Enyeart, Shirley, Hoffman, and Westbrook.

THE DORLAND FAMILY.—John Dorland, who had served in the war of the Revolution in the New Jersey line, married Anna Robinson, settled near Germantown, and about the year 1793 moved to Huntingdon, and lived for some time on the northeastern corner of Penn and Fifth Streets, and afterwards moved to his land in the "Big Lick Woods," now in Henderson township. He died Aug. 9, 1813, and was buried in the cemetery in Huntingdon. His children were:

I. Joseph, who married Elizabeth Woodburn, from Frankstown or vicinity, June 27, 1806. Their children were: I., John; II., a daughter, who married David Rupert; III., a daughter, who married Benjamin Russler; and another daughter, whose name was not obtained.

II. Rebecca, who married Samuel Fisher, April 23, 1801. Their only child was Thomas Fisher, born Jan. 20, 1802, who is still living, a prominent citizen of the borough and president of the First National Bank. His mother died when he was about six months old.

III. Isaac, who married Jane McNamara, Feb. 26, 1811. They resided in the borough of Huntingdon, and reared several children, some of whom yet live here.

IV. Sarah, who married Sept. 13, 1802, William, a son of Abraham Haines, one of the early citizens of the town.

V. Eve, who died unmarried.

VI. Elizabeth, who married Patrick Hays, a chairmaker in Alexandria, June 16, 1807. They removed to Kentucky.

VII. and VIII. Jacob and John, twins. Jacob married Mrs. Cunningham, a sister of John McCahan. Their son Thomas, after a residence of some years in Henderson township, removed to Illinois. John married Jane Postlethwaite, Sept. 29, 1814.

IX. Polly, who married Samuel Ramsey.

X. Ann, who married Thomas Postlethwaite, May 11, 1815, and resided in the Long Hollow, Mifflin Co.

The *Gazette* of Thursday, Aug. 12, 1813, says,—"Died, at his farm in the vicinity of this place, on Monday evening last, MR. JOHN DORLAND, after a lingering illness, which he supported with uncommon fortitude and resignation. Mr. Dorland was one of the few surviving patriots of the Revolution, who always supported the character of an honest man."

He was a supporter and probably a member of the Presbyterian Church. Most of all his children who married had the ceremony performed by Rev. John Johnston.

Pioneer Families.—Benjamin Elliott was born in Path Valley in 1752. About the year 1775 he removed to Huntingdon, which then was a village of but a few houses, and was still occupied by the Indians. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1776; was sheriff of Bedford County, and the first sheriff of Huntingdon County, commissioned Oct. 22, 1787. He was commissioned as lieutenant of the county on the 30th of the following month. He was one of the delegates to the State Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, which assembled at Philadelphia in May, 1787. He figured as a militia officer in the riots of 1788 (elsewhere mentioned), and was the successor of Col. Canan in the Supreme Executive Council, taking his seat in that body Dec. 30, 1789. He also served as county commissioner, two terms as county treasurer, was an associate judge in 1791, and the first chief burgess of Huntingdon borough in 1796. After mentioning the many honorable positions he filled, it is almost unnecessary to add that he was one of the most prominent citizens of this section during his time. He resided in Huntingdon until his death, which occurred March 15, 1835, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. He was thrice married, had a large family, and left many descendants. The children by his first wife, Mary Carpenter, of Lancaster County, Pa., were Martha, who married David McMurtrie; Mary, wife of Robert Allison, who died May 4, 1857; and James, a lawyer in this borough, who died young. The children by his second wife, Sarah Ashman, of Three Springs, Huntingdon Co., a sister of Col. Ashman, a native of England, and an officer in the Revolutionary war,[1] were Eleanor, who became the wife of William Orbison; Harriet, wife of Jacob Miller; and Matilda, wife of Dr. James Stewart, who subsequently removed to Indiana, Pa. Eleanor, Harriet, and Matilda are deceased. The children by the third wife, Susan, daughter of Abraham Haines, of Huntingdon, were Patience, who married Judge Calvin Blythe; Benjamin, who married Mary Peebles, and removed to Newark, Ohio, where he died; Louisa, wife of Dr. William Yeager; and John, married a Miss Wilson, in Ohio, whither he removed.

William Allison, born in Scotland, June 17, 1696; he emigrated to the United States, and was the first of the name in that part of Franklin County, Pa., where is now the town of Greencastle. He had sons John, Patrick, Robert, and William, and one daughter, Agnes. It is through John, however, that the Huntingdon representative of the family came. He was born Dec. 23, 1738, and died June 14, 1795. His wife, Elizabeth Wilkin, died Nov. 19, 1815, aged sixty-seven years. Five sons and eight daughters constituted his family. One daughter, Mary, married Andrew Henderson, and lived in Huntingdon. An-

[1] A looking-glass, bearing the Ashman coat-of-arms, is now in possession of Richard Ashman, Three Springs, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

other daughter, Nancy, married Elias Davidson, of Greencastle, whose daughter Elizabeth became the wife of William Dorris, Jr., of Huntingdon. Betsy Allison married Dr. John Henderson, and resided in Huntingdon. Of their five children but two are living, viz., Dr. M. Allison Henderson, in Lock Haven, Pa., and Dr. Andrew A. Henderson, a surgeon in the United States navy. Robert, one of the five sons of John, was born in Franklin County, March 10, 1777, but removed to Huntingdon about the year 1796, where he studied law, practiced his profession, and married (Sept. 21, 1802) Mary, daughter of Benjamin Elliott and Mary (Carpenter), his wife. He was captain of a volunteer company in Huntingdon during the war of 1812. In 1830 he was elected to Congress, and served one term, after which he practiced law until his death, Dec. 2, 1840. His children were (1) Mary, who married Dr. Jonathan H. Dorsey in 1824, and lived at Mill Creek and Huntingdon until about 1868, when she removed to St. Paul, Minn., where she now resides with her son Robert; (2) Elizabeth Wilkin, who married Benjamin Miller in 1826, and with their children (Robert A., Henry E., and Mary, now Mrs. Dr. H. K. Neff) reside in Huntingdon; (3) Catharine M., who married Alexander Gwin in 1832, and died in 1857 (June 29th), aged forty-seven years; (4) John Craig, who died young; (5) Lydia Rebecca, who married William P. Orbison, of Huntingdon; (6) Robert Wilkin, and (7) William Elliott, both of whom died young; (8) Nancy Davidson, deceased, who became the wife of Rev. W. R. Bingham, and removed to Oxford, Pa.

William Orbison was born June 27, 1777, on a farm near Willalloways' Creek, in York (now Adams) County, Pa., and died at Huntingdon, Aug. 23, 1857, aged eighty years.

His grandfather, Thomas Orbison, emigrated from the neighborhood of Lurgan, Ireland, about the year 1740, and purchased a farm near Welsh Run, in Franklin County, Pa., where he resided until his death. He had four children, viz.: Thomas (the father of William), born October, 1747, William, John, and James.

Thomas Orbison, Jr., purchased a farm near Willalloways' Creek, in York County, where he resided during the Revolutionary war. He and his brothers William and John held commissions in the military service of the United States; he was commissioned captain July 5, 1777, and continued in the service until the end of the war. William died in the campaign called the "Flying Camp." He was married April 5, 1774, to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Bailey, who emigrated from Ireland some time before Dec. 23, 1752, the birthday of his daughter; they had issue,—Isabella, born Jan. 31, 1775, afterwards intermarried with John Slemmons (they had a daughter who married John Hogg); William, the subject of this sketch; and Elizabeth Miller, born Oct. 27, 1779, afterwards intermarried with Samuel Porter.

About the close of the war, Thomas, Jr., with his family, moved to Millerstown, Adams Co., where he engaged in merchandising until Oct. 2, 1784, when he died of scarlet fever, aged thirty-seven years. He was a good English scholar, wrote a fine hand, and in point of intellect was considered above mediocrity. His widow, Elizabeth, was married May, 1787, to William Agnew, with whom she moved in 1805 to Butler County, where she died April 7, 1826, aged seventy-four years.

Soon after the death of Thomas, Jr., his family returned to the farm, where William, the subject of this sketch, remained until Aug. 4, 1794, when he commenced learning "the languages" at the school of Rev. Alexander Dobbins, near Gettysburg; he continued at this school until Jan. 3, 1797, having in that time read all the Latin and Greek authors usually read at such institutions. March 31, 1797, he went to Botetourt County, Va., where he lived with Mr. Papscott, teaching his children and some others "the languages," etc., until July 2, 1798, when he returned home. Aug. 6, 1798, he set out for Washington, D. C., on a visit to Rev. John Breckenridge, for whom he kept a small store while there. He returned to Pennsylvania in the November following, and engaged in teaching school at Hanover, where he remained for three months; becoming dissatisfied with this vocation he commenced reading law in the office of his uncle, James Orbison, at Chambersburg, April 12, 1799, and continued until Aug. 6, 1801, when he was admitted to the bar of Franklin County. Aug. 24, 1801, he left for Huntingdon, where he was admitted August 26th to the bar of Huntingdon County. He commenced the practice of law at Huntingdon, October 19th, and continued it until about 1830, when he gave up his practice and devoted the most of his time to literary pursuits. (See Bench and Bar.) He wielded a trenchant pen, and during the early political campaigns contributed many articles to the local papers. He was fond of music, and somewhat of a composer. Having purchased large tracts of land in Cromwell township, he laid out part of this property in town lots about 1832, and named the town Orbisonia. He was president of the Huntingdon Bank, which was chartered in 1814.

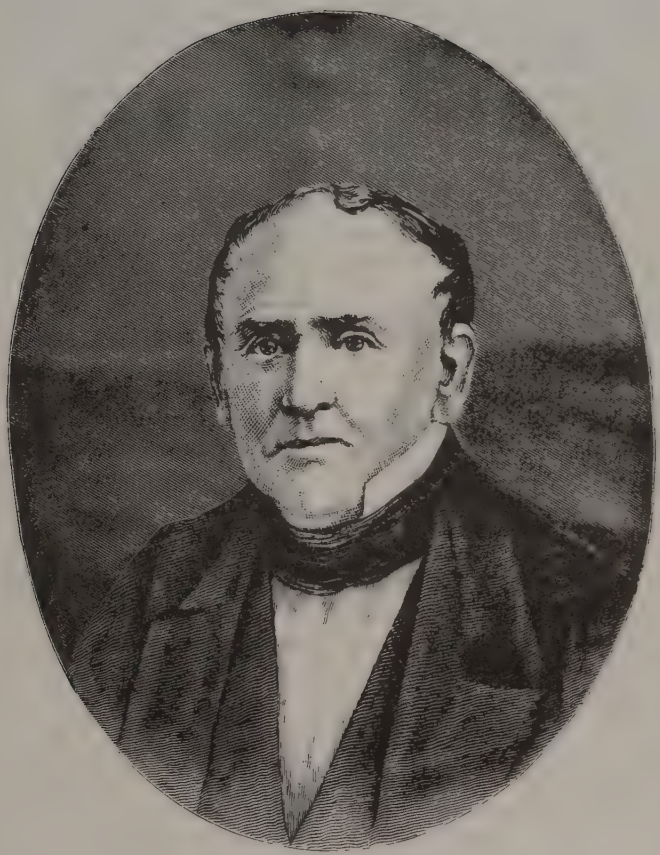
He was married Oct. 6, 1808, to Eleanor, daughter of Benjamin Elliott by his second wife, Sarah Ashman, sister of Col. George Ashman; they had issue,—Sarah Harriet, born July 11, 1809, intermarried Jan. 28, 1830, with Dr. Benjamin McMurtrie (they had one child).

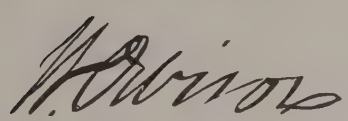
Harriet Orbison intermarried with R. R. Bryan, Esq.

Caroline Elizabeth, born March 16, 1811, died Sept. 9, 1829.

Thomas Elliott, born Nov. 26, 1812.

When about twenty years of age he moved to where Orbisonia was afterwards laid out, and has lived there ever since, having been engaged in store-keeping, also in the milling business and in supervising several





farms. He has had three wives,—his first, Julia Ann Wiestling; his second, Elizabeth Hamill; his third, Arabella Irwin, who is still living, and by whom he has a son, William Irwin.

William Penn, born Nov. 4, 1814. He has lived in Huntingdon ever since his birth, and is at present living in the brick house erected by his father in 1815. He commenced the practice of law in 1835, and still continues the practice. (See Bench and Bar.) He was married Sept. 16, 1841, to Lydia Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Mary Allison, the latter being a daughter of Benjamin Elliott by his first wife. Their children are William Allison, intermarried with Mary W. Hurd, who have five daughters. He is at present engaged in the coal business in Philadelphia. Mary Elliott, Ellen Harris, and Robert Allison, the latter being engaged in the practice of law with his father. (See Bench and Bar.)

Ellen Matilda, born July 19, 1816, intermarried May 2, 1837, with Dr. John Harris. Her husband having been appointed consul to Venice in 1870, she went there and resided with him until his death in 1881, and is now making her home in Europe.

Henrietta Ashman, born Dec. 12, 1817, intermarried Sept. 16, 1841, with Hugh Nelson McAllister, Esq., of Bellefonte. Their children living are Mary, intermarried with Gen. James A. Beaver, who have three boys; and Sarah, intermarried with Dr. Thomas R. Hayes, who reside in Bellefonte.

Martha Ann, born Dec. 1, 1819, died Sept. 1, 1824.

Louisa Augusta, born Oct. 2, 1821, intermarried April 4, 1850, with Samuel Colhoun; they lived in Philadelphia for a number of years, and afterwards removed to St. Paul, Minn., where they now reside. They have a daughter (Emma) intermarried with Dr. Francis Atwood, of St. Paul, who is now dead, leaving a son to survive him.

Edmund Burke, born April 20, 1823. When a young man he moved to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the mercantile business until about 1873, when he went to assist his brother Thomas at Orbisonia, where he now lives and is engaged in business.

James Henry, born March 23, 1826; entered the Presbyterian ministry. In 1850 he sailed for India as a missionary; married Sept. 28, 1853, to Agnes C. Kay, who died without issue. Afterwards married Nannie D. Harris, of Bellefonte, while on a visit from India in 1859. Their children were James Harris, now in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and who intends going as a missionary to India; Ellen, intermarried with Rev. Sylvester Beach, of Baltimore; Agnes, and Thomas. He died at Bellefonte in 1870, about one month after his return from India.

Isabella Slemmons, born Nov. 18, 1831, drowned Sept. 14, 1833.

Charles Carroll, born Dec. 1, 1835, died Nov. 20, 1836.

Soon after the marriage of William Orbison, he purchased the house at the corner of Sixth and Penn Streets, where the old Presbyterian Church now stands, and removed there, remaining until 1813, when he removed to the log house situated on Penn Street, between Third and Fourth, and now owned by Messrs. Mattern & Dunn. In 1815 he built the large brick house at the corner of Third and Penn Streets, and in 1816 moved into it and resided there until his death.

John Patton Anderson, son of Alexander A. and Jane (Patton) Anderson, was born at Lewistown, Pa., in 1818. He read law at Huntingdon with John G. Miles, was appointed assistant deputy attorney-general at Pittsburgh by Governor Porter, and about the same time was married to Margaret H. Williamson. He became a clerk in the Canal Department at Harrisburg, and, later, the supervisor of the Juniata Division of the canal at Huntingdon. In 1849 he became interested with John Edgar Thomson in the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in that business accumulated a large fortune. His arduous labors brought on a partial paralysis of the right side, from which he died Feb. 10, 1862. His widow still resides in the borough of Huntingdon.

Of their children, William Patton served as lieutenant in the Fifth Regular Infantry. He died in 1863 at Huntingdon. Charles Houston is a well-known citizen of Huntingdon; Ellen Cornyn is the wife of John M. Maguire, of Huntingdon; Alice Carothers is the wife of Dr. D. P. Miller, of Huntingdon. The youngest child, Alexander Augustus, is also a resident of the borough.

Samuel Steel, brother of Gen. William, was a native of Ireland, and an early settler in Huntingdon. He was county treasurer in 1813–14, in 1818–20, and for many years postmaster of this place, the predecessor of Isaac Dorland. His wife was Jane McCartney, daughter of John McCartney, of Huntingdon township. She died in 1829. Samuel, her husband, died in 1850, aged eighty-five years. Their sons were named John, William, Samuel, and George A., the two first named being physicians. Their daughters were Elizabeth, wife of John Williamson, and Margaret, wife of Rev. David Blair, of Indiana County, Pa., and mother of Samuel S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and Judge John Blair, of Indiana County. George A. Steel was the only son who married. His wife was Elizabeth McMurtrie, a daughter of James McMurtrie. Two sons and three daughters of George A. are living, Samuel A., George G., and Elizabeth (wife of Milton S. Lytle), residing in the borough.

John Simpson, son of James and Mary Simpson, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1744, and learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1769 he settled near the Susquehanna, in the vicinity of Fort Hunter, in Upper Paxton township, then Lancaster County, and pursued his trade. On the 15th of August, 1775, he was commissioned as second lieutenant in Capt. James Murray's company of the Fourth Battalion of Associators, of Lancaster County,

and after the declaration of independence entered the Continental service with that company. On the 7th of May, 1776 he was married by Rev. John Elder, of the Paxton Church, to Margaret Murray, a daughter of his captain, who lived on the north side of the Susquehanna, immediately above the borough of Dauphin. In the spring of 1793 he moved to Huntingdon, and on the 4th day of April in that year purchased from Abraham Haines two adjoining lots on the northwest corner of Penn and Second Streets, on which there was a house erected, but not quite ready for occupancy. He finished the house and dwelt there until his death, which occurred Feb. 3, 1807, aged about sixty-three years. His widow died April 27, 1826, in her seventieth year. Their children were:

1. Rebecca, born April 8, 1777, married John Patton, April 16, 1801, and reared several children. She died Oct. 15, 1845, in her sixty-eighth year.

2. Margaret, born Jan. 30, 1779, died unmarried March 3, 1829.

3. James, born June 20, 1781, was a surveyor. He passed through all the military grades in his younger days, from lieutenant to colonel. He was elected county commissioner in 1819. He died Jan. 31, 1851, in his seventieth year.

4. Martha, born Feb. 15, 1786, married George Anshutz, Jr., May 6, 1806, moved to Pittsburgh, and died there, leaving several children.

5. Anna, born July 9, 1788, married William Curry, and died in Franklin township, May 26, 1856, in her sixty-eighth year.

6. Sarah, born Sept. 10, 1791, died young.

All the above were born in Paxton township.

7. Elizabeth Isabella, born Aug. 22, 1794, married Daniel Africa, Aug. 19, 1830, died at Atsion, N. J., Dec. 13, 1865, in her seventy-second year, and is buried in the Huntingdon Cemetery. A daughter, Margaret Murray, died in infancy; one son, J. Simpson, survives.

8. John, born June 21, 1798, married, first, Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsey, who died April 14, 1852, and second, Mrs. Mary McAllister. He died July 19, 1872, having entered his seventy-fifth year. One of his sons, George A., the color-bearer of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and another, J. Randolph, was seriously wounded. The latter recovered from his wounds, and in 1866 was elected prothonotary of the county. He is a member of the law firm of Simpson & Armitage. The eldest son, J. Murray, a farmer, resides in Oneida township, near the borough line. Two of his daughters, Anna M. and Lydia M., reside on Second Street, and the third, Fannie, in Washington, D. C.

John Patton, born in what is now Franklin County, Dec. 25, 1757, died on his farm in Woodcock Valley, Walker township, May 23, 1836, in his seventy-ninth year. In his earlier years he was a resident of the borough of Huntingdon. He was six times elected sheriff, and his term of service as deputy and principal extended over a period exceeding twenty years. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Simpson, April 16, 1801. Their children were:[1]

1 William Moore, b. Feb. 16, 1803, died Aug. 9, 1871.

2. John Simpson, b. June 15, 1806, died Aug. 30, 1850.

3. Elizabeth,[2] b. June 30, 1808, died March 31, 1811.

4. James,[2] b. June 30, 1808, died Sept. 16, 1836.

5. Joseph, b. Oct. 6, 1810.

6. Benjamin F., b. Nov. 2[illegible], 1812.

7. Rebecca S., b. March 14, 1815, died Dec. 13, 1862.

8. George W., b. Sept. 6, 1817, died March 7, 1882.

He, his wife, and some of their children were interred in the Huntingdon cemetery.

I. William Moore Patton married Rebecca Boal in Ohio in 1842, and settled in Kentucky. Their children were: 9, George Boal; 10, William; 11, William A.; 12, Clara Bell.

II. John S. Patton married Catharine Huyett, Sept. 1, 1836. After a residence of a few years on the homestead farm, he was appointed collector of tolls on the canal at Huntingdon, moved there, remaining a few years, and then took up his residence in Kentucky, where he died. Their children were: 13, Elizabeth; 14, Margaret Murray; 15, Caroline; and 16, William Penn, who now reside in Blair County.

IV. James Patton married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Vandevander, March, 1832. Their children were: 17, Rebecca; 18, Annie; and 19, John.

V. Joseph Patton married, first, Nancy, daughter of John Givin, Jan. 9, 1840. Their children were: 20, Ellen; 21, John; 22, James; and 23, Silas. Mrs. Patton died about 1849. By a second marriage the children were: 24, William; and 25, Joseph. Mrs. Patton (second) died about 1857, and he married again about 1863 or 1864. Mr. Patton has lived in Ohio or Kentucky for many years.

VI. Benjamin F. Patton married Eliza Addleman, Jan. 23, 1836. He was for many years in the mercantile business at Warrior's Mark, during which time he served two terms as associate judge of the county. He is now a resident of Altoona, to which city he removed with his family some years ago. Their children are: 26, Rebecca; 27, Ettie; 28, Sarah; 29, Emma; 30, John T.; 31, George A.; 32, William; and 33, Harry.

VII. Rebecca married James Campbell, of McConnellstown, Dec. 24, 1840. Their children were: 34, Maggie, who married Dr. G. L. Robb, and resides in Huntingdon; 35, Mollie; and 36, Carrie.

VIII. George W. Patton married, first, Mary B. Burket, June 10, 1845, who died March 28, 1856.

[1] A daughter named Margaret, omitted from the above list, died unmarried Dec. 1, 1823.

[2] Twins.

Their children were: 37, T. Blair, postmaster at Altoona; 38, William A., in the office of the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia; and 39, John Howard, in the Pennsylvania Railroad office, Altoona. He married, second, Emma J. Hawksworth, Dec. 19, 1861. Their children are: 40, Mary V.; and 41, Maggie Murray.

Mr. Patton was for some time one of the lessees of Union Furnace and manager at Blair Furnace, but became a citizen of Altoona before it had assumed a corporate existence. After a borough charter was obtained, Feb. 6, 1854, he was chosen the first chief burgess, and was re-elected in 1855. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster, serving eight years, and in 1870 was elected associate judge. After the expiration of his term of office he moved to the vicinity of Philadelphia, and subsequently into the city, where he died March 7, 1882. His remains were interred in the Altoona Cemetery. The widow and daughters continue to reside in Philadelphia.

Robert McNamara, a native of the County Down, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1801, with his wife Jane, and settled in the borough of Huntingdon. She died June 6, 1846, aged eighty-six years. They were the parents of the wife of Isaac Dorlard.

Mrs. Margaret Clabaugh, who at the time of her death (March 3, 1848) was, with one exception, the oldest inhabitant in this neighborhood. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war she was left with the care of three children, while her husband served under Washington until the close of the struggle, when he rejoined his family. She was the mother of fourteen children, some of whom were living in Huntingdon at the time of her death, the youngest being then fifty-four years of age. Mrs. Clabaugh was in receipt of an annuity from the government for her husband's patriotic services until the day of her death, at the age of about one hundred and two years.

GEORGE BLACK came to the borough of Huntingdon in the year 1796, from Lancaster County. He married, in 1804, Catharine, daughter of Jacob Zimmerman, who had moved here from Hagerstown, Md. He was a cooper, and worked at his trade until compelled to desist by old age. He bought, about the time of his marriage, from Thomas Ker two lots on the northern side of Washington Street, below Sixth, which had thereon a small house, which he occupied until about 1817, when the dwelling in which G. Ashman Miller now lives was erected. Mr. Black was a devoted Methodist, and a prominent and influential member of that denomination. At the time of his death, which occurred in the property above described, he had attained the age of eighty-three years. He raised a family of eight children, all sons, as follows:

I. David, who married Margaret, a daughter of Jacob Africa. Both are now living, and have passed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

II. Martin, deceased. His widow resides in Blairsville.

III. John married, first, Mary Rose; both dead; name of second wife, now living in Clinton County, was not obtained.

IV. George married a daughter of Dr. Buttrey, in Mansfield, Ohio, and is a practicing physician at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

V. Charles S., now deceased, married Miss Henrietta McCabe, who, with several children, reside in Huntingdon.

VI. Jesse died unmarried, aged about sixteen.

VII. William married a daughter of Dr. Jacob Hoffman; both are now dead.

VIII. Robert Wesley, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, married a Miss Gorsuch, of Baltimore, and is located in that city.

Huntingdon in the Olden Time.—The assessment of Huntingdon township, Bedford Co., for 1782 gives the names of the following persons, owners of lots and taxable live-stock.

	Houses.	Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Isaac Worrel	..	1	3	2	2
William Watson	..	1	2	2	..
Adam Bardmesser	..	..	1	2	..
Abraham Haines	1	2	..	..	..
Solomon Sills	1	1	..	..	..
Charles Brotherline	1	1	..	2	..
Jacob Hall	1	1	..	2	3
George Reynolds	1	1	3	3	5
Ludwick Sills	2	4	2	4	5
Anthony Sills	1	2	1	1	5
John Shaver	1	1	..	..	..
Henry Ashbough	1	2	1	2	..
James Williams	1	1	2	2	..
John Patton	1	1	1	1	..
Nathaniel Garard[1]	1	3	2	3	..
Conrad Swank	1	1	2	2	..
John Ashbough	1	1	2	2	..
Widow Brackenridge	1	1	2	2	..
Jacob Ginoe	1	2	1	1	..
Archibald Fletcher	1	2	3	4	..
James Armstrong	1	1	3	3	..
Peter Devit	1	1	1	1	..
Jacob Rowler	1	1	..	..	..
Mrs. Hall	1	1	..	..	..
William Wilson	1	1	..	..	...
	23	34	32	41	20

HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP, 1788.—In the assessment of Huntingdon township for 1788 there were taxed in the town of Huntingdon,—

Houses	54
Lots	155
Negroes	4
Stills	4
Brewery	1

In the whole township,—

	Brewery.	Stills.	Negroes.	Servant.	Mills.	Tan-yards.
Brady	..	2	1	..	2	..
Walker	..	1	5	..	3	1
Penn	..	3	..	..	..	..
West	..	2	..	..	..	..
Porter	..	3	..	..	..	..
Not located	..	..	..	..	2	..
Town	1	4	3	1	..	1
	1	15	9	1	7	2

Signed by Ludwick Sells, assessor; David Caldwell, Michael Cryder, assistants.

HUNTINGDON (TOWN), 1788.

Ashbock, John, 1 house, 1 lot.
Anderson, Samuel, 1 house, 1 lot (now Mattern).
Ashbock, Frederick, 2 houses, 4 lots.
Ashbock, Hennery, 1 cow, 1 house, 1 lot.
Brown, Buzel, 1 house, 1 cow, 1 lot.

[1] Mills at McConnellstown.

Blume, George, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Burd, Benjamin, 1 tan-yard, 1 house, 2 lots.
Bell, Samuel, 1 house, 1 lot.
Brutherline, Charles, 1 cow, 1 house, ¼ lot
Craffice, Peter, 3 lots.
Cannon, John, 4 lots.
Certs, Frederick, 1 horse, 2 cows.
Dean, John, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 houses, 4½ lots.
Decker, Nicholas, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Dearduff, Abraham, 1 cow, 1 house, 2 lots.
Dougherty, Burnard, 1 lot.
Elliot, Benjamin (80 a. deed), 4 horses, 4 cows, 2 negroes, 1 servant, 1 house, 6 lots.
Evens, Mark, 1 lot.
Fletcher, Archibald (150 a. Lunnon), 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 house, 2 lots.
Fletter, Philip, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 house, 3 lots.
Fox, Henry, 2 lots.
Glazer, Daniel, 2 cows, 2 stills.
Guttery, George, 1 horse, 1 house, 2 lots.
George, Joseph, 1 house, 1 lot.
Galbraith, Robert, Esq., 1 house, 2 lots.
Griffith, John, 1 lot.
Hall, Jacob (deceased), 1 house, 1 lot.
Humbert, Michael, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 house, 2 lots.
Haynes, Abraham, 1 cow, 1 house, 3 lots.
Knave (Neff), Jacob, 1 house, 1 lot.
Keller, Daniel, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 house, 2 lots.
Leard, Jacob, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 houses, 2 lots.
Leighty, John, 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 house, 2 lots.
Moote, John, 2 horses, 1 cow, 1 lot.
McCarty, Hennery, 1 cow, 1 lot.
McMurtrie, David (deceased), 2 houses, 4 lots.
Musser, Christian, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 stills, 1 house, 2 lots.
McConnell, Alexander, 1 horse, 2 cows (100 a. wt.), 1 house, 8 lots.
McGuire, Patrick, 1 house, 2 lots.
McCinney, Samuel, 1 house, 1 lot.
Priestly, Jonathan, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 lots.
Parks, James, 1 cow, 1 lot.
Patton, John, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 house, 4 lots.
Patton, Robert, 1 horse, 2 lots.
Potmesser, Adam, 1 horse, 1 lot.
Runnald, George, 3 horses, 4 cows, 1 house, 1 lot.
Ryans, William, 1 horse, 1 lot.
Richard, Joshua, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Ramsey, Archibald, 2 horses, 1 lot.
Spencer, John, 1 lot.
Swoope, Peter, 1 cow, 1 house, 3 lots.
Sells, Anthony, 1 cow, 1 house, 2 lots.
Stikeleather, George, 1 horse, 2 cows, 2 houses, 4 lots.
Smith, Henry, 1 lot.
Stevens, Peter, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 house, 2 lots.
Saxton, George, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Slider, John, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 house, 3 lots.
Sells, Ludwick, 300 wt., 1 horse, 5 cows, 1 negro, 2 houses, 4 lots.
Simson, John, 1 house, 2 lots.
Summerville, James, 4 lots.
Tipton, Shaderick, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 house, 1 lot.
Trazey, Thomas, 1 cow, 1 lot.
Tanner, Hugh, 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 house, 4 lots.
Watson, William, 200 Lunnon, 3 cows, 1 house, 1 lot.
White, William, 1 horse, 1 house, 1 lot.
Wilkins, Edward, 2 lots.
Westoin, John, 1 house, 1 lot.

Non-Residenters' Land.

Brady, Adam, 2 lots Huntingdon.
Smith, William, Jr., 1 lot Huntingdon.
Smith, Charles, Esq., 2 lots Huntingdon.
Davidson, Hugh, 1 house, 1 lot Huntingdon.
Croghan, George, 428 on Stone Creek, where town stands.

Single Freemen.

Barris, Joseph, 1 lot.
Carns, Josiah, 1 house, 1 lot.
Karr, William, 1 horse, 1 house, 10 lots.
Crider, Israel, 2 lots.
Dwellen, Matthew, 1 horse, 1 lot.
Smith, Thomas D., Esq., 1 horse, 1 lot.
Evey, George, 1 lot.
Foekler, George, 2 horses, 1 brewery, 2 houses, 2 lots.
Henderson, Andrew, Esq., 1 horse, 1 lot.
Knight, James, 1 horse, 1 house, 1 lot.
McMurtrie, David.
McLean, Lazarus.
Ramsey, Samuel.
Sexton, John.

Statement of the account between William Smith, D.D., and those persons who have engaged the payment of the taxes that should be yearly assessed on one thousand acres of out-lots, as per general lease of Sept. 30, A.D. 1783, and others that have signed since, and for the year 1788:

Original Owners of Lots.	Acres.	Present Owner.
Henry Lloyd	8¾	Alexander McConel.
John Fee	4	
Ludwick Sell	5	Ludwick Sell.
Abraham Hains	17½	Abraham Hains.
George Weston	20	Michael Cryder, 10 a.; Dr. Smith, 10 a.
Moses Donalson	10	John Blythe.
Charles Bruderline	6¼	Charles Bruderline, 3¼ a.; Ludwig Sell, 3 a.
John Asbaugh	14¾	Archibald Ramsay.
John Patton	4¾	Alexander Dean.
Anthony Sell	7½	Anthony Sell, 3¾ a.; Alexander Erwin, 3¾ a.
Jacob Laird	3	Jacob Laird.
Abraham Sell	4	Patrick McSherry.
Conrad Swank	4	Philip Flutter.
Henry Neerhoff	12	George Stackleather, 6 a.; Benjamin Elliott, 6 a.
Michael Cryder	40	Benjamin Elliot. John Patton. George Midseer.
Ludwig Sell	2½	Ludwig Sell.
John Dean	2½	John Dean or Mr. McLain.
John Sexton	5	William Armstrong.
Archibald Fletcher	5½	Arch. Fletcher; if he gives it up, Dr. Smith to pay.
Daniel Keller	6¼	Daniel Keller.
John Davis	5	John Hollingshead.
James Armitage	5¼	Matthew Ormsbay.
Bazil Browning	6½	Bazil Browning.
Estate of Jacob Hall	6	Ludwick Sell.
Charles Bruderline	5	Ludwick Sell, 3 a.; John Dean, 2 a.
Hugh Tanner	5	Thomas Duncan Smith.
Estate of Jacob Hall	4½	Robert Galbraith.
Archibald Fletcher	4¼	Erwin & Keer.
Michael Humbart	5	
Christian Musser	5	Andrew Henderson.
George Guthery and Deerdurf.	10	Willliam Smith, D.D.
William Kerr	5	William Kerr.
Adam Braidon	5	Adam Braidon.
Nicholas Decker	5	George Guthery.
Abraham Deerdurf	5	George Stackleather. Samuel and Arch. Ramsay.
Daniel Keller	5	Daniel Keller.
David Lloyd	5	Hugh Davidson.

Assessed by LUDWIG SELLS, *Assessor.*
MICHAEL CRYDER, *Assistant.*

I agree to the above settlement as being according to the terms of the general lease of out-lots.

WILLIAM SMITH.

And approved by the commissioners this 23d day of August, 1788.

DAVID STEWART,
JOHN DEAN,
Commissioners.

Early Buildings, etc.—The town outgrowing the contracted limits set in 1767, the plan was enlarged by the addition of more lots and placed upon record Nov. 14, 1795. In 1796 it was incorporated as a borough, and Benjamin Elliott was its first chief burgess.

The first courts were held at the house of Ludwig Sell, located on the south end of lot 7 in the plan of the town. It fronted on Allegheny Street, and was between what are now known as Second and Third

Streets. "It was a double two-story log building, kept as a tavern by Sell, and was the first public-house in the place. The room in which the courts sat, the largest in it, was at the lower or eastern end." The property was later owned by Abraham Haines, but was subsequently purchased by Thomas Fisher, who tore down the old building and erected on the opposite end of the lot the large brick dwelling as now seen fronting on Penn Street, opposite the court-house.

A market-house was built before the year 1800 in Penn Street, east of Fifth, in the area called the "Diamond." Markets were held regularly twice a week (Wednesday and Saturday) for many years, but gradually the market laws were infringed upon, and finally became practically obsolete. The market-house was removed in 1847.

The pioneer mill was one built of stone by Dr. Smith about 1792, near Hill Street, above Seventh. Fisher & Sons' mill occupies its site.[1]

The Old Residents of Huntingdon and their Location.—Before the construction of the turnpike, Allegheny Street was the only outlet from the south-eastern side of the borough, and hence became the principal street, and remained so for some years. Penn Street was opened eastward by the turnpike company. The following account of the location of early residents of the town was compiled from the recollections of James Simpson, who came to Huntingdon in 1793, when he was twelve years old, and died in 1851; Daniel Africa, born here in 1794, and died in December, 1865; Peter Swoope, born here in 1799, and died a few years ago; and David Black, born here, and yet a citizen of the borough; and from a written statement prepared by Jacob Miller in 1861 at the request of the writer. Mr. Miller said, "My father removed from York to this place in a four-horse wagon the last of April, 1791. The roads were narrow, just a wagon-track; in some places we had to drive into the river. The first Standing Stone, broken, had stood near to or just below George Thomas' [No. 208–210 Allegheny Street]. The last stood in the centre of Smith [now Third] Street, south side of Hill [now Penn] Street, in front of the old court-house, and had a number of names of officers and soldiers from York and other places, who had been here to protect the citizens from the savages. There were some trees in the streets and a great many stumps. The most of the houses were east of Bath Street."

Allegheny Street, South Side.

Charles Brotherline, Sr.

Alexander Dean kept a public-house at the south-east corner of Second Street. He had a brother John and a son (Alexander?), who became a physician, and left Huntingdon more than fifty years ago. The buildings were used for an academy. The brick kitchen alone now remains of what was once "the hotel" of the town.

Christopher Sites, —— Ashbaugh.

Andrew Henderson owned the ground from Third Street eastward to the water-station, and built the large three-story brick house at the corner of Third Street, and resided therein until his death.

Richard Smith commenced the three-story brick on the southwestern corner, intended to rival Henderson's. Both were constructed upon the same plan, but Smith was unable to complete his. It was used for a hotel, and occupied as such by Walter Clarke, —— Henzey, Irwin Horrell, Thomas Wallace, Andrew Johnston, John S. Miller, and many others as "mine hosts." It was known in its earlier days as the Washington Hotel, and latterly as the Exchange.

Christian Colstock lived at No. 312. Afterwards Christopher Sauer built and occupied the brick house now standing. The basement was used as a distillery. He and his wife died many years ago, and are interred in the Huntingdon Cemetery.

George Stightleather occupied Nos. 320 and 322, and was succeeded by Philip Shultz, well known to the old people as "Uncle Philip," who carried on a distillery.

—— Metz kept a hotel on the next property; Adam Eckaberger, Jacob Weidner, and Jacob Laird lived in or near this property. At a later day it passed into the possession of William Jackson, who kept a hotel as long as he lived, and after his death it was continued by his family. It was the sign of the "Eagle." The Girard House is a part of the same property.

Thomas Whittaker lived on the southwestern corner of Fourth Street. His grandson John opened the "Sorrel Horse" Hotel here in 1817, and continued its landlord for about forty years. He married a Miss Grove, and here reared a large family. He sold the property to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, and it was used as a station until destroyed by fire. He moved to 227 Mifflin Street, and died there at an advanced age.

Peter Newman resides on the same block, also Charles Raymond and Christian Peightal, but at a later date.

John Davis, farther west, carried on hatting. His son James died here, and John carried on the business for some time after the completion of the canal, and then moved to Hollidaysburg. One daughter died here, another married but subsequently moved away.

William Woods, a weaver, had his home on the southeast corner of Fifth Street. His daughter Jane and her widowed sister, Mrs. Daniel Glazier, still reside in the borough. David, one of his sons, died Sept. 9, 1846, aged thirty-five years.

Alexander Gwin built and occupied a brick residence on the opposite side of Fifth Street.

[1] The first grist-mill in this vicinity was Michael Cryder's, on the west side of the Juniata, above the upper end of the borough, built in 1773 or soon after.

Henry Wildebrand, a brewer, owned a log house on the next lot. He moved to Alexandria, where he built a brewery, and was afterward drowned.

Daniel Cryder was the next neighbor. Before the making of the canal he was a transporter of produce, etc., by the river, and was the owner of one or two keel-boats. One of his buildings was used for the storage of grain and other freight. He was succeeded by Joseph Stewart, who carried on a distillery.

George Fockler had a brewery on the next lot.

Henry Miller, a brother of Jacob, had a tan-yard next above.

Allegheny Street, North Side.

Benjamin Elliott's residence was on the northwest corner of Second Street. His next neighbor was —— Lockhart.

Ludwick Sells kept a tavern at Nos. 218 and 220. The property was afterwards owned by Abraham Haines. Here he and his wife Susanna lived and died. Benjamin Elliott married their daughter Susan, March 28, 1805. After the death of her husband Mrs. Haines taught a school.

Daniel Glazier and John Moyers lived on this block.

William R. Smith built and occupied the store-house at the northeast corner of Third Street.

John Cadwallader occupied the house that stood at Nos. 305 and 307. Here Michael Duffey printed the *Courier* in 1797. It was afterward occupied by David Snyder, hatter, for many years, and after his death by his son-in-law, John W. Mattern, until it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Snyder married a daughter of

Lawrence Shultz, who lived on the next lot, Nos. 309 and 311. Mrs. Shultz owned one of the two copper kettles in town large enough to boil a barrel of cider, and she loaned it at the rental of a "levy a boiling." These were the parents of Philip Shultz. All are buried in the cemetery here.

—— Ridenour had a pottery at Nos. 313 and 315.

Daniel Duden, a locksmith, was located at Nos. 317 and 319, in a log house. He taught a German school and held various official positions in the borough government. He had sons named Jacob, David, and John, and one or two daughters.

Michael Africa lived at Nos. 321 and 323. He purchased the property in 1791. The old end of his house, long since removed, a view of which appears herewith, was built during or before the Revolution. He carried on the joint occupations of dyeing and brick-making, the former chiefly in the winter and the latter when the weather permitted out-door operations. This property is now owned by his grandson.

Andrew Henderson lived in the "yellow house," at Nos. 325 and 327, until he built at the corner of Third Street, when he was succeeded by Robert Allison.

Caspar Snare had a blacksmith-shop on the northwest corner of Fourth Street, and his dwelling at No. 407. He died June 9, 1846, aged seventy-eight years.

Jacob Africa's dwelling was at No. 409, and his shoemaker-shop at 411.

Pridmore and Lane lived in the house, yet standing, at 421 and 423.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN HUNTINGDON.

Frederick Kurtz lived, probably, at No. 509. A daughter married David Newingham, silversmith and merchant, and another daughter, "Aunt Kitty," died a few years ago at a very advanced age.

John Light, Robert Simpson, and William and Thomas Ker lived in this neighborhood.

George Fockler lived next above the Newingham lot, at Nos. 513 and 515. He had several sons; among them were Jacob, who married a daughter of John Whittaker, Sr., and about 1854 moved to Saxton, Bedford Co., of which town he was one of the proprietors, and where some of his children reside; Henry, now living in Dubuque, Iowa; John, who died in one of the Western States; Adam, who died at Johnstown; and Benjamin, who died here. A daughter married James Saxton.

William Wilson, a surveyor in active practice from about 1800 until 1821, lived at the northeast corner of Sixth Street.

Peter Hoffman lived farthest west.

Penn Street, South Side.

Rev. John Johnston lived on the southeast corner of Second. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church and teacher of a Latin school. Of his sons, Alexander and Thomas became physicians, Andrew a cabinet-

maker, and John spent many years in the regular army. A daughter, Margaret, died unmarried. Andrew, who served for some years as a justice of the peace, retains a part of the homestead property.

Richard Smith and William Goldsborough litigated about the title to the stone house property on the west side of Third Street. It was afterwards occupied for many years by David R. Porter, up until the time he moved his family to Harrisburg, after assuming the duties of Governor, to which office he had been elected in October, 1838.

David Snyder's hat manufactory stood on No. 306. It was converted into a dwelling-house, and is now occupied by his son-in-law, John W. Mattern.

—— Ridenour's house, No. 312, is now occupied by W. M. Jackson, M.D.

David McMurtrie, southeast corner of Fourth Street. This ground, prior to the erection of the present brick house, was occupied by a frame building, in the lower story of which Mrs. McFarland sold cakes and beer, and on the second floor a Mr. Kemp had a cabinet-maker's shop. David McMurtrie the elder married Martha, daughter of Benjamin Elliott, Oct. 2, 1795. They reared a large family of sons and daughters, of whom David and William E., the former residing in the old mansion and the latter on another portion of the property, and one sister, Mrs. James A. McCahan, of Blair County, only survive.

Alexander McConnell dwelt and carried on a store in the brick house on the southwest corner of Fourth Street. He married Judith Lloyd. Of his sons, the names of Alexander, Henry L., and John are remembered. Daughters married respectively Dr. James Coffey and Thomas White.

Patrick Gwin built the brick house No. 406.

Joseph Henderson, father of James Henderson, once sheriff of the county, owned Nos. 412 and 414. He at one time taught school in the second story.

Samuel Steel kept a store and tavern at Nos. 416 and 418. He was one of the early postmasters. His son George A. many years afterwards occupied the same position. Of his daughters, Margaret married Rev. David Blair, Dec. 28, 1820, and Elizabeth, John Williamson, July 11, 1822.

John McCahan occupied Nos. 420 and 422 as a dwelling and printing-office for the *Gazette*.

James Saxton owned Nos. 424 and 426. He carried on the business of nail-making. The forms were cut from strap-iron forged to the proper thickness, and then passed through a heading-machine. Of his sons, John and Joshua became printers, and conducted newspapers in Canton and Urbana, Ohio; Joseph, at the time of his death a few years ago, occupied a prominent position in the United States Coast Survey; James was a merchant and coal operator; and William A. is now connected with the Coast Survey Department. Daughters married Christian Peightal and —— Barry. Mr. Saxton was one of the early promoters of the Methodist Church. In his house the first Quarterly Meetings were held before the year 1800.

Patrick Gwin built and occupied for many years as a hotel the building on the southeast corner of Fifth Street. It was called the Cross Keys. When Christian Couts became the landlord the sign was the coat of arms of Pennsylvania. It is now called the Franklin House, a name that it has borne for at least a score of years.

Robert Campbell owned a one-story brick house, used as a store, that stood on the southwest corner of Sixth Street. James Gwin purchased the ground and erected the house now occupied by his son David P.

Samuel Hemphill, saddler, owned and occupied the house that stood on Nos. 504 and 506. David Snare subsequently became the owner and resided in the western end, and the eastern end was used as the post-office during his term, from 1841 until 1845. Under his administration the box system was introduced. About sixty boxes met the wants of the people of the town in those times.

David Newingham, silversmith, merchant, and justice of the peace, occupied Nos. 508 and 510. At the latter number his dwelling is yet standing, and is owned and occupied by Thomas Carmon. Some of the families of the borough yet possess articles of silverware made by Mr. Newingham, which bear his stamp, "D. N."

Andrew White, a shoemaker, owned the lot Nos. 516 and 518. Isaac Dorland afterward bought the lot and built thereon the house now standing, in which he kept the post-office for many years prior to the expiration of his term in 1841. Mr. Dorland was a school-teacher in his earlier years. He opened the first book-store in the borough.

Mrs. Eliza Hildebrand owns the lot Nos. 524 and 526, that was once the property of John Keim. The dwelling was built about 1820. The eastern end, occupied as the office of the *Local News*, was erected only a few years ago.

John Smart owned Nos. 528 and 530. He was a cabinet-maker, and served as a justice of the peace. A son named John became a United Presbyterian minister. The western end of the house was built before 1812. Mrs. Smart had a millinery-store here.

Beatty's tavern was on the southwest corner of Penn and Sixth Streets. John McCahan became the owner, and the buildings were used as dwelling-houses until removed to give place to the present building, which was erected for and used for many years as a Presbyterian Church, but now owned by J. C. Blair, and occupied as a manufacturing stationery establishment.

John Miller owned from Nos. 608 to 614, and from the last number to Seventh Street the lots were occupied by two tanneries, owned respectively by Mr. Miller and James Elliott.

Penn Street, North Side.

John Simpson, blacksmith, purchased from Abraham Haines, and moved in 1793 to the lots Nos. 201 to 207. His dwelling was on the corner of Second Street, and his shop on the ground now occupied by the residence of Theo. H. Cremer.

John Cadwallader's home stood upon the court-house lots. He died in 1807; his wife, Catharine, survived him more than thirty years. They had three children,—Mitchener, a printer; Proctor, a physician; and a daughter, Anna Maria, who married John Fockler.

Arthur Chambers owned Nos. 229 to 235, and resided thereon. He was a surveyor and school-teacher, and left Huntingdon about 1804 to go to Oil Creek to gather oil floating on the surface of the stream, which was bottled and sold as a medicine under the name of "Seneca Oil." The property afterwards was owned by Dr. John Henderson, who erected thereon the brick house now owned by the Jackson family.

Elizabeth Parkinson lived in a house that stood on the northwest corner of Third Street. It was stated by some of the pioneer settlers that the first building erected in this town for religious purposes was by the Catholic citizens, and that it stood upon this ground. The brick residence now standing was erected by William Orbison, father of the present owner, more than half a century ago.

Hugh Tanner and his wife, Margaret, owned and lived at Nos. 309 and 311. The old log house was removed and a brick one erected by John Read, the present owner.

Frederick Rothrock was the next neighbor at Nos. 313 and 315.

William Steel owned Nos. 317 and 319, and here kept the Gen. Wayne hotel. The room at the western end was used as a store-room. Esquire Swoope stated that Samuel Steel kept the post-office here until it was removed to the southeastern corner of the Diamond.

John Dean lived at Nos. 321 and 323.

Peter Swoope owned Nos. 325 to 331. He carried on hatting, and afterward opened a store. He became an active and influential citizen and acquired a large estate, and at the time of his death, about 1839, was considered to be the wealthiest citizen of the borough. In the days of river navigation he owned two keel-boats that made regular trips.

John McConnell kept the "Black Bear" Hotel, on the northeast corner of Fourth Street. He married, Dec. 5, 1797, Jane Armitage. One of their daughters, Mrs. David McMurtrie, is a resident of the borough. During the Washingtonian temperance excitement, twoscore years ago, Mr. McConnell abandoned the bar, took down the "Black Bear," and erected in its place the sign of "Temperance House."

William Dorris built the brick house at the northwest corner of Fourth Street, now occupied by his son, Col. William Dorris.

Dr. John Chester lived at Nos. 405 and 407. The property was purchased by Martin Graffius, who opened the first tinner's shop in the town; and instructed many young men in the art and mystery of that trade. He was followed in the business at the same place by his sons, Samuel and Benjamin, and the latter by George Walker until a few years ago.

Henry Miller, and after his death his son Jacob, lived and conducted a store at Nos. 409 and 411.

Matthew Simpson, and after him his son William (once sheriff of the county), owned the property on the northeast corner of the Diamond, extending toward and probably adjoining Henry Miller's, and kept a hotel.

Thomas King built the brick house No. 425. It afterward became the property of Samuel Steel, who resided there until the time of his death.

John Miller built the brick house at the northeast corner of Fifth Street, where John Dorland had once resided.

Anthony Litzinger occupied a log house on the northwest corner of Fifth Street. It was removed, and the present stone house erected by Van Tries and Renner, about 1813 or 1814, in which they kept a store. It was purchased by Jacob Miller, who continued the store for a number of years, the firm-name at one time being Jacob & Benjamin Miller. Mr. Miller was a well-known citizen, and held many positions of trust, the duties of all of which were faithfully discharged. He married, Aug. 20, 1811, Harriet, daughter of Benjamin Elliott. Their three sons, B. Elliott, Henry W., and G. Ashman, each became heads of families, and now reside in the borough.

John McNamara resided and kept a store on the lot Nos. 505 and 507. Alexander Moore and Abraham Deardorff resided in this neighborhood, but their residences cannot be located.

Peter Stevens lived at Nos. 509 and 511. The old building was used by him or some other occupant as a tavern.

Dr. Burrell lived and had a drug-store at Nos. 513 and 515.

Jacob Lichtenthaler, a rope-maker, had his home on lot Nos. 517 and 519. His shed and rope-walk were outside the borough limits.

John Keim built the brick house Nos. 521 and 523, and exchanged it with Robert Allison for property in Ohio, whither he removed more than sixty years ago. Mr. Allison occupied the house until his death, and his widow continued to occupy it during her lifetime.

Thomas Ker, for a long time a justice of the peace, occupied the house on the northeast corner of Sixth Street. He and his wife died there.

John Yocum owned Nos. 601 to 607, and carried on blacksmithing. One of his appliances was a horse-power tilt-hammer for heavy forging. Mr. Yocum was the ancestor of the families of that name in Walker and Juniata townships. He died April 21, 1847, aged eighty-eight years.

John McNutt was the next neighbor.

John Blair lived at Nos. 617 and 619. Subsequent occupants were Dr. Lambert and Dr. James Coffey.

Henry Dopp occupied the house at the northeast corner of Seventh Street as a tavern. The sign had five stars on it.

Washington Street, North Side.

Abraham Levy, "a redemptioner," who worked for Judge Elliot to pay his passage-money from Europe to this country, lived first at No. 211, then the only house on the entire block. He afterwards lived on Penn Street, at Nos. 209 and 211, and carried on boot and shoemaking on an extensive scale for the times in which he lived.

John Glazier lived west of Third Street, probably at No. 307. He owned two lots, and carried on an earthenware pottery. Among his graduates was Nicholas Cresswell, who became a prominent citizen of Alexandria. Mr. Glazier lived to an advanced age, and was succeeded in the business long before his death by his son Henry, who introduced the manufacture of stoneware.

John McCabe, a carpenter and builder, lived at No. 313. Of his children, Mrs. Black, widow of Charles S. Black, and Mrs. A. H. Bumbaugh are residents of the borough.

George Mong owned the house on the northeast corner of Fourth Street.

Adam Startsman (now written Sturtsman) lived on the northwest corner of Fifth Street. He was succeeded by Christian Colstock, whose only surviving son, Christian, yet resides there.

John McKennan lived in a house that stood on the lot Nos. 513 and 515, which was destroyed by fire more than forty years ago, when occupied by Levi Westbrook, father of John H., the present owner. He was born in Ireland, and came to Huntingdon before the year 1800, and engaged in the business of teaching. Among his scholars, James Simpson, James Gwin, Daniel Africa, and James Steel are now remembered. He married a sister of John McCahan, and assisted him in starting the *Gazette*.

George Black lived for many years, up to the time of his death, in the house No. 517.

Mifflin Street, North Side.

Samuel Ramsey occupied the house, yet standing, at No. 215. Here, after his death, his widow, Eleanor, a daughter of James Foley, taught a school for some years.

Alexander King dwelt in a house, recently removed, at No. 231. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and carried on the tailoring business. He is represented by numerous descendants in the borough, and in Bedford County.

Dr. Bergman lived on the lots Nos. 321–327, and was succeeded by Dr. Jacob Hoffman, whose house was burned about 1845. On the site of the old buildings he erected the brick ones now standing.

The Kurtz family resided on the northeast corner of Fourth Street.

John Morrison lived near the centre of the next block, probably at No. 415.

Charles Brotherline owned from the northwest corner of Fifth Street to and including No. 507, where the house he occupied yet stands. He was a butcher, and had a stall in the old market-house. He raised a large family of daughters; three—Margaret, Sally, and Susan—died unmarried. The others married as follows: Eliza, Thomas McMillan, and moved to Hollidaysburg; Rebecca, —— Matthews, of Lewistown; Letitia, John Snyder; and Emily, James Saxton. The only son, David, is in the asylum at Harrisburg. Catharine, Charles' wife, died April 22, 1847, aged seventy-four years.

Jacob Africa, a brother of Michael, who lived on Allegheny above Third Street, came to Huntingdon before the year 1800, and lived at No. 527. His sons were John, Jacob, born in York County, died May 8, 1849, aged fifty-five years; David, Samuel, Daniel, and Henry, and daughters, Catharine, Elizabeth, and Margaret. The latter is the wife of David Black.

Mark Law, Thomas Murphy, and Alexander Donaldson lived on the block west of Sixth Street. Mr. Murphy was the father of James Murphy, a much-respected citizen of Petersburg.

General Elections, 1795 and 1882.—The accompanying tables of the votes cast at the general election of 1795 and that of 1882 will serve to show the great increase in the voting population and in the number of election precincts during the intervening eighty-seven years. In 1795, Huntingdon County included nearly all of Blair, a part of Centre, all of Clearfield northwest from the Moshannon to the Susquehanna, and a large part of Cambria.

VOTE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, OCTOBER, 1795.

ASSEMBLY.

First District, David McMurtrie, 358; Richard Smith, 39.
Second District, David McMurtrie, 27; Richard Smith, 56.
Third District, David McMurtrie, 100; Richard Smith, 2.
Fourth District, David McMurtrie, 100; Richard Smith, 9.

David McMurtrie	575
Richard Smith	106
Total votes	681

COMMISSIONERS.

First District, John Cadwallader, 205; Thomas Morrow, 185; James Summerville, 6.
Second District, John Cadwallader, 1; Thomas Morrow, 25; James Summerville, 36.
Third District, John Cadwallader, 51; Thomas Morrow, 48; James Summerville, 1: John Morgan, 11.
Fourth District, John Cadwallader, 9; Thomas Morrow, 92; James Summerville, 7; John Morgan, 1.

Thomas Morrow	350
John Cadwallader	266
James Summerville	50
John Morgan	12
Total votes	678

VOTE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, NOV. 7, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	GOVERNOR.				LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.				SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS.				SUPREME JUDGE.				CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.				CONGRESS.				ASSEMBLY.								DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.				JURY COMMISSIONER.			
	James A. Beaver, R.	John Stewart, I.	Robt. E. Pattison, D.	T. A. Armstrong, G.	Wm. T. Davies, R.	Levi Bird Duff, I.	C. F. Black, D.	Wm. Howard, G.	John M. Greer, R.	Geo. W. Merrick, I.	J. Simpson Africa, D.	J. L. Dewoody, G.	W. H. Rawle, R.	George Junkin, I.	Silas M. Clark, D.	J. A. Cake, G.	Marriot Brosius, R.	Wm. McMichael, I.	Mort. Elliott, D.	R. K. Tomlinson, G.	L. E. Atkinson, R.	F. M. Kimmell, D.	W. F. Snyder, G.	Thos. W. Myton, R.	P. P. Dewees, R.	D. F. Tussey, I.	George F. Gage, I.	Thos. H. Adams, D.	William Brown, D.	A. W. Wright, G.	H. H. Mateer, G.	Jacob Haffly, R.	William H. Sweet, I.	John M. Drake, D.	Amos Starr, G.	Jons. Evans, R.	Isaac Taylor, I.	H. Chamberlain, D.	A. P. White, G.
Barree	23	12	87	1	21	17	84	1	22	11	90	...	22	11	86	1	23	12	86	1	35	86	1	27	19	14	13	84	84	1	1	24	12	84	1	23	13	85	1
Birmingham	34	3	13	6	34	3	13	6	28	...	21	6	29	5	12	6	34	3	11	6	35	13	6	32	30	4	4	13	13	6	6	31	4	13	6	31	4	13	6
Brady	54	14	83	3	55	12	84	3	47	9	95	3	54	12	84	3	54	13	84	3	67	84	3	52	48	15	16	84	79	5	8	50	13	88	3	48	33	70	3
Broad Top City	21	9	29	2	21	10	28	2	19	6	34	2	20	10	28	2	20	9	29	2	27	31	2	18	17	3	17	26	37	1	1	16	29	13	1	21	7	28	2
Carbon	34	17	77	16	35	17	78	14	34	15	82	13	35	17	78	14	35	17	78	14	52	78	12	32	42	12	42	47	84	7	12	31	83	22	6	38	16	76	12
Cass	109	3	43	1	110	2	43	1	90	2	60	...	111	1	42	2	111	1	42	2	112	42	2	111	119	1	1	39	34	2	2	94	4	50	2	109	7	37	2
Clay	45	16	68	...	45	16	68	...	41	16	72	...	43	18	68	...	43	18	68	...	61	68	...	39	40	18	16	75	67	...	...	36	12	78	...	45	18	65	...
Coalmont	4	9	4	13	4	9	4	13	3	9	8	10	4	11	6	10	4	11	7	10	15	7	10	3	2	11	17	5	4	11	9	3	18	7	4	4	11	7	10
Cromwell	98	35	118	5	98	34	119	5	92	29	130	5	95	37	121	5	102	29	121	5	133	119	5	93	135	9	28	139	99	6	1	103	27	122	5	99	33	117	5
Dublin	51	14	70	...	50	14	71	...	48	12	75	...	51	13	71	...	50	14	71	...	64	71	...	47	54	10	13	79	67	...	...	50	14	71	...	50	14	71	...
Dudley	6	18	32	...	4	20	32	...	3	15	38	...	4	20	31	...	3	21	31	...	22	33	...	2	4	14	42	11	37	...	...	1	50	3	...	3	22	30	...
Franklin	75	16	71	7	74	17	70	7	62	14	86	7	72	19	71	7	76	16	71	6	91	71	3	82	70	12	14	73	69	4	3	75	12	75	3	74	16	71	3
Henderson	17	8	75	7	14	7	80	6	14	2	85	5	16	8	76	7	14	10	76	7	24	76	7	18	13	9	10	76	68	13	7	14	8	73	12	13	7	62	25
Hopewell	26	7	14	27	26	7	15	26	25	6	18	25	26	9	16	22	27	11	16	21	38	15	21	22	29	13	27	13	14	13	21	20	22	12	21	27	12	15	21
Huntingdon, 1st W	74	31	111	6	70	32	112	6	51	15	148	5	69	31	114	7	76	26	113	6	103	113	6	89	64	16	52	107	105	5	3	68	30	100	24	65	42	103	10
" 2d W	104	52	120	30	104	54	117	30	60	24	196	23	98	55	119	30	112	43	118	30	153	121	30	116	62	37	124	99	98	34	28	89	53	105	58	87	80	102	32
" 3d W	104	36	103	25	102	37	104	25	79	14	152	23	103	35	101	26	102	35	105	24	137	105	24	111	88	28	78	92	89	24	25	95	30	98	43	96	37	105	27
" 4th W	54	22	85	41	54	22	82	42	36	10	120	36	54	20	86	41	56	20	85	40	76	87	39	64	54	18	33	80	80	37	38	59	18	82	45	53	29	79	40
Jackson	93	38	110	18	90	41	109	19	82	34	121	19	89	37	115	19	89	36	114	18	125	114	18	99	85	42	32	110	110	17	18	98	32	110	18	98	38	112	18
Juniata	44	14	32	...	43	14	34	...	37	12	42	...	43	14	33	...	43	14	33	...	58	33	...	42	43	14	12	33	32	4	...	43	14	33	1	43	15	32	1
Lincoln	44	26	15	23	44	26	15	23	31	21	37	19	44	26	15	23	44	26	15	23	70	15	23	42	38	26	44	14	9	22	21	51	25	13	18	45	30	11	22
Logan	60	30	104	...	59	26	109	...	55	29	110	...	60	31	105	...	60	29	106	...	96	100	...	72	58	21	35	110	89	2	...	61	30	105	...	57	38	101	...
Mapleton	66	4	19	13	62	8	19	13	56	7	25	13	58	10	19	13	60	8	19	13	69	19	13	61	57	5	14	18	18	15	11	61	8	19	13	56	12	19	13
Marklesburg	12	15	19	4	10	16	20	4	6	14	27	3	10	14	19	5	10	16	19	5	26	19	5	10	9	15	16	19	16	6	5	29	9	10	2	10	20	14	6
Miller	24	18	46	2	24	16	48	2	19	13	55	2	24	18	46	2	25	17	46	2	39	48	2	31	23	11	18	48	43	2	2	25	16	45	3	25	17	45	2
Morris	28	12	48	1	29	11	48	1	26	10	52	1	30	10	48	1	30	10	48	1	40	48	1	30	30	10	10	49	47	1	1	30	10	48	1	21	8	58	1
Mt. Union borough	54	26	62	20	56	24	60	22	46	20	74	22	54	25	62	21	57	23	62	20	80	62	20	46	43	8	23	112	57	16	19	59	20	63	20	53	31	60	18
" district	41	11	35	4	41	9	37	5	41	8	37	5	42	7	37	5	42	8	37	5	50	37	4	38	31	5	8	55	35	4	5	43	7	36	4	42	9	36	3
Oneida	17	28	18	12	16	27	22	10	8	18	42	7	18	27	17	12	18	27	18	12	45	18	11	22	14	26	29	23	15	10	11	18	26	16	15	15	22	14	23
Orbisonia	98	13	63	6	98	13	63	6	95	11	67	6	98	10	65	6	98	12	66	4	110	67	3	96	100	9	22	67	35	7	4	102	13	61	4	91	33	52	3
Penn	50	26	64	14	46	28	63	17	30	24	87	13	44	29	63	17	47	28	60	16	75	60	16	40	37	26	49	59	58	16	16	100	11	32	8	44	32	60	15
Porter	154	39	88	1	156	40	84	1	138	33	107	1	151	39	87	1	157	40	84	1	198	83	1	150	148	55	43	88	77	...	...	153	37	90	1	153	39	85	1
Saltillo	26	8	23	...	26	7	24	...	25	4	28	...	27	7	24	...	28	5	24	...	33	23	...	24	31	6	11	28	16	...	...	19	5	34	...	28	7	23	...
Shade Gap	16	3	12	...	16	3	12	...	16	3	12	...	17	2	12	...	17	2	12	...	19	12	...	16	17	...	1	15	12	...	...	18	...	12	1	16	3	12	...
Shirley	81	21	121	7	84	18	121	7	64	6	152	7	86	17	120	7	87	16	120	7	103	122	7	69	73	2	17	172	114	7	12	148	3	75	7	86	22	118	7
Springfield	87	11	23	2	87	11	22	3	87	11	23	2	88	10	23	2	89	12	20	3	100	21	2	89	95	10	11	21	18	1	3	88	11	22	3	89	11	21	3
Spruce Creek	30	1	55	...	31	1	54	...	25	...	61	...	31	1	54	...	30	2	54	...	32	54	...	29	28	2	2	54	54	...	...	32	2	52	...	28	2	56	...
Tell	44	11	124	...	41	12	124	...	37	10	129	...	40	12	124	...	42	11	123	...	41	125	...	37	48	11	11	129	113	...	...	41	11	124	...	42	11	122	...
Three Springs	17	5	21	...	17	5	21	...	16	5	22	...	16	4	22	...	18	5	21	...	23	21	...	18	15	3	5	28	19	...	...	17	2	25	...	17	8	19	...
Tod	70	29	29	14	68	29	31	14	56	22	51	13	70	28	29	14	72	28	27	14	100	28	14	72	69	26	30	26	26	17	15	69	29	30	14	102	31	2	6
Union	75	11	35	22	75	12	34	21	68	10	48	16	75	14	31	22	75	14	32	21	90	32	20	71	60	11	10	31	25	56	18	72	14	34	24	73	31	30	19
Walker	44	14	48	19	43	15	49	18	38	11	60	16	43	15	49	18	43	15	49	18	58	49	16	40	35	17	34	48	43	14	14	44	14	49	16	42	17	48	16
Warrior's Mark	168	6	72	...	164	5	77	...	165	5	76	...	172	4	70	...	172	4	70	...	175	70	...	172	172	3	4	70	68	...	...	171	3	71	...	169	5	70	...
West	48	16	73	1	44	19	74	1	44	14	77	1	46	17	74	1	46	17	74	1	63	74	1	82	44	5	16	74	52	1	1	46	17	74	1	46	17	74	1
	2423	758	2562	373	2391	766	2578	374	2045	564	3132	329	2383	760	2573	372	2441	734	2565	361	3163	2574	348	2456	2288	613	960	2633	2329	387	361	2507	808	2379	408	2367	903	2432	377

HUNTINGDON COUNTY PLURALITIES.—The pluralities of candidates in this county are as follows:

Pattison, for Governor	139
Black, for Lieutenant-Governor	187
Africa, for Secretary of Internal Affairs	1087
Clark, for Supreme Judge	190
Elliott, for Congressman at Large	124
Atkinson, for Congress	589
Myton, for Assembly, over Brown	127
Adams, for Assembly, over Dewees	345
Haffly, for Director of Poor	128
Stewart, Independent Republican, had votes	758
Armstrong, Greenback	373
Pettit, Prohibitionist	6

Incorporation.—Huntingdon was incorporated as a borough by legislative enactment bearing date March 29, 1796, which defined its boundaries as follows:

"Beginning at a large stone corner placed on the bank of the river Juniata, at or near the entrance of a fording-place, and at the distance of two hundred feet, on a course south sixty-six degrees east from the east side of St. Clair[1] Street; thence north twenty-four degrees east one hundred and nine perches and seven-tenths of a perch to a stone; thence north sixty-six degrees west one hundred and fifty-seven perches to a stone; thence south twenty-four degrees west, including Charles[2] Street one hundred and ten perches, or thereabouts, to the river Juniata, thence down the same on the northerly bank or side to the place of beginning; being the boundary of the said town of Huntingdon, on record in the office for recording of deeds in and for the said county of Huntingdon."

A supplement to the above-mentioned act, approved March 27, 1855, extended the limits of the borough. It included what is now known as West Huntingdon and some lands on both sides of Standing Stone Creek, with the boundary lines described as follows:

"Beginning at the Juniata River, where the hickory corner between George Croghan's and William Logan's survey stood; thence by the line between said surveys to William McMurtrie's corner; thence by this line to Standing Stone Creek; thence up the eastern side thereof, at low water mark, to a point opposite the northeastern corner of William Orbison's out-lot; thence by John Simpson's line, across said creek, by William Orbison's out-lot, the Standing Stone Creek road, and Hartley and Kautz's lot to said Simpson's corner, on the western line of the Smith survey; thence by the line between John McCahan's land and lots of said Hartley and Kautz, George Jackson, and Daniel Africa to Armstrong Willoughby's corner, in Annie Figart's hollow; thence up said hollow, including said Willoughby's land, to the extended eastern line of Bath Street[3] of said borough; thence down said line to the old boundary line of said borough, and along the same to the centre of the Warm Springs road; thence up the centre of said road to the northern line of the Asher Clayton survey; thence by the same to where a hickory corner stood; thence by the line between the Renner farm and land of Hon. George Taylor to the Juniata River; thence down the same at low-water mark to the place of beginning."

Another change occurred Aug. 14, 1874, when, by an ordinance of the burgesses and Town Council, a portion of Oneida township lying north and northwest of the borough was annexed to Huntingdon. The boundaries as fixed by the ordinance are therein described as follows:

"Beginning at the corner between said borough and township, at the northern angle of a lot formerly occupied by Hartley and Kautz, now owned by John H. Glazier; thence in a direct line, passing the southeast corner of a lot on which Robert Drennan resides, to a point on land of William P. Orbison, Esq., where the northwestern boundary line of said borough, if extended, would intersect said line; and thence westwardly along the last-mentioned line to the corner between land of Hon. George Taylor, deceased, and James Cozzens; and thence by the line between said Taylor and Cozzens, and by an extension thereof, to the Juniata River; thence down the said river to the present line between said borough and township; and thence along the same to place of beginning."

The charter provided for the annual election of officers of the corporation, and remained unchanged until 1855, when the borough was, by a supplement to the original charter, approved March 27th, "erected into a separate election district, and a separate district for the assessment of county rates and levies," entirely disconnected from Henderson township in such matters. The election of a town clerk by the people was repealed, and it was provided that the burgesses and Town Council, at their first meeting annually, should elect a competent secretary and a treasurer. A further supplement (approved March 30, 1858) provided for the election of three burgesses and nine members of Council, who were to draw lots for one, two, and three years' service, and that annually thereafter one burgess and three councilmen should be elected to serve for the term of three years, the last year of the term of any burgess he to "become and perform the duties of chief burgess," so that each burgess, in turn, serves as the chief officer of the borough.

Although regulators and street supervisors were established by an ordinance passed Nov. 10, 1800, the present system of street regulation was not inaugurated until 1853, in which year the regulators (Jacob Miller, David Black, and J. Simpson Africa) made a survey of the built portion of the borough,[4] adapting the original plan as near as could be done to the permanent buildings, and placed stone corners in the streets.

The council-house was erected in 1869, on Washington, west of Fifth Street. In 1872 the town-clock was completed.

In 1871 (March 3d) an ordinance was passed changing the names of the north and south streets of the original town, and east and west streets of the new town; so that St. Clair became Second; Smith, Third; Montgomery, Fourth; Bath, Fifth; Franklin, Sixth; Charles, Seventh; Fulton, Eighth; Chestnut, Ninth; Walnut, Tenth; Spruce, Eleventh; Pine,

[1] Now Second Street. [2] Now Seventh Street. [3] Now Fifth Street.

[4] This survey showed that the six squares from the eastern side of the old borough to and including "Charles" Street, on original plan, was 2590 feet, but as established in 1853 it was made 2611 feet 6½ inches.

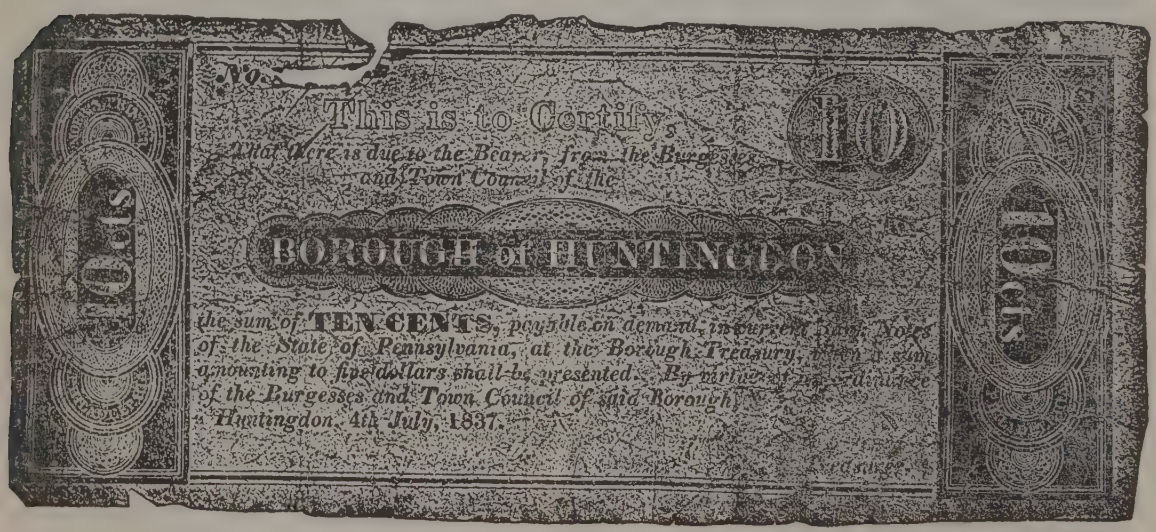
Twelfth; Locust, Thirteenth; Cypress, Fourteenth; Anderson, Fifteenth; Grant, Sixteenth; Scott, Seventeenth; Lincoln, Eighteenth; and Jackson became Nineteenth Street. By the same ordinance the name of Standing Stone Creek Ridge road was changed to First Street, the Standing Stone Creek road to Standing Stone Avenue, the Warm Springs road to Warm Springs Avenue, and the towing-path of the Pennsylvania Canal was given the name of Canal Avenue. The name of Dorland Street was also changed, to be "hereafter designated Oneida Street." The road extending southeastward from Second Street was christened Hill Street. The name of this street was afterwards changed by ordinance to "Penn."

In pursuance of an ordinance passed March 3, 1871, the decimal system for numbering the houses and grounds of the borough was adopted. Each space of twenty-five feet constitutes a number, and one hundred numbers are allotted to each square, commencing at the southeastern boundary and running northwest, and from the Juniata River northeast and east. The streets running parallel with the river are named Allegheny, Penn, Washington, Mifflin, Church, Moore, and Oneida. Those crossing these at right angles are named (commencing near the mouth of Standing Stone Creek) First, Second, Third, Fourth, and so on up to Nineteenth. Standing Stone Avenue runs northeasterly and parallel with the creek of the same name, intersecting Church Street a little east of Second Street.

The borough is divided into four wards. The First Ward extends from the eastern boundary to Fourth Street; the Second Ward from Fourth to Seventh Streets; the Third Ward from Seventh to Eleventh Streets; and the Fourth Ward from Eleventh Street to the corporation line, above Nineteenth Street.

CHIEF BURGESSES.

1796, Benjamin Elliott; 1797-98, no record; 1799, John Blair; 1800, Richard Smith; 1801-2, John Miller; 1803-7, Andrew Henderson; 1808, William Steel; 1809-10, Andrew Henderson; 1811-14, James Saxton; 1815, Robert Allison; 1816, William R. Smith; 1817, Robert Allison; 1818, Peter Swoope; 1819, Robert Allison; 1820, Benjamin R. Stevens; 1821-24, Robert Allison; 1825, Henry Miller; 1826, Robert Allison; 1827, Benjamin R. Stevens; 1828, James Coffey; 1829, Jacob Miller; 1830, Robert Allison; 1831, James M. Bell; 1832, William Williams; 1833, Jacob Miller; 1834, Peter Swoope, Jr.; 1835, John Hildebraud; 1836, John Whittaker, Jr.; 1837-38, James Gwin; 1839, Christian Couts; 1840, John Glazier; 1841, Thomas P. Campbell; 1842, David Snyder; 1843, James Saxton, Jr.; 1844, Jacob Hoffman; 1845, Thomas Fisher; 1846, William Dorris, Jr.; 1847, John Bumbaugh, Sr.; 1848, Abner Isenhour; 1849, William Rothrock; 1850, Abraham McCoy; 1851, John Flenner; 1852, Edward C. Summers; 1853, Thomas P. Campbell; 1854, John O. Murray; 1855, Theodore H. Cremer; 1856, Abraham McCoy; 1857, John Simpson; 1858, John Whittaker; 1859, James Gwin; 1860, Daniel Africa; 1861, A. Willoughby; 1862, A. W. Benedict; 1863, Edmund Snare; 1864, Graffus Miller; 1865, Samuel T. Brown; 1866, James Saxton; 1867, Edward C. Summers; 1868, Henry Glazier; 1869, Graffus Miller; 1870, Alexander Elliott; 1871, J. Simpson Africa; 1872, John O. Murray; 1873, James H. Boring; 1874, Richard Langdon; 1875, Horatio G. Fisher; 1876, William Dorris; 1877, K. Allen Lovell; 1878, N. B. Corbin; 1879, David P. Gwin; 1880, William Lewis; 1881, David Blair; 1882, Philip Brown.


This is to Certify
That there is due to the Bearer, from the Burgesses
and Town Council of the
BOROUGH of HUNTINGDON
the sum of TEN CENTS, payable on demand, in current Bank Notes
of the State of Pennsylvania, at the Borough Treasury, when a sum
amounting to five dollars shall be presented. By order of the
of the Burgesses and Town Council of said Borough
Huntingdon, 4th July, 1837.
10
10

SHINPLASTER OF THE BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON.

TOWN CLERKS.

1799, James Nesbit; 1800, Robert Hunter; 1801-2, James Kedie; 1803, —— ——; 1804-5, John McKennan; 1806, Joseph Henderson; 1807-10, John McKennan; 1811-17, Jacob Miller; 1818, Henry Miller; 1819-27, Isaac Dorland; 1828-29, Christian Peightal; 1830, Isaac Dorland; 1831, John Mitchell; 1832-34, Alexander Gwin; 1835-40, Tho. P. Campbell; 1841, George Taylor; 1842, Dennis Buoy; 1843-44, Tho. P. Campbell; 1845, Isaac Dorland; 1846-51, John Albright; 1852-54, Samuel S. Smith.

SECRETARIES.

1855, William I. Steel; 1856-62, J. Simpson Africa; 1863, P. M. Lytle; 1864, Peter C. Swoope; 1865-66, —— ——; 1867, R. McMurtrie; 1868, J. Simpson Africa; 1869-71, J. Wilson Greenland; 1872, Oliver E. McNeil; 1873-74, Richard Langdon, Jr.; 1875-77, George W. Sanderson; 1878-82, James R. Patton.

Baptist Church at Huntingdon.—Previous to the constitution of this church, the town of Huntingdon was included in the somewhat extended field of mis-

sionary operations which had been traversed by Revs. Richard Proudfoot, David Williams, Thomas E. Thomas, and other self-devoted pioneers in the cause of Bible truth, embracing Mill Creek, Raystown Branch, McConnellstown, and the country lying contiguous, over which a very limited and widely-scattered membership was then to be found. Of the early labors of these humble and self-sacrificing followers of the Master and exponents of the truth as handed down from the days of the apostles for our guidance in spiritual things, little is known. The difficulty in obtaining a place of worship, and the prejudices in the minds of the people were, no doubt, some of the then existing barriers which interposed to prevent the preaching of the word, and which rendered it more difficult here than in the rural districts, where those who were willing to receive the truth in its simplicity could be more readily gathered together.

Be that as it may, we have no record of any regular services being held in Huntingdon, or of any material foothold having been gained by the denomination earlier than during the labors of Rev. William M. Jones, who when quite a young man, just entering the ministry, came here from New York and commenced to hold a series of meetings at what was known as the Old Baptist Church at Mill Creek, some six miles from this place, which was then the nearest point of Baptist sentiment, and from which it appears most of the constituent members procured their letters of dismission for the purpose of organizing the church here.

The church was constituted Aug. 30, 1842. A preparatory meeting was held on the 27th of August, at the house of Rev. William M. Jones, at which the following members were in attendance: Brethren William M. Jones, William L. Snyder, Daniel Sankey, and Thomas C. Massey, and Sisters Rebecca Douglass, Ann Snyder, Elizabeth Best, and Nancy Hight. At this meeting the articles of faith of the New Hampshire State Convention, together with three other articles on the rights of man, temperance, and benevolent efforts, and the church covenant were read and adopted, William L. Snyder acting as moderator, and Thomas C. Massey as clerk. Of the regular meetings of the council to organize the church, there does not appear to have been any particular minute preserved further than the names of the ministers present, and also of the constituent members, which were as follows: Ministers, Rev. George I. Miles, Rev. William B. Bingham, Rev. William M. Jones, Rev. David Williams; constituent members, Elizabeth Best, Margaret A. Campbell, Percy Douglass, Thomas Douglass, Mary Ann Douglass, Joseph Douglass, Isabella Douglass, Nancy Hight, Camilia Hight, Sarah Hight, Rebecca Douglass, David Douglass, Mary Enyeart, Thomas C. Massey, Abraham Megahan, Sarah Megahan, Elizabeth Ridenour, Margaret Ridenour, William L. Snyder, Ann Snyder, Daniel Sankey, Julia Ann Sankey, Isabella Vandevender, Peter Wimer, John Yocum, and Jane Yocum.

The meeting of the council was held in the old court-house, which then stood on Third Street below Penn, and which, though rapidly falling into dilapidation, was the only available place of worship at that time. This building was used and occupied by the denomination as a place of religious worship for some four or five years after the constitution of the church, when its removal was decided upon by the borough authorities.

Soon after the constitution of the church in 1842, Rev. William M. Jones was installed as pastor, and continued his labors with the church till the close of the year 1843, John Yocum and Thomas Douglass having been elected and serving as deacons, and Thomas C. Massey as church clerk.

In 1843 the church was received into the Centre Baptist Association, and in the year following Rev. W. T. Bunker, then a young man just entering the ministry, received and accepted a call as pastor of the church, a relation which he sustained until the close of 1846. His labors during that time seem to have been signally blessed, the number of baptisms being reported at fifty-five, and the total membership at the close of his ministry at one hundred and three.

During the year 1847 and a part of 1848, Rev. J. B. Williams, who had been recently ordained, occupied the relation of pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. A. A. Anderson, who accepted a call from the church, and labored acceptably for about a year, when his rapidly failing health compelled him to resign his charge, and shortly afterwards to close his earthly labors.

When no longer able to secure the old court-house, the congregation succeeded in obtaining a place of occasional worship in the old "Seceder," or United Presbyterian Church, a time-honored log building on Mifflin Street, near the present county jail. This building they occupied for some years, until the congregation owning it having become almost extinct as a religious body, the house was finally disposed of by them, and converted to other purposes. The Baptist congregation was then under the necessity of removing to the "Town Hall," which was then in the up-stairs part of the court-house, which has been within the past year demolished, to make room for the new building now in the course of erection. Here they continued to hold religious services until the completion of what is now known as the Old Baptist Church, a plain brick structure at the corner of Washington and Seventh Streets, which was finished and dedicated in the fall of 1853, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars, the lot having been presented to the congregation by A. P. Wilson, a citizen of the place, now deceased, for the purpose of erecting a house of worship.

In January, 1850, Rev. David Williams, now of Lewisburg, Pa., took charge of the church as pastor, and in that capacity labored for a year. In April, 1851, Rev. J. B. Williams, now deceased, was installed

as pastor, and remained with the church until the year 1854. He was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Still, whose pastorate ended in 1858. In August, 1859, Rev. Wenham Kidder, a young man who had recently graduated, full of youthful ardor and missionary zeal, now deceased, received and accepted a call, serving the church as pastor for six months, during which time he was regularly ordained to the ministry. In July, 1861, Rev. J. L. Holmes, now of Tyrone, Pa., became pastor for six months, giving one-half of his time to the church. In August, 1862, Rev. A. H. Sembower, now of Reading, Pa., entered into an arrangement for one year, giving one-half of his time to this church, while engaged in preaching for the church at Altoona. In August, 1863, Rev. T. C. Gessford commenced his pastoral labors with the church, in connection with the churches at Mill Creek and Broad Top City, continuing in that relation till early in 1866. During his ministry a neat and comfortable

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HUNTINGDON.

brick parsonage was erected on Washington Street, between Eighth and Ninth, at a cost of about two thousand dollars, which, it is due to him to say, was accomplished through his energetic and untiring efforts. In October, 1866, Rev. J. W. Plannett, now of Pittsburgh, began preaching for the church as a supply, and in January following was called as pastor. His pastoral labors closed in the spring of 1873, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Hunter, now of Lewistown, Pa.

Nov. 20, 1865, the church was incorporated under the title of the "First Regular Baptist Church of Huntingdon."

The first decided step taken towards the erection of a more convenient and comfortable house of worship was in the spring of 1874, at which time negotiations for the purchase of additional ground and the enlargement and remodeling of the old church were commenced, but all efforts in that direction failing, the site of the present building was purchased of Mrs. Massey, Miss Dorland, and Mr. Meredith. Labor and material were contracted for, and the work of building was commenced, which, under the supervision of the building committee, steadily progressed until the lecture-room was completed, as at present. In 1874 the ladies of the church organized an Aid Society, the indefatigable and praiseworthy efforts of which have since then largely contributed to the encouragement and support of the building enterprise.

The architect of the building was D. S. Gendell, of Philadelphia, and the building committee consisted of K. A. Lovell, chairman; T. S. Johnston, secretary; S. E. Henry, A. H. Hight, N. B. Corbin, William Morningstar, and W. C. Bartol.

Rev. D. W. Hunter was appointed to fill the place of W. C. Bartol, resigned.

The corner-stone of the present building was laid Sept. 16, 1876, with appropriate services, conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Hunter, assisted by Revs. F. B. Riddle and J. R. Akers, of the Methodist, A. G. Dole, of the German Reformed, and W. W. Campbell, of the Presbyterian Churches, and the following articles were therein deposited by K. A. Lovell, chairman of building committee: The holy Bible, the church manual and declaration of faith, covenant, rules of order, etc., of Baptist Churches, names of present church membership, names of building committee, names of Ladies' Aid Society, names of Young People's Mite Society, names of officers, teachers, and Sunday-school scholars, minutes of Centre Association, *Baptist Quarterly*, *National Baptist*, *Baptist Teacher*, *Young Reaper*, *Little Ones*, the history of the church, photograph of old church building, United States centennial envelope, printed in the Government Building at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, and donated by Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, Spanish quarter-dollar, dated 1782, and donated by Stewart Allen, Spanish dollar, dated 1788, donated by Mrs. Boggs, of Huntingdon, Pa; county papers, *Journal*, *Globe*, *Monitor*, *Local News*, *Mount Union Times*, *Shirleysburg Herald*, *Orbisonia Leader*, *Pilgrim*, *Young Disciple*, *Mountain Voice*.

Rev. D. W. Hunter closed his pastorate in October, 1878, at which time the church was still worshiping in the old building, and continued to do so until March, 1880. April 10, 1879, Rev. G. G. Craft, a graduate of Crozer Theological Seminary, was installed as pastor. The lecture-room of the present building was formally opened for public worship on the 7th of March, 1880. The pastor was assisted in

K. Allen Lovell

the services by Professor J. C. Long, D.D., of Crozer Theological Seminary, who preached in the morning and evening, and by Rev. Charles H. Scott, then pastor of the Logan's Valley Baptist Church, at Bellwood, Blair Co., now deceased, who preached in the afternoon.

The estimated cost of the building when completed will be about sixteen thousand dollars.

In May, 1882, Rev. Craft resigned as pastor of the church, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Chambers, a graduate of the university at Lewisburg and of Crozer Theological Seminary, and for over seven years pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, who entered upon his duties as pastor Oct. 1, 1882.

Present membership, one hundred and forty. Board of Trustees, R. McDivitt, T. S. Johnston, K. A. Lovell, H. C. Madden; Deacons, Samuel E. Henry, J. C. Dunkle, J. O. Gipple, F. H. Lane, K. A. Lovell; Clerk, T. S. Johnston; Treasurer, K. A. Lovell.

The Sabbath-school connected with the church was organized about 1846. The officers, teachers, and scholars enrolled at present number about two hundred and fifty. K. Allen Lovell is the superintendent.

K. Allen Lovell.—The ancestry of Mr. Lovell were of English descent, having emigrated from the mother-country long before the Revolutionary struggle and located in Baltimore County, Md. The first of which we have any record was his great-grandfather, Zebulon Lovell, whose son, Zachariah Lovell, grandfather of our subject, was born in Baltimore County in 1746, and came to Pennsylvania in 1794, locating in Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon Co. Zachariah married Ruth Kelley, of West Maryland, a daughter of William Kelley. In 1774, Ruth Lovell, sister of Zachariah, married Richard Chilcott, who was born in England, Feb. 24, 1746, and came to America in 1767. They settled in Huntingdon County.

Amon Lovell (father of K. Allen) was born Dec. 19, 1802, and was the only child of Zachariah Lovell. He was married March 11, 1834, to Miss Wealthy Houck, daughter of Elijah and Delia Corbin Houck, of Huntingdon County. He died Nov. 24, 1850. Their children were Emeline, born Jan. 12, 1835; Lavinia, born July 24, 1836; Albert G., born April 3, 1839; K. Allen, born July 20, 1841; Mary A., born April 19, 1843; Henry C., born Aug. 8, 1845; Jesse B., born July 21, 1847; and Amon J., born March 16, 1851.

Amon Lovell died in the prime of manhood, before completing his forty-eighth year. He was a farmer, and descended from hardy ancestors, who, in most cases, lived to an advanced age. Though of ordinary stature, he had great physical strength, which he sometimes in early life exercised in friendly contests, and always to the utter discomfiture of his antagonist. He was a man of quiet life and demeanor, and while possessing an active mind with quick perception, was nevertheless thoughtful and conservative in all his acts. His early life afforded few opportunities for obtaining an education, but he was diligent in improving these, and soon acquired a taste for reading, which by earnest cultivation all through life made him one of the best-informed men of his day. He loved the society of his friends and neighbors, but avoided anything like prominence before the general public.

He was fond of the quiet home-life of the farm, and never better satisfied than when, as the centre of his family group before the blazing winter evening fire, he could instruct and entertain them by reading from the pages of some favorite book.

In religion he was a Baptist (Old School), but never connected himself with any church.

K. Allen Lovell received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen years entered Professor J. B. Kidder's seminary at Shirleysburg, and subsequently the State Normal School at Millersville, covering a period of five years, from 1857 to 1862, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, at Huntingdon, and continued till Aug. 6, 1862, when he enlisted, at Lancaster, Pa., in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a company made up largely of young men who had been students at Millersville. He was appointed first sergeant, which position he held during his term of enlistment. At the expiration of the term, May 13, 1863, he returned home, and was chosen captain of a company of troops being raised at Shirleysburg, just prior to Lee's invasion of this State. His company was attached to Col. J. J. Lawrence's command, and served during the emergency.

On his return from the army he resumed the study of law, and was admitted to practice Aug. 10, 1864. From July, 1864, to the close of the war he was employed in the office of Capt. A. M. Lloyd, provost-marshal of the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania. Here he attained the position of chief clerk, and at the close of the war assisted in preparing a "History of the Operations and Methods of Business of the Provost-Marshal's Office of the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania since its Establishment in 1863," which was required by the provost-marshal-general from each office, as a permanent record.

In November, 1865, he commenced the practice of law in Huntingdon, and early in 1866 was appointed district attorney to succeed James D. Campbell, resigned. In October, 1866, having been nominated by the Republicans for the office of district attorney, he was elected by the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket, and served faithfully for the term of three years. In 1871 he was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee, and so discharged his duties as to secure the success of his party at the

polls. During the same year he was chosen as one of the conferees from Huntingdon County to nominate a candidate for president judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and by the vote of his county in the district conference secured the nomination and election of Hon. John Dean. In 1877 he was elected chief burgess of the borough of Huntingdon, and also served as chairman of the board of health. He was elected school director in 1880, and served as president of the board during 1881. He has also served for several years as counsel for the poor directors and county commissioners.

In religion, Mr. Lovell is a Baptist, he having united with the Baptist Church in 1857, and been a member of the Huntingdon Baptist Church since 1862, and has for many years been one of the officiary and also chairman of the building committee in the building of their new and elegant church edifice. He is now (1883) serving his eleventh term as superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and is at present secretary of the board of deacons and treasurer of the church. He is also connected with the Centre Baptist Association, embracing the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, Centre, and Mifflin, having been its clerk from 1869 to 1875, and is the present Moderator, having been elected in 1881, also secretary of the board of trustees for several years. He was also president of the Sunday-school convention connected with the Association from 1868 to 1872. From 1870 to 1872 he was president of the "Huntingdon County Sunday-School Association," and was appointed one of the delegates from Pennsylvania to represent his State at the first and third International Sunday-School Conventions, which were held at Baltimore, Md., in May, 1875, and Toronto, Canada, in June, 1881. He is one of the trustees of the "Huntingdon Orphans' Home," having been identified with the institution from its beginning. During the past year he procured a charter of incorporation for the Home.

Mr. Lovell has for many years been connected with the Masonic fraternity in Huntingdon, and has been honored by his brethren as Master of the lodge, delegate to the Grand Lodge, and is a Past High Priest of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons in that town. He is also one of the stockholders in the Union Bank of Huntingdon, and has been one of the board of directors since 1874.

Mr. Lovell was married May 26, 1867, to Miss Mary G., eldest daughter of the late Hon. William B. Leas, of Huntingdon County. They have four children, all living.

The German Baptists, or Brethren (Dunkards).—This Christian community is better known by the above names, though many of the members of it prefer to be called by the name *Brethren*, and so call their community. It is a part of the great Baptist family, holding with Baptists generally that immersion is the proper method of baptism, and that believers are the only proper subjects of baptism. But the Brethren differ with other Baptists in regard to the mode of immersion, believing that triune immersion, or three immersions, one immersion into each of the three names of the three persons in the Trinity, is the Scriptural mode of immersion (Matthew xxviii. 19). They also differ with other Baptists generally, as they practice the washing of the saints' feet (John xiii. 1–17), the kiss of charity, the Christian form of salutation (Romans xvi. 10; Peter v. 14). They also eat a meal, the Lord's Supper, or feast of charity, in connection with the communion of the blood and the communion of the body of Christ, as they do not consider the Lord's Supper in 1 Cor. xi. 20, and the communion in 1 Cor. x. 16, as the same. They believe that the supper above referred to and the feast of charity referred to in Jude, 12th verse, imply a meal, and hence eat a meal in connection with the communion.

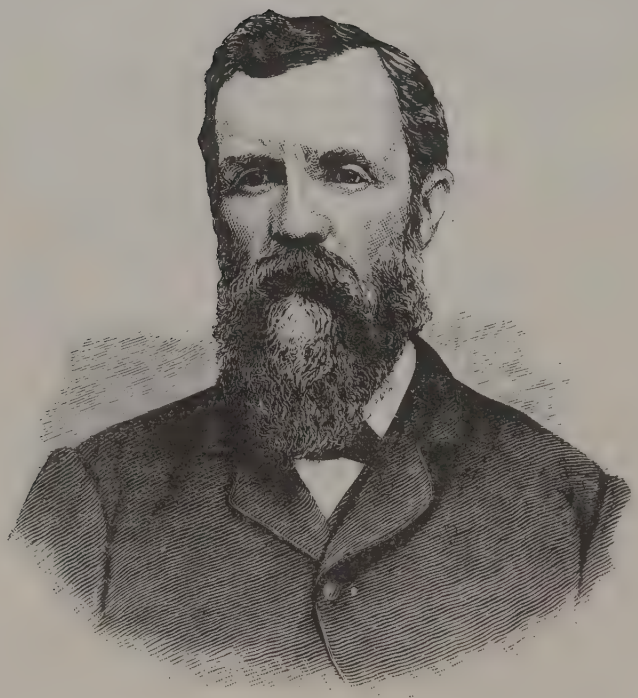
The Brethren also hold the doctrine of non-resistance, non-swearing, and nonconformity to the world. They mean by nonconformity to the world the Scriptural doctrine that Christians are not to conform to the world in imitating it, in changing merely to be like it, when there is no utility, economy, or anything of the kind to commend such a change; that they are not to conform to the world in extravagant, superfluous, and costly apparel, and in the wearing of jewelry as ornaments; that they are not to conform to the world in any of its habits, customs, or principles that are contrary to the word and spirit of the gospel (Romans xii. 2; 1 Tim. ii. 9; 1 Peter iii. 3).

The Brethren never allowed any of the members of their community to hold slaves, neither do they allow their members to belong to secret societies. They have always taken a decided stand against the making, the selling, and the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

In regard to the doctrine of the atonement, the divinity of Christ, the new birth, and experimental Christianity, they hold what is generally considered sound doctrine by the Christian world. They take the Scriptures for their guide in faith and practice, and believe that they should be lived out according to the example of the churches in the apostolic age.

As above remarked, the Brethren are Baptists, but to distinguish them from the English Baptists they have been called German Baptists, as the first Brethren that came to America were Germans. They came in 1719, and settled in Germantown, Pa. They soon began to spread over the country and to form churches.

The Brethren began to settle in the territory now contained in the counties of Huntingdon and Blair as early as 1775, and probably at an earlier day. There are now some seven churches in these two counties, and are known by the following names: Aughwick, Altoona, Clover Creek, Duncansville,



A. B. Brumbaugh, M. D.

Huntingdon, James Creek, and Warrior's Mark. Probably the Clover Creek Church is the oldest. The following are some of the first ministers that preached the doctrine of the Brethren in the territory of Huntingdon and Blair Counties: Daniel Paul, John Martin, George Brumbaugh, John Olinger, —— Secrist, and Christian Long.

The Church of the Brethren in the town of Huntingdon was organized in 1878. The members that constituted this church at its organization had been in the James Creek Church. The first members of the Church of the Brethren that were in Huntingdon were Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh and his wife. The doctor located here and commenced the practice of medicine a number of years before the organization of the Huntingdon Church. In 1873, H. B. and J. B. Brumbaugh removed their printing-office from Marklesburg to Huntingdon. They were publishing at the time *The Pilgrim*, a Christian journal devoted to the interests of the Church of the Brethren, of which they were members. In 1876, Elder James Quinter consolidated the *Primitive Christian*, a Christian periodical he was then publishing at Meyersdale, Somerset Co., Pa., with *The Pilgrim*, and removed to Huntingdon, where the consolidated paper was continued under the name of *Primitive Christian*, and the firm publishing it bearing the name of Quinter & Brumbaugh Brothers. The paper continues to be published by the same firm.

At the time the Huntingdon Church was organized, Elder James Quinter and Elder H. B. Brumbaugh were its ministers, Elder Quinter being the bishop of the church. They both had previously been promoted to the ministry. Soon after the organization, Elder W. J. Swigart came into the congregation, and has since been one of its ministers. He is also one of the teachers in the college.

J. B. Brumbaugh and D. Emmert were elected deacons. At the time of the organization the church numbered twelve members. At this time it numbers about sixty. It worships in the college chapel, as it has no house of worship yet; but if the Head of the Church continues to bless the church in Huntingdon as He has heretofore done, the Brethren indulge the hope that the time will come when they will have a house of worship.

The Brumbaugh family was among the earliest settlers of Morrison's Cove, in Blair County, and Woodcock Valley, in Huntingdon County.

Among the early emigrants from Germany to this country was one Hans Heinrich Brumbaugh with his family. He settled near Hagerstown, Md., at the place still named Conococheague. This must have been before or about the year 1750. His eldest son, Jacob (Jockel), was born in Germany, Nov. 27, 1734, and was great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His youngest son, George (Gorg), was also born in Germany. When settlements began to form in the territory named above, the two brothers, Jacob and George, removed to Morrison's Cove, in Blair County, and located where Rebecca Furnace now stands, and occupied a large tract of land. During the predatory incursions of the Indians of 1777 to 1781, and about the year 1778 or 1779, they were all driven from their homes, and these families returned to their former home at Conococheague.

After the war of the Revolution with its attendant Indian maraudings was over these brothers returned with one of their sisters (who afterwards married Conrad Martin, a bishop in the Brethren Church) to reoccupy their homes. Some years after their return Jacob purchased the tract of land in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon Co., near Marklesburg, in Penn township, and still retained in the Brumbaugh name, and removed to his new home, where he lived until his death about 1798 or 1799. His son George, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born March 12, 1780, and in 1800 married Maria Bowers. He continued to occupy the same homestead until his death, Aug. 6, 1849. His wife died Dec. 15, 1857. He was a minister and a bishop in the church of the Brethren. They had three sons,—Isaac, who succeeded his father in his office of bishop in the church (deceased); Jacob, the father of the subject of this sketch; and John, who is also a minister of the gospel.

Jacob Brumbaugh was born July 4, 1806, on the old homestead in Penn township, where he still resides. He was married to Rachel Boyer in 1831. Their children were Henry, a farmer; George B., a minister of the gospel; Andrew Boelus, the subject of this sketch; Abraham W., who died Nov. 26, 1869; Rebecca (wife of R. Mason); Mary (wife of John Foust); Catharine (wife of John Rodgers); Rachel (wife of R. A. Zook); Jacob H., a prominent educator and teacher of this State, and connected with the Normal College at Huntingdon as its principal secretary, and still a member of the faculty; and David (deceased). His wife died Dec. 22, 1855.

Andrew Boelus Brumbaugh was born Aug. 6, 1836, on the old homestead in Penn township. He was employed on the farm during his boyhood, and attended the district school near his father's residence, but having a dislike for the rural avocation, and being of a mechanical bent of mind, he early engaged in the house-carpentry and cabinet-making business, in which he attained laudable proficiency. During these years of labor he pushed forward his education by private study, mastering the common English branches, and adding an extended knowledge of the physical sciences with Latin and German. He was engaged in teaching in the public and other schools of the county for nine years. His taste for the physics led him into medical subjects, and he carefully studied the hydropathic system of practice, then the eclectic, and later the homœopathic; but learning that these were all restricted systems, and that there was a system of medicine circumscribed by no bounds and limited by no dogmas, he commenced

the study of regular medicine in the fall of 1862, under Dr. J. H. Wintrode, of Marklesburg, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1863, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1866. In the same year (April) he located in Huntingdon, Pa., and commenced the practice of his profession in the office of the late Dr. J. B. Luden. He has given special attention to neurology, and the investigation of allied and the progressive sciences, and has attained considerable eminence in his profession, being frequently called long distances in consultations. He is a member of the Huntingdon County Medical Society, and since its reorganization in 1872 has been the secretary and treasurer; a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He, with his cousins, H. B. and J. B. Brumbaugh, was instrumental in establishing the Brethren's Normal College at Huntingdon, and since its organization in 1876 has been lecturer in special physiology and hygiene, and is a member and the secretary of the board of trustees of the institution. He has been examining surgeon of the United States Pension Bureau since 1868. He is public-spirited, decided in his opinions, carrying out his convictions against all obstacles, and without regard to the opinions of others. He is fond of literary pursuits, and has been employed as literary editor of different periodicals. He is devoted to his friends, but disregards and almost completely ignores his enemies.

He was married to Maria B., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Frank, of Penn township, Oct. 11, 1859. His wife was born Feb. 10, 1840. They commenced housekeeping in the spring of 1860, on the old homestead, in a small stone house previously occupied by George Brumbaugh. Here their son Gaius Marcus was born. In 1864 they removed to Marklesburg, where their daughter Cora Adelé was born. In the spring of 1866 they removed to Huntingdon, their present place of abode. Both their children are graduates of the Normal College at Huntingdon. Their son, having chosen the profession of medicine, has already completed one course of medical lectures at the Howard University, Washington, D. C., and is also employed in the government service. He has been a successful teacher, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

The whole family are members of the Church of the Brethren, and are active workers in the Christian cause.

Catholic Church (Holy Trinity).—Judge Joseph Adams, in his notes of the early settlement of Huntingdon County, stated that the first church building erected in Huntingdon was a log structure, put up by the Catholics, on the lot at the northwestern corner of Penn and Fifth Streets. Some of our older citizens informed the writer that a part of the same lot was used as a graveyard by this denomination. Dr. Smith, by deed dated Aug. 1, 1794, conveyed to the Right Rev. John Carroll, Bishop of Baltimore, for the use of the Catholic Church in Huntingdon, a plot of ground on the northeastern corner of Church and Second Streets, fronting one hundred feet on Church and extending along Second one hundred and fifty feet. This ground was used as a cemetery until want of room compelled the purchase of another plot east of the Huntingdon Cemetery. The march of improvement caused the removal of the log church, and for many years afterwards mass was celebrated in private houses, often at the public-house of Henry Dopp, on the corner of Penn and Seventh, now called the Washington House. The efforts to erect another building assumed definite shape in November, 1827, when public announcement was made that sealed proposals would be received at Mr. Dopp's up to the 1st day of January, 1828, "for building and finishing a brick Catholic Church" forty by sixty feet. The building was soon after commenced and pushed to completion. It has not been much changed externally since, though the internal arrangements have been somewhat modified.

Among the priests who have officiated here as missionaries or as resident pastors the names are remembered of Revs. Mr. Levy, Riley, Bradley, Wilson, Prendegast, Welch, Murphy, Doyle, Wall, O'Hallander, Murphy, Gallagher, Elwood, Devlin, Brady, and the present priest, Father Nevelin.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church.—It is supposed that Rev. John George Butler was one of the earliest ministers of the Lutheran Church who conducted religious services at Huntingdon. He married Miss Catharine, a sister of Henry Miller, who moved to this place, in company with his brother-in-law, Michael Africa, both Lutherans, in 1791, and it is probable that Rev. Butler came at the same time or soon after. No records have been preserved, and the few scraps of information relative to the affairs of the organization in its early days have been drawn from other sources. Rev. Butler became a resident of Cumberland, Md., in 1805, but subsequently visited and preached for the flock in Huntingdon. Aunt Kitty Kurtz is authority for stating that prior to 1804 one Schmidt and one Hale, who were not ordained ministers, took upon themselves the authority to preach to the people. In 1803 a communication was sent to the Synod complaining that "X is not able to guide the erring, to comfort the troubled," etc., and asks that a regular minister shall be sent. Unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain the services of Rev. Mr. Graber, then located at Middletown. In 1804, Mr. Frederick Haas, of Frederick, Md., came to Huntingdon with the authority of the Ministerium as a "catechist." The next year he states in his official report that he baptized forty-three persons, confirmed twenty-two, and had eighteen communicants. He was then clothed with the authority of a "licentiate." On the 1st of October, 1805, he was married by Rev. John Johnston to Miss Eliza-

beth, daughter of Henry Miller, above mentioned. His report for 1813 notes forty baptisms and ninety communicants. The next spring he removed from Huntingdon, and afterward resided in Woodstock, Va., Mechanicsburg, Pa., and in the State of Ohio.

During Mr. Haas' pastorate an effort was made to raise a sufficient sum of money to build a house of worship for the "German Lutheran Congregation." The officers authorized to solicit subscriptions were Michael Africa, Jacob Lichtenthaler, Samuel Renner, and John Kneedler. Among the names of the subscribers on a paper dated Feb. 19, 1806, are the following: Henry Miller, Michael Africa, J. Lichtenthaler, John Kneedler, Samuel Renner, J. Rothrock, Jonas Rudisill, Daniel Rothrock, C. Brotherline, G. Householder, Adam Stutzman, Lawrence Shultz, A. Henderson, D. Carpenter, Alex. Dean, Samuel Riddle, Abraham Howe, John McKennan, William Steel, John Griffith, John Beatty, John Patton, William Jackson, Richard Trovillo, George Black, Patrick Gwin, John Blair, John Keller, Peter Metz, John Yocum, Michael Speck, John Grove, John Dorland, Adam Hall, Daniel Cryder, David Newingham, John Keim, Thomas King, John P. McKnight, John McCabe, Levi Westbrook, John McCahan, James Saxton, Robert Dean, William McConnell, John McConnell, William Henderson, Abm. Levy, Samuel Steel, Benjamin Elliott, Peter Swein, George Anshutz, David Snyder, John Canan, George Buchanan, Robert Stitt, John Huyett, Thomas Ker, Robert Allison, William Wilson, Moses Canan, John Whittaker, Peter Shoenberger, Henry Newingham, and many others. The building was commenced, the walls erected, and in all probability the roof put on, but the fund was insufficient to complete the church. A further effort was made to raise money, and on another subscription-paper, not dated, the official board appeared to be composed of Michael Africa, elder, John Vantries, deacon, Philip Shultz, Daniel Rothrock, and Jacob Miller. The required sum was not secured, and an arrangement was subsequently made with the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches by which the house was completed and occupied. (See Presbyterian Church.) North of the church, which stood upon the ground now covered by a building called the New Academy, but now converted into dwelling-houses, a part of the lot was devoted to burial purposes. Christopher, father of Michael Africa, the wife of Henry Miller, and several other persons, were interred there. The graves were marked with head- and foot-stones taken from the quarry below town, and bore appropriate inscriptions; but after the building ceased to be used for religious purposes and became a place for holding public schools, the lot was appropriated as a play-ground, and the stones were broken and the lettering defaced, so that the graves could no longer be identified.

After Mr. Haas' departure the pastorate was for a time vacant. In 1819, Rev. Mr. Rebenack was here during a short period. During a year and a half from 1820, Rev. Henry Henian, a physician, had charge, but his pastorate was not successful. It is not known that any one preached here during the fifteen years following. Such was the conservatism of the old German Lutherans that they opposed the introduction of the English language in their worship, and as a necessary consequence the Lutheran Church declined as the people became Anglicized.

In 1838 or 1839 an effort was made by Rev. Mr. Osterloh to reorganize the congregation, but he limited himself to the German element, and failed. Meantime the old brick church came to be used as a school-house, and was afterward, with nearly an acre of ground, sold at public sale.

Nothing more was done here by the Lutherans till 1853, when Rev. P. M. Rightmyer commenced labor here as a missionary, preaching in the court-house, then in the Baptist Church. Through his untiring efforts money was raised for the erection of a church, which was built in the summer of 1854, on the site of the present church building, corner of Sixth and Mifflin Streets. Its cost was fourteen hundred dollars.

The following clergymen have served this congregation since the pastorate of Mr. Rightmyer. Most of them ministered at the same time to other charges: Revs. H. K. Fletcher, who entered on his duties in 1855; J. R. Bricker, 1859; J. H. Bratten, 1864; J. J. Kerr, 1867; S. S. McHenry, 1872; J. Zimmerman, 1875; J. R. Focht, 1876; E. G. Hay, 1878; and the present pastor, D. R. P. Barry, 1881.

In 1876 the old house of worship was taken down, and the present tasteful edifice erected on its site at a cost of about nine thousand dollars. It is about forty-five by seventy-five feet. The first story is divided into Sunday-school and lecture-room and infant- and Bible-class rooms. In the next story is the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of five hundred. Provision has been made for the discharge of all liabilities, so that practically the church has no debt.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—It was stated a few years since by Aunt Kitty Kurtz (whose father settled in Huntingdon in 1789) that the first Methodist preaching in the town was by one Lesley Matthews, who was reputed to be a converted Roman Catholic priest.

The first preaching-place was in "Beckie Tanner's house, on Penn Street, between Third and Fourth. The first Quarterly Meeting was held in an upper room, twelve feet square, of a small log building still standing" on the south side of the Diamond, in Penn Street, between Fourth and Fifth. This building was then owned by James Saxton.

The first society in the borough was formed in 1797, and consisted of Michael Cryder, his wife, and their son Daniel, Thomas Kerr and wife, Isaiah Harr and wife, and James Saxton. This class held meetings in a warehouse on the bank of the Juniata River, near the foot of Fifth Street.

The first Methodist house of worship was erected in 1802. It was built of hewed logs, twenty-five by thirty feet, on the northwest corner of Fifth and Church Streets, the present site of the brick Methodist Episcopal Church. This building was enlarged by taking out one end and erecting a framed addition. About 1828 it was again enlarged by removing one side and adding to it in that direction, still retaining a portion of the original log structure. From that time it was in use, with only ordinary repairs, till 1856, when it was taken down and the present brick edifice erected on its site. It is forty-eight by sixty-five feet. The first story is divided into class-rooms, Sunday-school rooms, and library. The audience-room occupies the whole of the second story. The interior has been twice remodeled and renovated. The church is valued at $15,000; the parsonage at $3000.

MINISTERS.—*Huntingdon Circuit.*—1788, Samuel Breeze, Daniel Coombs; Nelson Reed, elder.

1793, Lesley Matthews, John Watson; Nelson Reed, elder.

1797, Seely Bunn, John Phillips; J. Everett, presiding elder.

1802, Isaac Robbins, Joseph Stone; W. Lee, presiding elder. (In this year the Baltimore Conference was formed and Huntingdon included in the Baltimore district. It was subsequently included in the Northumberland district.)

Northumberland District.—1824, J. Rhodes; H. Smith, presiding elder.

1826, Robert Minshall, Samuel McPherson; Marmaduke Pierce, presiding elder.

1827, John Childs, John Brewer; Marmaduke Pierce, presiding elder.

1828, Isaac Collins, John C. Lyons; Marmaduke Pierce, presiding elder.

1829, Isaac Collins, J. Shanks; David Steele, presiding elder.

1830, Samuel Ellis, Henry Tarring; David Steele, presiding elder.

1831, Henry Tarring, Edward E. Allen; David Steele, presiding elder.

1832, Samuel Bryson, D. Gohien; David Steele, presiding elder.

1833, Samuel Bryson, A. Smith; William Prettyman, presiding elder.

1834, A. Smith, S. Smith; William Prettyman, presiding elder.

Huntingdon District.—1843, Henry G. Dill, W. Baird; Henry Furlong, presiding elder.

1844, Henry G. Dill, William Gwinn; Henry Furlong, presiding elder.

1845, Joseph S. Lee, W. D. F. Crawford; Henry Furlong, presiding elder.

1846, Henry Furlong, F. Gearhart; John Miller, presiding elder.

1847, John A. Gere; John Miller, presiding elder.

1848, John A. Gere, P. Waters; John Miller, presiding elder.

1849, James Stevens, Ephraim McCollum; John Miller, presiding elder.

1850, William R. Mills, A. E. Maclay; T. H. W. Monroe, presiding elder.

1851, William R. Mills, A. W. Gibson; T. H. W. Monroe, presiding elder.

1852, Wilson E. Spottswood, H. McDaniel; T. H. W. Monroe, presiding elder.

1853, Alem Brittain, T. B. Gotwalt; T. H. W. Monroe, presiding elder.

Bellefonte District.—1854–55, Nathan S. Buckingham; John Poisal, presiding elder.

1856–57, David Shoaff; John Poisol, presiding elder.

Carlisle District.—1858, Alexander M. Barnitz; John A. Gere, presiding elder.

Juniata District.—1859, Alexander M. Barnitz; George Guyer, presiding elder.

1860, S. L. M. Conser; George Guyer, presiding elder.

1861, S. L. M. Conser; George D. Chenowith, presiding elder.

1862–63, James Brads; George D. Chenowith, presiding elder.

1864, Job A. Price; George D. Chenowith, presiding elder.

1865–66, Job A. Price; Thomas Barnhart, presiding elder.

1867–68, Reuben E. Wilson; Thomas Barnhart, presiding elder.

1869, Reuben E. Wilson; Benjamin B. Hamlin, presiding elder.

1870–72, M. K. Foster; Benjamin B. Hamlin, presiding elder.

1873, J. S. McMurray, G. W. C. Van Fossin; Milton K. Foster, presiding elder.

1874, J. S. McMurray; Milton K. Foster, presiding elder.

1875, J. S. McMurray, J. R. Akers; Milton K. Foster, presiding elder.

1876, Finley B. Riddle, J. R. Akers; Milton K. Foster, presiding elder.

1877, Finley B. Riddle, J. R. Akers; Thompson Mitchell, presiding elder.

1878, Finley B. Riddle, F. Rogerson; Thompson Mitchell, presiding elder.

1879, Richard Hinkle, F. Rogerson; Thompson Mitchell, presiding elder.

1880, Richard Hinkle, W. H. Dill; Thompson Mitchell, presiding elder.

1881, John J. Pearce, W. H. Dill, C. V. Hartzell; Richard Hinkle, presiding elder.

1882, John J. Pearce, C. V. Hartzell; Richard Hinkle, presiding elder.

Owing to the absence of records, the names of the ministers who served the Huntingdon people during the early part of the present century and from 1834 until 1843 could not be obtained.

JOHN WHITEHEAD

Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-School.[1]—On 7th of September, 1828, as appears by the roll-book, there were enrolled 43 scholars,—23 male and 20 female. There were present that day 15 male and 16 female scholars; total, 31; absent, 12. On the 14th of the same month there were present 5 male and 4 female teachers, 17 male and 13 female scholars; total of all, 39.

On the 6th of September, 1829, the number of scholars enrolled had increased to 79. There were present that day 8 teachers and 33 scholars; total, 41.

On the 5th of September, 1830, the numbers enrolled were: teachers, 11; scholars, male, 50; female, 50; total of all, 111; in attendance, 7 teachers and 51 scholars.

On the 4th of September, 1831, the list showed 7 male and 6 female teachers, 47 male and 37 female scholars; total, 97; in attendance, 4 teachers and 42 scholars; total, 46.

The last full account in the book is for Feb. 19, 1832, as follows: 6 male and 6 female teachers, 46 male and 46 female scholars; total, 104; in attendance, 9 teachers and 46 scholars; total, 55.

Among the scholars noted on the roll or record for reciting verses, hymns, etc., are:

1828, December 21st.—E. (Emily?) Brotherline, Matilda Nuthill, Eliza Westbrook, Eliza Collins, K. Hildebrand, J. Fee, J. S. Read, G. Coffey, G. Black, W. P. Walker, A. Hartman, I. Davis, A. Nightwine.

1828, December 28th.—In addition to the above, W. Peightal.

1829 and 1830.—During the two years these names occur: Eliza Westbrook, Eliza Collins, Amy Thomas, Emily Brotherline, Kezia Hildebrand, Anna Hartman, Mary Walker, Ann Snyder,[2] Mary Ann Africa, Catharine Coffey, Isabella Maize, Catharine Wickwire, Catharine Reel, Henrietta Snyder, Elizabeth Peightal, Mary Jane Parks, Anna Clark, Elizabeth Cannon, Mary Ann Kurtz, Margaret Reily, Mary Ann Hall, Eliza Ann Corker, Rebecca Hildebrand, Elizabeth McDonough, Mary Monroe, Mary Rothrock, Sarah Fox, Sarah Lewis, Elizabeth Stutzman, Catharine Stewart, Isabella Maize, John Davis, And. Hartman, Jesse Black, Geo. Black, William Walker, Abm. Nightwine, James Read, Charles Lee, William Peightal, John Eichelberger, William Davis, John Jones, Thomas Hoffman, Alexander Port, William Black, John S. Walker, William Barber, John Barber, Abraham Walker, John Cameron, Wesley McCoy, Charles Black, John F. Kurtz, Franklin Kurtz, William Africa, Samuel Barber, John Hook, John Fleming, Henry Bowers.

John Whitehead was born in Abersychan, Monmouthshire, South Wales, Aug. 7, 1832. Before he was seven years of age he was placed in the coal-mines of the neighborhood by his father as a punishment for his non-attendance upon the school to which he was sent, and kept at work in the mines because he would not attend school, and it was not long before he was placed in charge of what is known among miners as the "trap-door," and for that service he was allowed two pence per day, and after a few weeks' service at this work his salary was increased to four pence per day, and after a few weeks more he became an expert at the trap-door business, and his salary was increased to ten pence per day. Having become learned in this branch of the coal-mining, he was next placed in a foundry, and set at scraping castings. This seemed to be rather light work for the boy, and he was transferred to the "bridge-house," on top of the furnace, and there set to breaking stone. This work he accomplished quite well, when he was soon transferred to the rolling-mill as a handler of the tongs at the large rolls. This was quite a hard task for one so young, but he was determined to master that as well as any other work at which he was placed. His father sent him next to the puddling furnace as a helper, to take the place of a man, and when his father saw that he was going to master that trade he took him into the coal-mines as a "driver-boy." Soon after this he was permitted to choose between the school and one of the several trades, when young Whitehead chose the occupation of a coal-digger, and in a short time the boy became "master of the situation," having work by himself. The mine in which he worked was a mile or more from his home, and after going down the shaft, he then had another mile to travel underground to reach his work. He was an early riser, leaving his home at three o'clock A.M., and working till late at night. He continued working in the coal-mines till he was about twenty years of age, and had become familiar with all the intricacies of the business. At this age he had learned of America, and the mere knowledge that there was such a country created a desire to visit that far-off land, and as some of his acquaintances were about leaving for this country, he decided to try his fortune in the New World, and took passage in the sailing vessel "Kate Switland" from Cardiff, and experienced a rough passage of seven weeks and three days, when they landed in New York, about the middle of November, 1854. From New York he went to Cumberland, Md., where he learned that he had friends in the mines at that place, but upon his arrival he found, to his disappointment, that he could not obtain work at the mines for several weeks. He finally obtained work for a few days, and was then idle again for three months. This alternating between work and forced idleness was kept up for about three years, yet he was not discouraged, and did not for once wish himself back on his native heath.

In the latter part of 1855 he went to Johnstown, Pa., where he obtained work at one dollar and twenty-five cents for a day of fifteen hours, at which he con-

[1] Extracted from Sunday-school record.

[2] Wife of Thomas P. Campbell.

tinued till about the 20th of December, 1856, when he could no longer obtain work at such exorbitant prices, and returned to Maryland about Dec. 20, 1856, and on the 22d of that month he engaged with Andrew Patrick, a Scotchman, to work in and develop the bituminous coal-mines near Minersville for the Huntingdon and Broad Top Improvement Company. This he did to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned, soon bringing the capacity of the mines up to one hundred and sixty tons per day. From this he went into the employ of a Mr. Wigton, with whom he remained some time, also having charge at the same time of the mines of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company and the Kemball Coal and Iron Company's mines.

In 1868 he leased from the railroad company one of their mines, in which other parties had failed to work profitably, and brought it up to a good, paying mine. In 1874 or '75 he went into Clearfield County, Pa., and purchased eight tracts of coal lands in the Moshannon vein, aggregating nine hundred acres, estimated at six thousand tons per acre, for which he has paid fifteen thousand dollars. For the last eight years he has been making heavy shipments of coal from these mines. He subsequently leased from Messrs. Reading, Richey & Wallace some of their coal lands, and since that time Mr. Whitehead with others have purchased other tracts aggregating nearly or quite nineteen hundred acres, all in the Moshannon vein, Clearfield County, on which they have six large openings, from which are shipped three thousand tons of coal daily. There is in connection with these mines about one hundred houses for their miners and two large, well-stocked stores.

Mr. Whitehead is also the owner of one furnace, and the lessee of another, at both of which he has the necessary number of dwellings and stores for the accommodation of his large number of workmen. Mr. Whitehead has been blessed with good health thus far through life, for which he is thankful to the Giver of every good and perfect gift. He is possessed with a kind heart, genial disposition, and believes in and practices the golden rule, especially so with those in his employ, knowing full well the value of a kind word from an employer to the employed. Religiously he is a Methodist, and a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntingdon, contributing largely and freely to its support.

Mr. Whitehead was married at Cumberland, Md., June 25, 1855, to Miss Jane Sweet, who was born Dec. 19, 1836. Their children are William Thomas, born April 27, 1856, died Oct. 15, 1857; Amelia, born Sept. 15, 1857, married to G. W. R. Swoope; Mary E., born May 29, 1859, married to I. K. Evans; Margaret, born Aug. 20, 1861, died Oct. 11, 1862; Martha, born Feb. 13, 1863; John, Jr., born Sept. 21, 1864, died Feb. 21, 1865; Thomas C., born Sept. 14, 1866; Laura Elsie, born Jan. 18, 1869; Alice, born March 14, 1871; L. Bertha, born Dec. 26, 1872; George Leonard, born Jan. 17, 1875; Lucy Edna, born Aug. 13, 1877; Cora Annetta, born March 28, 1880.

West Huntingdon Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1875 a chapel was erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntingdon for the accommodation of Methodists residing in the western part of the borough. It was located on Fifteenth Street, between Mifflin and Moore. It is a convenient wooden structure, with a seating capacity of three hundred, which, by opening folding-doors, may be increased to four hundred. The building is valued at two thousand five hundred dollars.

Revs. J. S. McMurray, D.D., and J. R. Akers, the clergymen in charge at Huntingdon, first conducted services here; but in 1877 a separate society, under the above name, was organized, and Rev. J. R. Akers was appointed preacher in charge. He was followed by Revs. Frederick Rogerson, in 1878; W. H. Dill, 1880; W. H. Dill and C. V. Hartzell, 1881; and the present pastor, C. V. Hartzell, 1882.

The Presbyterian Church.—While a large percentage of the early settlers of Huntingdon County were of the Presbyterian faith, and ministers of that denomination frequently visited them, they came only as missionaries, and there does not appear to have been any successful effort to obtain a settled pastor until the services of Rev. John Johnston were secured by the Hart's Log and Shaver's Creek congregations in the fall of 1787, over which he was installed as pastor in the following month of November. His pastoral relation with the Shaver's Creek congregation was dissolved Oct. 7, 1789, for the purpose of enabling him to accept a call from the town of Huntingdon for one-half of his time. This call was accepted April 13, 1790. Below is appended a copy of the original "Huntingdon Congregation Subscription":

"We whose names are hereunto annexed do agree to pay the several sums prefixed to our names yearly and every year unto the hands of Benjamin Elliot, Esq., who is empowerd to sue and recover said sums if failure in payment, for the one-half the Rev. John Johnston's ministerial labours to be performed at the town of Huntingdon. Said subscribers reserve the power of withdrawing their subscriptions or any of them at the expiration of every year, if they may think proper. July the 6th, 1789.

	£	s.	d.
Benjamin Elliot	1	10	0
Andrew Henderson	1	10	0
James Hamilton	1	10	0
Samuel Riddle	1	10	0
Charles Smith	1	10	0
Robert Galbraith	1	10	0
Alexander Dean	1	5	0
John Fee		15	0
John Patton	1	5	0
Caleb Armitage		18	0
John Reed		15	0
Alexander McConnell	1	5	0
Archibald Ramsey	1	0	0
Robert Riddle	1	0	0
John Dean	1	5	0
Michael Humbert		10	0
Peter Stephens		10	0
George Martin		10	0
John Griffith		10	0
Henry McCarthy		15	0
Isaac Armitage		10	0
Peter Swoope		7	6
Moses Donaldson	1	0	0
Jesse Head		10	0
Matthew Simpson	1	0	0
William Simpson		10	0
Samuel McKenny		15	0
William Moore		15	0
Abraham Haines		10	0
Jacob Laird		17	6
Abraham Dearduff		7	6
Joshua Lewis		5	0
Patrick Leonard	1	0	0
Peter Vandevander		15	0
John Simpson		15	0
John Light		5	0
John George		7	6
Robert Simpson		10	0
James Elliott		10	0
Robert Patton		7	6
George Guthrie		10	0
John Weston		15	0
George Buchanan		10	0
John Ashbaugh		7	6
Hugh Tanner		15	0
John Fee, Jr		7	6
John Shaver		7	6
John Covanhovan		7	6
David McMurtrie	1	0	0
William McIlvain		10	0
John Cadwallader	1	10	0

On the lists for 1790, 1791, and 1792 the following additional names appear:

Robert Walker, Arthur Chambers, John Marshall, Archibald Thompson, James Nesbit, M.D., Richard Smith, John Galbraith, Thomas Whittaker, William McConnell, William Steel, James Fulton, Simon Weston. New names appear for 1793 as follows: William Rose, Thomas Dwyer, Alexander Donaldson, Alexander Moore, John Armitage, John Dorland, William States, James Thompson, Ebenezer Woolaston, Amos Moore, Anthony Molloy, Daniel Baker, Stephen Drury, Peter Staiglether, Daniel McCoy, and William Searight.

The business committee of the congregation in 1793 consisted of Andrew Henderson, Benjamin Elliot, Matthew Simpson, James Nesbit, and John Patton.

It was not very long after the acceptance of the call to Huntingdon until Mr. Johnston purchased the property at the southeastern corner of Penn and Second Streets and took up his residence there, where he continued to dwell until the time of his death.[1] His immediate neighbors were John Simpson on the northeastern corner of the same streets, John Cadwallader where the court-house stands, Stephen Drury a little farther up Penn Street, Arthur Chambers at the northeastern corner of Penn and Third, Benjamin Elliott on the northwestern corner of Allegheny and Second, and the Deans on the southeastern corner of those streets.

The services conducted by Rev. Mr. Johnston were held for many years in the court-house. About 1806 the Lutherans commenced the erection of a brick church on the ground at the northeastern corner of Church and Fourth Streets. Failing in their efforts to raise the money necessary to complete the building, the officers agreed to relinquish to the Protestant Episcopal congregation one-half of their interest in the ground and building on condition that the latter would complete the edifice. This arrangement was not successful, and the Presbyterian congregation was admitted to an equal share with the other organizations. The required money was subscribed, and on the 11th day of March, 1817, Richard Smith and wife conveyed lots Nos. 239, 240, 241, and 242 to William R. Smith and John Whittaker, trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Samuel Steel and John McCahan, trustees of the Presbyterian congregation, and Michael Africa and Christian Colstock, trustees of the German Lutheran congregation. Under this tripartite arrangement the building was completed and occupied alternately by the congregations for some years thereafter. There were some debts remaining,[2] and as an adjustment between the three congregations could not be satisfactorily made, the interests of the Episcopal and Presbyterian congregations were sold at sheriff's sale and conveyed to Henry Miller, Nov. 30, 1826, and that of the Lutheran congregation was also sold by the sheriff under authority of a special act of Assembly, and conveyed to Mr. Miller Jan. 20, 1841. This building was used for religious and school purposes until about 1844, when it was torn down and the material used in the erection of the academy building on the corner of Moore Street.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian congregation held at the "Union Church" on the 22d of June, 1825, a committee was appointed to ascertain on what terms the German Presbyterian meeting-house[3] could be had for the accommodation of the congregation for the present, and to report if "suitable site can be had for the erection of a meeting-house." The committee reported at a subsequent meeting that Mr. Swoope and Mr. Graffius, trustees of the German Church, agreed that the congregation might have the use of their church, "and intimated plainly that it should be without compensation."

On the 29th day of December, 1827, a contract was entered into with James Stitt for the erection of a brick church on the western side of Fourth Street, between Mifflin and Church Streets, on a lot, No. 192, purchased by the trustees from the heirs of Abraham Howe. The corner-stone was laid with suitable ceremonies Aug. 13, 1828, and the building completed in June, 1830. There were fifty-six pews in four rows. The annual rental ranged from twenty-five dollars for those nearest the pulpit to ten dollars for the rear ones. On the subscription for the pews dated July 1, 1830, the following names appear:

No. of Pew.	No. of Pew.
2. Jacob Miller.	25. G. M. Totten.
3. William Moore.	26. John Miller.
4. H. B. Smith & Co.	27. William Orbison.
5. John Bracken, Archibald Stitt.	28. John Ker.
6. J. K. Moorhead.	29. Samuel Steel.
7. William Williams.	30. Read & Swoope.
8. Patrick Gwin.	31 John McCahan.
9. Nancy Donaldson, John McGuire.	32. David McMurtrie, Jr., B. E. McMurtrie, M.D.
11. Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Evans, and Mrs. Rothrock.	33. Benjamin Miller and Gregg.
12. John Whittaker.	34. James Coffey, M.D.
13. John Nash and W. H. King.	37. Thomas Fisher and George Jackson.
14. Thomas King.	41. Eliza Clabaugh and Rhoda Hazzard
15. John Glazier.	42. David Snare and Thomas Whittaker.
16. Mrs. Armitage.	45. Ellen Ramsey.
17. Davis & Henderson.	46. James Hemphill.
20. James Gwin, John K. McCahan.	48. Lightner & McKennan.
21. William Swoope, M.D., J. Geo. Miles.	51. Wallace & Hemphill.
22. William Dorris.	53. David R. Porter.
23. William Simpson.	55. Robert Allison.
24. David McMurtrie.	

The contractor for the building, James Stitt, was not obligated to erect a steeple, and that was the

[1] See page 56.

[2] Notice was given in the *Gazette*, Feb. 25, 1819, that the subscription-paper for finishing the Union meeting-house would remain in the possession of Jacob Miller ten days longer, to give subscribers an opportunity of saving costs by making payment. A notice was given through the same medium, Jan. 28, 1824, that "delinquents may depend on the next call being made in the name of the commonwealth."

[3] Reformed Church, northeast corner of Mifflin and Fifth Streets.

subject of another contract made with Stephen Axtell in July, 1830. A few years after its completion a bell was purchased, the second large one of the town, and used on this building and the church afterwards erected at Penn and Sixth Streets for many years. It now hangs in the tower of the Reformed Church.

The second church building erected by the congregation is yet standing on the southwestern corner of Penn and Sixth Streets, and is now called the Keystone Building, and occupied by J. C. Blair as a stationery manufactory.

Proposals were invited by the trustees from Dec. 1 to 25, 1843, and in January following a contract was entered into with Charles B. Callahan for putting up the building. The size adopted was forty-six by seventy feet. The house was beautiful in design, and was a convenient and comfortable house of worship. It was dedicated Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1845, Rev. J. W. Yeomans, D.D., of Danville, delivering a sermon on the occasion. The lower story contained Sunday-school, prayer-meeting- and sessions-rooms, and the auditorium on the second floor had sixty-six pews, ranging in annual rental from six to twenty dollars. These were occupied after the opening of the church as follows:

No. of Pew.	Pew-holders.
1.	James Lane and James Boggs.
2.	Jacob Fockler.
5.	Mrs. Allison.
6.	Mrs. Reed.
7.	George Gwin and Mrs. Armitage.
8.	J. B. Luden, M.D.
9.	—— Henderson, M.D.
10.	Elizabeth W. Miller.
11.	Mrs. Moore.
12.	Thomas Whittaker.
13.	William Swoope, M.D.
14.	George Taylor.
15.	A. K. Cornyn.
16.	Harrison and Huey.
17.	John Colstock.
20.	Osburn and Simpson.
21.	John A. Campbell.
22.	W. E. McMurtrie.
23.	Campbell and Hildebrand.
24.	Isaac Dorland.
25.	Margaret and John Whittaker.
26.	Alexander Gwin.
27.	Anderson and Dorsey.
"	Stitt and Postlethwait.
29.	James Gwin.
30.	William P. Orbison.
31.	J. George Miles.
32.	Samuel S. Wharton.
35.	John Ker.
36.	William Orbison.
37.	Thomas Fisher.
38.	John McCahan.
39.	Greenberry Dorsey.
40.	D. Blair and John Reed.
41.	William Dorris.
42.	Mrs. Porter.
43.	A. W. Benedict.
44.	Graffius and Glazier.
45.	Daniel Africa.
46.	J. Hemphill.
47.	Andrew Allison.
51.	Henry Myers and Mrs. McAllister.
53.	A. Lyman Smith.
54.	Samuel Hemphill.
55.	Raymond and Whittaker.
56.	Charles H. Miller.
57.	Martha McMurtrie.
58.	David Snare.
59.	Allison and Scott.
60.	Mrs. Steel and Hartley.
61.	Mrs. Jackson.
62.	Rev. John Peebles.
64.	Lang and Watson.
65.	James Porter.

The trustees at the time the building was commenced were John Ker, J. George Miles, Thomas Fisher, John Cresswell, John Glazier, George Taylor, and Thomas P. Campbell.

During the following twenty years the congregation had so increased in numbers that it became necessary to provide additional accommodations. Various plans for the enlargement of the building were proposed from year to year, when, at a congregational meeting held June 2, 1870, the trustees were authorized to purchase a part of lot No. 155, at the southwestern corner of Mifflin and Fifth Streets, and ascertain what amount could be raised for a new church. On the 8th the trustees reported that they had purchased a part of the lot and that sixteen thousand and forty-five dollars had already been subscribed, when they were directed to have plans prepared. Additional ground was procured, making a plot fronting eighty feet on Fifth Street, and extending along Mifflin Street one hundred and fifty feet. A contract was entered into with William V. Hughes for the erection of a church and chapel according to the plans adopted. A bell weighing twelve hundred and thirty pounds, cast at the West Troy Bell Foundry, was received and placed in the tower in June, 1872, and rung for the first time at four o'clock A.M. on the following Fourth of July. The town clock, by arrangement with the borough authorities, was placed in the tower the next month. On Sunday, December 15th, services were held for the first time in the chapel, and on the 10th of September, 1873, the building being completed, was formally dedicated. The size of the audience-room in the main building is sixty-three by eighty-seven feet, and its seating capacity is about seven hundred. The cost of the ground, building, bell, furnaces, and furniture was about thirty-five thousand dollars.

THE PASTORS.—Rev. John Johnston served the congregation from the date of his acceptance of its call, April 13, 1790, until the fall meeting of the Presbytery in 1823, when at his request he was released on account of age and infirmity. He served his people here for about thirty-three years and six months. He died on the 16th day of December following, aged about seventy-three years. The marriages performed during his pastorate will be found recorded in Chapter XV.

Rev. John Peebles, born near Shippensburg, July 17, 1800, a graduate of Jefferson College and Princeton Theological Seminary, was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle in the spring of 1824. In the fall he visited and preached for the Huntingdon congregation, and continued as stated supply during the winter. On the 22d and 23d of April, 1825, he was regularly called to the two churches of Huntingdon and Hart's Log, the former for two-thirds and the latter for one-third of his time, and was ordained and installed June 22, 1825. He resided at the northeast corner of Washington and Fifth Streets. He soon relinquished the Hart's Log charge, and occasionally preached at the Union school-house, in Henderson township. At his request, the pastoral relation with the Huntingdon Church was dissolved at the April meeting of the Presbytery, 1850. He settled in West Virginia on a farm, but returned to Huntingdon in May, 1854, where he died on the 11th of August following. Mr. Peebles' labors here covered a period exceeding twenty-five years, during which he received into the

church many who now are among the oldest of its members.

Rev. Lowman P. Hawes was called June 11, 1850. He accepted the call, and was installed a short time thereafter. At a meeting of the Presbytery, held in January, 1854, he was released from his charge on account of declining health.

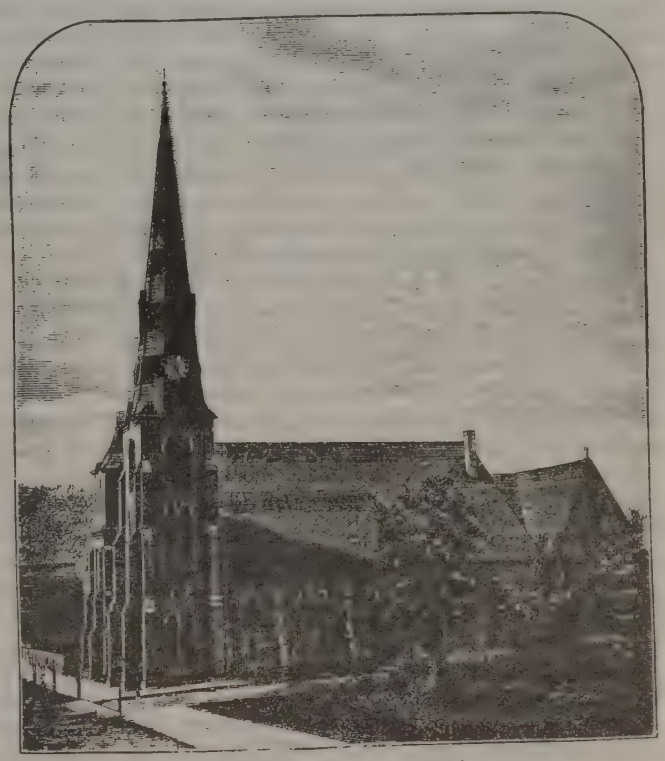
At the April meeting of the Presbytery a call was presented for Rev. O. O. McClean, and he was installed as pastor June 15th. He served the congregation acceptably until, at a meeting of the Presbytery held Dec. 23, 1858, the pastoral relation was dissolved at his request, on account of impaired health. On the 14th of June, 1859, he was dismissed to the Presbytery of Cedar, Iowa, and Rev. Geo. W. Zahnizer received from the Presbytery of Erie. A call from the Huntingdon congregation was placed in his hands, accepted, and he was installed as pastor the same day. On the 8th of June, 1875, after an acceptable pastoral service of sixteen years, the relation was dissolved by the Presbytery at his request, and he accepted a call to Conneautville, Pa. During the following six months the pulpit was filled from Sabbath to Sabbath with invited supplies.

At a congregational meeting held Jan. 5, 1876, for the purpose of calling a pastor, Rev. Ambrose Nelson Hollifield was unanimously chosen. On the 29th of the same month his relation with the Glen More congregation, Chester County, was dissolved and the call to Huntingdon accepted. He immediately entered upon his duties. On the 17th of April installation services were conducted. At a meeting of the Presbytery held March 1, 1882, he was released from his charge to enable him to accept a call to the Grand Avenue Church, St. Louis, and on the following Sabbath preached a farewell sermon. During his pastorate of six years more than three hundred names were added to the roll of membership.

Rev. David K. Freeman, then pastor of a church at Hyde Park, Scranton, was chosen to fill the vacant pastorate at a meeting of the congregation held on Monday evening, May 2d, and the officers of the church were instructed to make out and present a formal call. The call was accepted, and in the latter part of June he removed his family to Huntingdon, and at once entered upon pastoral labors in his new field. On the evening of November 22d, Mr. Freeman was formally installed, Revs. J. J. Coale, William Laurie, Samuel M. Moore, and William Prideaux conducting the exercises.

On the petition of David Blair, Jacob Miller, James Porter, Theo. H. Cremer, William Orbison, David Snare, George Taylor, E. V. Everhart, Thomas P. Campbell, A. Harrison, John Whittaker, John Cresswell, A. W. Benedict, James S. Read, Samuel S. Wharton, Daniel Africa, James M. Bell, William P. Orbison, A. P. Wilson, John Reed, Thomas Fisher, and John Glazier, members of the congregation, presented to the Court of Common Pleas, Jan. 13, 1843, a decree incorporating "The Huntingdon Presbyterian Congregation" was made on the 15th day of April following.

Trustees elected July 16, 1825, Jacob Miller, Robert Allison, William Dorris, John Ker, and William Orbison; 1829, Robert Allison, James Coffey, James Gwin, John Ker, William Dorris, William Moore, William Simpson, William Swoope,



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

William Orbison, John G. Miles, Matthew Wilson, and James Porter.

The church organization for the year 1883 is as follows: Pastor, Rev. D. K. Freeman; Elders, Henry Glazier, William P. Orbison, Samuel T. Brown, William Dorris, G. Barton Armitage, J. Randolph Simpson; Clerk of Sessions, G. Barton Armitage; Deacons, Charles Kershaw, B. Frank Isenberg, treasurer; Trustees, John Read, president, John M. Bailey, secretary, J. Simpson Africa, James A. Brown, Horatio G. Fisher, John M. Maguire, John E. Smucker; Treasurer, J. Simpson Africa; Sexton, Samuel S. Smith.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Many of the early settlers of Huntingdon were Episcopa-

lians, and it is known that Dr. Smith on his visits here frequently held services, but the date of the organization of the church cannot now be found. This society joined with the Lutherans in an effort to complete a brick church at the corner of Church and Fourth Streets, which the latter had undertaken but were unable to finish. The final result of this effort is detailed under the head of the "Presbyterian Church." The *Gazette* of Oct. 27, 1814, contains the following announcement: "The members of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* are hereby informed that the Rev. JACKSON KEMPER will preach at Huntingdon on Sunday next, the 30th inst., and at such other places in the county after that time as the members of said church shall require of him. Parents who have children to baptize and adults desirous of baptism are advised to embrace this opportunity." Through the same medium John Davis and Wray Maize, wardens, gave notice to the members of the church in Huntingdon and vicinity to meet at the house of William Jackson on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1820.

Nothing more is known of the parish till 1821, when Rev. Charles G. Snowden was rector, with two wardens, and a regularly chosen vestry. In 1823, Rev. Norman Nash became rector, but from 1824 to 1836 no record appears in the minute-book. In the latter year services were held in the Presbyterian Church by Rev. J. M. Whiteside, of Lancaster, and Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk visited the parish and held service in the German Reformed Church. In the autumn of that year Rev. J. T. Hoff became rector, and an unsuccessful effort was made to erect a church. From 1838 till 1844 there are no records, but it is known that Rev. G. G. Field became pastor in 1843, and in 1844 ground was purchased and a church building commenced, which was finished in the following year, and consecrated by Right Rev. Bishop Potter. In the erection of this church the parish was aided by the Ladies' Missionary Society of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and a tablet was placed in the church to the memory of Rev. John Waller James, a rector of that church, who came here in pursuit of health, but died Aug. 14, 1836. This society also for a long time aided in the support of the church. Mr. J. W. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, presented the church with their bell, and Mr. J. H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh, donated the baptismal font.

The following priests in succession followed Rev. Mr. Field, who retired in 1849: Revs. William H. Bourns, 1849; Alexander McLeod, D.D., 1853; Mr. Oliver, 1857; T. Byllesby, 1860; Mr. Dupuy, 1862; J. Abercrombie, 1863; Mr. Barrow, 1864; J. W. Jones, 1865; John Hewitt, 1869; Mr. Boyle, 1870; Charles H. Meade, 1873–78. In 1879 the parish became a missionary station, since which it has been in charge of Revs. T. D. Tongue, A. G. Barrow, C. E. D. Griffith, and J. McGregor, who took charge May 1, 1882. Services are also held by Mr. W. B. Humes, a licensed lay-reader, who is also superintendent of the Sunday-school and a faithful church-worker.

Reformed Church.—No recorded date of the organization of this congregation can be found. There was preaching here by a Reformed minister as early as 1806. The old church, on the corner of Fifth and Mifflin Streets, was built in 1815, at a cost, including ground, of three hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings, and at that time the elders were Peter Swoope and Martin Graffius. In 1826 one Wilhelm An Dyke preached here, but how long he remained is not known. The church was repaired in 1829 at a cost of $34.12, and from that time to July, 1845, there is no record. Under that date the following appears: "As will be seen by a reference that there have been no proceedings or register of this congregation, that was many years ago organized in the town of Huntingdon."

July 6, 1845, the congregation, consisting of thirty members, was reorganized, during the pastorate of Rev. George W. Williard. The elders elected were John S. Patton and Isaac Lininger; Deacons, Peter C. Swoope and Frederic Krell. Mr. Williard resigned in March, 1847, and in April following Rev. Henry Heckerman was elected pastor. Rev. William R. Deitrick followed him, and a few years later Rev. Samuel H. Reid became pastor. It was during Mr. Reid's pastorate —in 1857–58—that the present church edifice was erected, on the corner of Sixth and Church Streets. Mr. Reid resigned about 1863, and was followed by Rev. J. S. Keiffer, who served sixteen months. Rev. Lewis D. Steckel succeeded him, and continued till the spring of 1872, when the present pastor, Rev. A. G. Dole, accepted a call, and entered on his duties on the 1st of November of the same year. During Mr. Dole's pastorate the church has been remodeled, at a cost of four hundred dollars, and the congregation has increased from ninety-six to one hundred and seventy-one members.

The Sabbath-school has been faithfully kept up. The present superintendent is Deacon Alexander N. Campbell, and the school and Bible classes number from ninety to one hundred.

Church of the United Brethren in Christ of Huntingdon.—This society was organized in 1871 with fourteen members. They first worshiped in private houses, but on the organization of the society measures were taken for the erection of a church building. This was dedicated July 16, 1871. It stands on the corner of Mifflin and Twelfth Streets. It is a wooden structure, with a seating capacity of three hundred. Its cost was two thousand three hundred dollars, and the society is free from debt.

The preachers have been Revs. Joseph Metzger, J. Roat, Isaiah Potter, 1873–74; M. P. Doyle, 1875–77; L. Jones, 1878–79; R. S. Woodard, 1880–81; and the present pastor, E. A. Zeek, 1882. It is worthy of remark that most of the members of this society are railroad employés.

Colored Churches.—In 1849 the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Huntingdon was organized. Previous to that time the colored people here had worshiped without any formal organization. The first place of worship was a log building that had been used for a colored school. It still stands, on the south side of Church Street, and it is used as a dwelling. A division occurred among the colored people here at an early date, and separate organizations have since been maintained.

Among the clergymen who have ministered to these congregations the following are remembered: Revs. —— Chambers, John Hanson, William Walters, Jacob Brooks, J. Boyer, Isaac Prindle, Thomas W. Henry, John R. Henry, James Grimes, Edward Hammond, John Hirley, William West, —— Williams, Jonathan Dart, John Hutchinson, John M. Coleman, William P. Ross, Cornelius Asbury, William Lewis, James Jones, J. R. Henderson, George J. Clift, Philip Lum, John Coxe, Singleton T. Jones, Jacob Hamer, Daniel Matthews, Isaac Whiting, Nathan Williams, Thomas Hamilton, Richard Forman, John Terry, James Ross, Solomon Whiting, and John Fiddler.

Brethren's Normal College.—During the early years of the existence of the Brethren Church in this country the membership was generally opposed to education, in the belief that it tended to "worldly-mindedness," and led away from the "simplicity of the gospel," but in later years a strong sentiment grew up in favor of a more liberal education than the public schools afforded, and there were those in the church who felt that schools should be organized by the Brethren, and under their control, where the children of the fraternity and others, the young of both sexes, could receive an education free from the contaminating influences of fashionable life, and surrounded by such influences as would not prejudice their minds against any of the doctrines of the Bible.

The first definite move toward the end designed was made in the fall of 1861, when Elder James Quinter, associating with himself other competent persons, opened a school at New Vienna, Ohio, which continued in successful operation, with a good patronage, until closed by the absorbing influences of the war of the Rebellion two years later. Bourbon College was next purchased and tried, but failed through financial and other difficulties. Still later an effort was made at Plum Creek, Pa., and a school was started by Elder Lewis Kimmel, and continued for several years. A general move was made to establish a college at Berlin, Pa., with a large endowment fund, but was never consummated.

In March, 1876, at a conference between Elder H. B. Brumbaugh and J. B. Brumbaugh, then publishers of *The Pilgrim*, in Huntingdon, and still of the publishing firm of Quinter & Brumbaugh Brothers, and Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, their cousin, of the same place, while discussing the school projects and their prospects, the doctor, who had the possibility of establishing a school at Huntingdon in prospect for years, proposed "that while they are asking for an endowment fund at Berlin, and trying to sell scholarships at Plum Creek, we start a school here, and ask for students only, and do such good work that the school will commend itself." This was nobly seconded by the others, one offering to board the teacher, "free if need be," and the other to "furnish the room." J. B. Brumbaugh was designated to correspond with Jacob M. Zuck, of Clay Lick, Pa., who was known to him as a young man of more than ordinary ability in teaching, and by them thought to be the proper man for the place, and who was looking for just such an opportunity, and full of the spirit of the work, and who proved to be the efficient pioneer of a work fraught with so much of importance to the future of the church and its doctrines. He was secured, and accordingly, on the 17th day of April, 1876, the school was opened in a room in the *Pilgrim* building (since the *Primitive Christian*), owned by Elder H. B. Brumbaugh, who did very much to the further success of the enterprise by his liberality and enterprise, and from the election of the "temporary trustees" to the present has been president of the board of trustees. The school opened with three students in attendance,—Miss Beckie Cornelius, of Shirleysburg, Miss Maggie D. Miller and Gaius M. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon. By the close of the first term the number of students had reached seventeen, and at the opening of the fall term it was found necessary to provide more room for the accommodation of the increasing number of students attracted by the popularity of the school, and the large building No. 1224 Washington Street was secured and occupied until its overcrowding demanded still greater facilities.

On the 27th day of January, 1877, steps were taken looking toward the erection of a suitable building to accommodate the increasing patronage, and to establish the school on a permanent basis. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, etc. The committee consisted of Elder James Quinter, Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, and Professor J. M. Zuck, and reported the following:

"We, the committee appointed at a school-meeting of the Brethren at Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 27, 1877, to draft resolutions, etc., report the following:

"WHEREAS, the subject of education has been before the fraternity of the Brethren for a number of years, and many have felt the need of a school surrounded by the proper moral influences; and, whereas, Brother J. M. Zuck has opened a school in the town of Huntingdon, Pa., known as the Huntingdon Normal School, which has met with encouragement and has awakened a decided interest on the part of Brethren and others, and apparently only needs better accommodations to make it a complete success; and, whereas, all acknowledge Huntingdon to be a good location for a school such as we need, in order that we may retain, develop, and utilize the talent that otherwise might be lost to the church; therefore

"*Resolved* (1), That we will make an effort to raise the necessary funds to establish an educational institution in the town of Huntingdon, Pa., and that to this end we will respectfully but earnestly solicit the cooperation and assistance of our brethren and others friendly to the cause.

"*Resolved* (2), That we commend to the serious and prayerful consideration of our brethren the educational project set on foot by the Brethren in the aforesaid town of Huntingdon, and appeal to all who can do so to lend a helping hand in the way of donating or subscribing to the fund to be known as the 'Huntingdon School Fund.'

"*Resolved* (3), That although we shall aim to get as many of the Brethren as possible interested in this enterprise, yet we approach all such Brethren in an individual rather than in a church capacity, and hence this measure ought to be regarded as a private or individual enterprise, and concerns only those who are, or may become, friendly to the cause.

"*Resolved* (4), That the Brethren who have inaugurated this movement, residing in the town of Huntingdon, be and are hereby constituted a board of temporary trustees, who shall elect their own officers, appoint a general agent or solicitor, and take such other steps as may be necessary in order to carry out the work in which they have engaged.

"*Resolved* (5), That the temporary trustees of the Huntingdon school fund and the subscribers and donors to said fund enter into the following articles of agreement:

"ARTICLE I. *Design.*—The design of this fund shall be to establish a school or institution of learning that will provide the young of both sexes with such educational advantages as will fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life, and more especially to secure these advantages to the youth of our own fraternity at such a place and surrounded by such influences as will not prejudice their minds against any of the doctrines of the Bible as believed and practiced by the Brethren.

"ARTICLE II. *Board of Trustees.*—A board of nine trustees, all of whom shall be Brethren, and at least five of whom shall reside in the vicinity of the school and constitute a quorum, shall be elected by and from among the stockholders, each share of one hundred dollars entitling the holder to one vote. The first election shall be held at such a place and time as may be agreed upon by the temporary trustees, at which election three members shall be elected for three years, three for two, and three for one year, according to the respective number of votes, those receiving the greatest number of votes to serve the longest periods of time. After the first year elections shall be held annually, or as often as may be necessary in order to fill vacancies, and the Brethren thus elected shall serve for a period of three years, and shall be subject to re-election at the pleasure of the stockholders. Said board of trustees shall have discretionary powers in all that pertains to the welfare of the school; and the duties of its members shall be the same as are generally required of such officers in similar institutions.

"ARTICLE III. *Manner of Raising Funds.*—The temporary trustees shall appoint a brother as general agent and solicitor, whose duty it shall be, in connection with such sub-agents as may be appointed by him, to secure a sufficient amount of subscriptions and donations to enable the trustees to carry out the design specified in Article I.

"ARTICLE IV. *Distribution of Funds.*—*Sec.* 1. All stock subscriptions shall be applied to the purchase of a plot of ground and the erection thereupon of suitable buildings, said ground and buildings to be the property of the stockholders, and in the event of sale the proceeds thereof shall revert to said stockholders.

"*Sec.* 2. All donations shall be known as the stock of the school, and, unless otherwise ordered by the donors or the board of trustees, shall be applied to the providing of the above-named buildings with the necessary furniture, books, apparatus, etc., all of which articles shall be the property of the school, and shall be under the care and supervision of the principal; and, moreover, all dividends and proceeds accruing from the aforesaid donations shall be applied to the up-building of the school, or to the promotion of the cause of education in such other ways as may be agreed upon by the principal and the board of trustees.

"ARTICLE V. *Obligation.*—The following obligation shall head all lists of subscriptions or donations:

"'We, the undersigned, subscribers [or donors] to the Huntingdon school fund, agree to pay the several sums opposite our respective names, one-half to be paid on demand of the chief solicitor for said fund, and the other half within six months from the first payment.'

"*Resolved* (6), That the original subscription lists, with a transcript of the same alphabetically arranged, and a copy of these resolutions, together with a record of the temporary trustees, and of other matters of importance connected with the founding of the school, be kept in its archives for use and reference in the future.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ELDER JAMES QUINTER,
"DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
"PROFESSOR J. M. ZUCK,
"*Committee.*

"The foregoing report being approved at a meeting of the Brethren at Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 2, 1877, and sanctioned at a council meeting of the Brethren in the James Creek congregation, Huntingdon County, Pa., Feb. 3, 1877, the following Brethren, according to the resolution, are constituted a board of temporary trustees:

"JAMES QUINTER. "J. M. ZUCK.
"H. B. BRUMBAUGH. "J. B. BRUMBAUGH.
"A. B. BRUMBAUGH. "J. W. BEER."

A beautiful site, consisting of an entire block of lots on an elevated portion of the borough of Huntingdon, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth and Moore and Oneida Streets, was purchased by the Board of Trade, and donated to the trustees for the use of the school. The building was completed in the winter of 1878–79, and was first occupied for the spring term of 1879. A charter of incorporation was granted by the court Nov. 18, 1878, giving the institution "power to confer upon students at graduation diplomas and literary degrees," under the name Brethren's Normal College.

The college building stands on high ground, overlooking the town and many miles of the adjacent country. It is substantially built of brick, in the form of a cross, eighty-four by one hundred and two feet, four stories high, covered with slate, and is admirably adapted to the purposes of the institution, and makes a pleasant and comfortable normal home for teachers and students of both sexes. The basement story contains a large dining-room, pantry, kitchen, laundry, store-room, rooms for employés, etc. On the main floor are the principal's office, library, reception-room, two recitation-rooms, and the chapel, a large room, which will seat from five hundred to six hundred persons. The chapel is the general assembly-room, and here the students meet for devotional exercises, to hear announcements, receive their letters, etc. The next story is laid out into recitation-rooms, teachers' rooms, sleeping apartments for lady students, closets, study-rooms for lady day-students, and book-room. There is a private stairway for lady students leading up from the basement. The upper story consists entirely of dormitories for gentlemen students. From the top of the building there is a grand outlook over the town and surrounding country. The view is one that will delight the eye of any one who can appreciate the beauties of natural scenery. Many beautiful pictures have been painted on the canvas of Pennsylvania by the Great Artist, but our picturesque State contains few lovelier scenes than that which greets the admiring gaze of the students from the Brethren's Normal College.

The school was commenced as a private enterprise, under Professor Jacob M. Zuck, who soon found it necessary to associate with himself other teachers. Miss Phebe W. Markley was the first assistant, then Professor J. H. Brumbaugh, and these three formed the first faculty as elected by the temporary trustees, Feb. 28, 1879, when Professor J. M. Zuck was elected president and principal, and Professor J. H. Brumbaugh secretary. Other teachers, and for different

James D. Winter

departments, were secured from time to time as required, among whom was David Emmert, the artist, and founder of the Orphans' Home, and who still holds a position in the faculty. Professor Zuck died May 11, 1879, aged thirty-three years, from pneumonia, sincerely lamented by all who knew him, having accomplished a work and erected a monument more lasting in the perpetuation of his memory than tablets of stone. His was a pure life, devoted to the best interests of humanity and the cause of the Great Master, who will own his work.

At the organization of the board of trustees under the charter, July 9, 1879, Elder James Quinter was elected president of the college, which position he still holds, and Professor J. H. Brumbaugh was elected principal to fill the place made vacant by the death of Professor Zuck, and which position he held until the office of principal was abolished in 1881, when he was elected secretary of the institution, and still remains a valued member of the faculty.

In the spring of 1878, J. N. Beer removed from Huntingdon, and Elder W. J. Swigart was elected to fill his place on the board of temporary trustees, and still forms one of the business quorum of the regular board, which consists of Elder H. B. Brumbaugh, president; Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, secretary; Elder James Quinter, J. B. Brumbaugh, and Elder W. J. Swigart, treasurer, and member of the faculty. The board of trustees has been increased by the charter to fifteen, five of whom are elected annually.

From the opening of the school it has been highly successful, and has had among its patrons earnest young men and women from a majority of the States of the Union and the foreign countries of Denmark and Mexico. The first class that was graduated from a Brethren's school was at the commencement, July 3, 1879, when the degree of Bachelor in English was conferred upon M. Linnie Besserman, of Polo, Mo., Phebe R. Norris, of Gettysburg, Pa., and Gaius M. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon. The successive classes have consisted of six, seven, and nine members each. It continues to be, as it was the parent, the leading school of the denomination in the United States, and holds a favorable position among the educational institutions of the State.

James Quinter, son of John and Mary Quinter, was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1816. His father, a farmer, died at Phœnixville, Chester Co., Pa., leaving his wife with three children (son James and two daughters) in very moderate circumstances. The duties of helping to support the family now devolved upon James, who was but thirteen years old. He had been attending school up to his father's death, and his mother was anxious and did what she could to have him continue.

When fifteen years of age he went to live with Abel Fitzwater on a farm. During his residence with this family he was converted, and became a member of the German Baptist (Dunkard) Church. He has always felt under great obligations to the Fitzwater family for the formation of his character. Some time afterwards he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade with his brother-in-law, and after working six months he concluded that the business would not suit him; so, having a desire for knowledge, turned his attention to study, with a view of preparing himself for teaching. In the spring of 1834 he began teaching school, with the help and encouragement of friends, at Fort Providence, Montgomery Co., Pa. He was called to the ministry in 1838, by the "Green Tree Church" of Montgomery County. About four years afterwards he went to Fayette County, Pa., where he preached at the "Georges Creek Church" for fourteen years. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel Moser. In 1855 he became assistant editor of *The Gospel Visitor*, a monthly paper published by Elder Henry Kurts, in Mahoning County, Ohio. It was humorously, and with a good deal of truth, said by an editor of that day that *The Gospel Visitor* is published in the loft of a milk-house in the backwoods of Ohio, and three miles from the post-office. Such was the beginning of periodical literature in the German Baptist fraternity. In a short time afterwards this publishing-office was moved to the village of Columbiana, Ohio. Elder Kurtz now retired from business, and his son Henry took his place. For Elder Kurtz, Elder Quinter had the highest regard, and was greatly attached to him. In 1866 the office was removed to Covington, Ohio, and again in 1869 to Dayton, Ohio.

In 1873, Elder Quinter purchased his partner's interest in *The Gospel Visitor*, and at the same time purchased of H. R. Holsinger *The Christian Family Companion*, and united the two papers under the name of *The Primitive Christian*, publishing it now at Meyersdale, Somerset Co., Pa., the place the *Christian Family Companion* had been published. In 1876 he combined *The Primitive Christian* with *The Pilgrim*. The latter had been commenced and published by H. B. & J. B. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, Pa., and the consolidated paper continues to be published at Huntingdon by the firm of Quinter & Brumbaugh Brothers.

At the death of Professor Zuck, which occurred in 1879, Elder Quinter became president of "Huntingdon Normal College," an institution founded by Professor Zuck for the education of the youth of the German Baptist Church, of which its founder was a member and a zealous Christian worker. The patronage of the college, however, is not confined to this church, but is open to all.

Elder Quinter has taken great interest in introducing educational facilities into the Christian fraternity of which he is a member, believing that a sanctified education will add to the usefulness of both sexes in all their callings in life. He went to New Vienna, Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1861, for the purpose of opening an academy, which was continued two years with

reasonable success, though begun under unfavorable circumstances. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country, caused by the war of the Rebellion, it was discontinued. He was assisted in this enterprise, which was the beginning of educational work in the German Baptist fraternity, by Professor O. W. Miller and Mrs. C. A. Haas. In 1856 he met with a sad domestic affliction in the death of his wife. He was left with a little daughter three years old, who is now the wife of Elder J. T. Meyers, who is a minister in the church in which Elder Quinter formerly labored. In 1860 he was married to Fannie, daughter of John Studebaker, of Troy, Ohio.

Elder Quinter was ordained bishop in 1856, and has traveled thousands of miles in preaching the gospel in a number of States. He has been strongly attached to the church of his choice, and he has labored long for its edification, sanctification, and enlargement. He has held a number of public discussions in defense of the doctrines he holds and preaches, not that he was fond of controversy, but at the urgent request of his brethren, and he never yielded to their request in such work unless he thought duty required it.

Sunday-School Association.—At a general meeting of the "Huntingdon Sunday-School Association," held on Monday, the 21st day of December, 1818, the following appointments were made for the ensuing six months: President, Mrs. Eliza Smith; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Pennell and Mrs. Smart[1]; Secretary, Mrs. Letitia N. Smith; Treasurer, Dr. James Coffey; Directresses, Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Letitia N. Smith, Mrs. Mary Henderson,[2] Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Martha Miller, Mrs. L. J. Maize, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. F. Jackson,[3] Mrs. McKennan,[4] Mrs. Hildebrand,[5] Mrs. Betsy Haines, Miss Ann Simpson.[6]

A notice in the *Gazette*, April 1, 1819, signed J. Coffey, treasurer, and L. N. Smith, secretary, requests subscribers to the "Huntingdon Sunday-school" to pay their subscriptions. From this pioneer society, there grew in time the several denominational schools of the town.

Banks.—HUNTINGDON BANK.—A limited partnership was formed April 16, 1813, by John Canan, John Henderson, Abraham Vantries, John Shaver, Peter Swoope, William Orbison, Robert Provinse, Samuel Steel, A. McConnell, William R. Smith, Jacob Miller, Martin Graffius, John Miller, Joseph McCune, and William McAlevy, Jr., for the purpose of transacting a banking business, under the name of "the president and directors of the Huntingdon Bank."

The bank went into operation, with William Orbison president, and William R. Smith cashier, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1813. The *Gazette* said, "The establishment of a bank in this place has already produced two important but very opposite effects upon shaving. One species of it has dwindled to nothing, while the other has risen one hundred per cent., according to the late regulation of 'John, the Barber.'"

Officers for 1814: William Orbison, president; William R. Smith, cashier; and A. McConnell, Peter Swoope, Jacob Miller, Samuel Steel, John Miller, James Saxton, Abraham Vantries, John Canan, Maxwell Kinkead, Dr. P. Shoenberger, Th. H. Stewart, Jacob Isett, Ch. Garber, and William McGimsey, directors.

The Legislature, March 21, 1814, passed over the veto of Governor Snyder "An act regulating banks," which provided for the incorporation of a large number of banks of issue throughout the commonwealth. This act authorized William Orbison, Samuel Steel, William R. Smith, Thomas H. Stewart, Robert Provinse, Jacob Isett, and Abraham Vantries to open books and take subscriptions of stock for a bank to be located at Huntingdon. Under this law the Huntingdon Bank was reorganized. These commissioners gave notice in the *Gazette*, March 31st, that books would be opened at several places in the county, in pursuance of the act mentioned. An organization was effected on the 15th day of November following, when the executive officers of the old organization were chosen for the same places in the new one. The business was commenced in the stone house at the northeast corner of Allegheny and Third Streets, but afterward removed to a one-story brick building that had been erected for the accommodation of the bank, on the present site of the First National Bank building. After a few years Jacob Miller succeeded William R. Smith as cashier.

December, 1818, the Huntingdon Bank suspended specie payments on all sums above five dollars. Nov. 30, 1819, James Saxton elected president, and William Orbison, cashier, in the room of Jacob Miller, resigned.

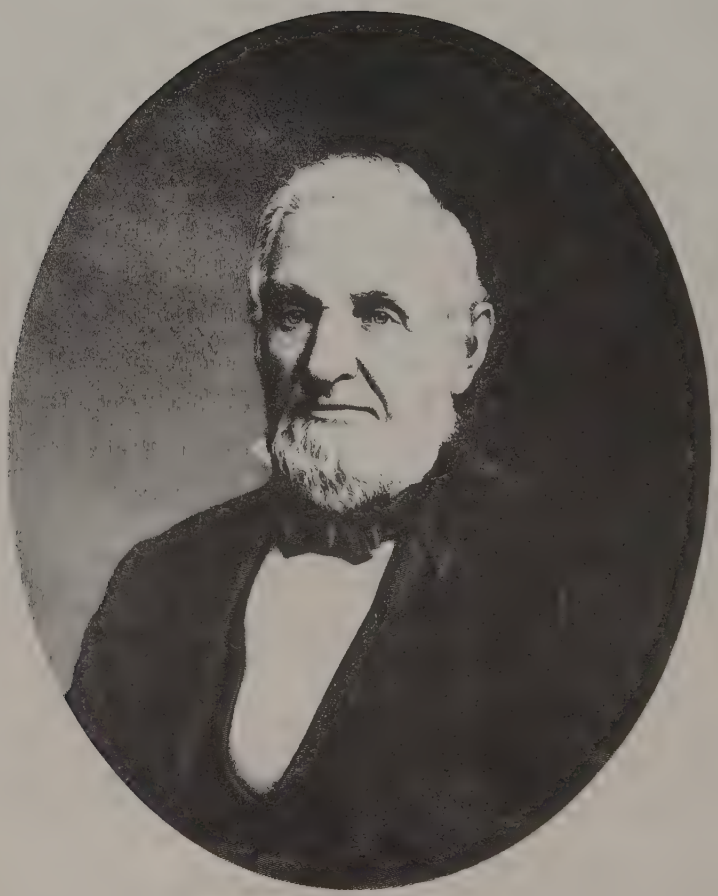
1819, December, Directors, James Saxton (president), Alexander McConnell, Peter Swoope, Martin Graffius, Samuel Steel, David Newingham, John Keim, Conrad Bucher, Philip Roller, M. Kinkead, Edward Bell, Jacob Miller, and Joseph Adams.

1st November, 1820, it had $31,400 of notes in circulation, and $9859.43 of specie on hand.

After an existence of fifteen or eighteen years the bank was closed, its affairs settled, and provision made for the redemption of its outstanding notes. Huntingdon remained without banking facilities until 1854, when the banking-house of

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO. was opened, July 7th, on the northwest corner of Penn and Fourth Streets. The firm consisted of James M. Bell, R. B. Johnston, William Jack, and William M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg; and A. P. Wilson, J. George Miles, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, William P. Orbison, John

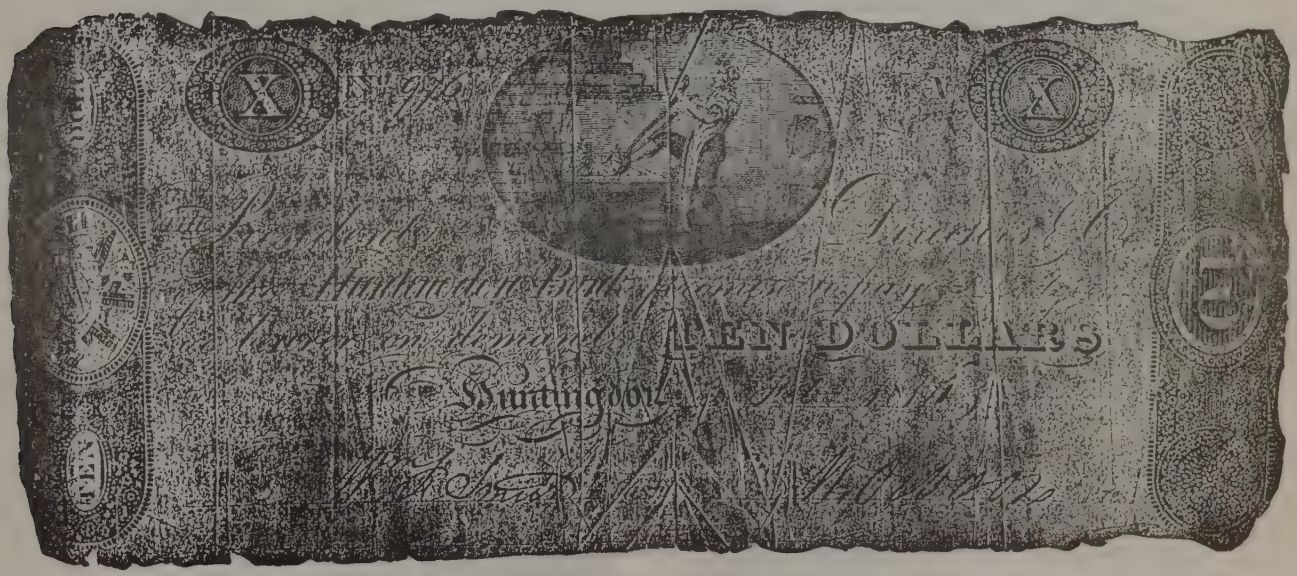
[1] Wife of John Smart, a Seceder (United Presbyterian).
[2] Wife of Dr. John Henderson.
[3] Wife of William Jackson and mother of George.
[4] Wife of John McKennan, school-teacher.
[5] Wife of John Hildebrand.
[6] Afterwards Mrs. William Curry.



Tho Fisher

Scott, James Gwin, and George W. Garrettson, the latter being the cashier. Messrs. Johnston, Jack, Lloyd, Wilson, and Miles retired from the firm after a few years, and the bank was removed to the north-east corner of Penn and Fifth Streets.

In 1863 it was merged into THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 31, which was organized July 22d, when the following officers were elected: James M. Bell, president; James Gwin, vice-president; and George W. Garrettson, cashier; who with Thomas Fisher, John Scott, W. P. Orbison, and William Dorris, Jr., constituted the board of directors. Mr. Bell, who died June 4, 1870, was succeeded as president June 8, 1870, by W. P. Orbison, who filled the position until Jan. 8, 1878, when Thomas Fisher was elected, and he is the present incumbent. Mr. Garrettson acted as cashier (in the old and new organizations) for nearly twenty-seven years, resigning April 23, 1881. John H. Glazier was elected teller Jan. 13, 1870, and subsequently was chosen assistant cashier. He retired July 1, 1881, when the bank was reorganized as follows: Thomas Fisher, president; J. Simpson Africa, cashier; S. Cloyd Seibert, teller; Henry E. Miller, book-keeper; and James Gwin, messenger. The present board of directors is composed of Thomas Fisher, William Dorris, Horatio G. Fisher, Edward B. Isett, David P. Gwin, John M. Bailey, and William M. Phillips. The capital stock, which was at first $100,000, was afterward increased to $150,000, but subsequently reduced to the original amount. The bank is located at No. 326 Penn Street, in a building erected on the site of the old Huntingdon Bank. Under an act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, the comptroller of the currency issued his certificate extending the corporate existence of the bank until the close of business on the 20th day of July, 1902.



SHINPLASTER OF HUNTINGDON BANK.

Thomas Fisher was born Jan. 20, 1802. After the death of his parents, which occurred when he was very young, he went to live with Mrs. Dorland, his maternal aunt, whose family are mentioned in the history of Huntingdon County. In 1816 young Thomas went into the store of Samuel Maxwell, at Huntingdon Furnace, as a clerk. In 1822 he came to Huntingdon and began clerking in the store of William Dorris, where he remained four years; then went into partnership with David McMurtrie, also at Huntingdon, in the grain business, in connection with merchandise. In 1855 the firm of Fisher & McMurtrie bought from J. Edgar Thomson water-right and mill-right, and built what is known as "The Huntingdon Mills." This firm was dissolved in 1860 by mutual consent.

In 1863 the firm was made Fisher & Sons (Thomas Fisher, H. G. and T. C. Fisher), and the business is still conducted under the same firm-name. They handled thirty-six thousand bushels of grain in 1882. They sold their interests in the store in 1873.

In March, 1829, Thomas Fisher married Rachel, daughter of William and Frances Jackson. To them were born ten children,—Frances, Rebecca, Mary, Horatio G., Willemina, Thomas C., John A., Letitia B., Catharine, and Belle.

Frances married Dr. Elwood Andrew, of Peoria, Ill. They are both dead.

Rebecca died at the age of seventeen years.

Mary married R. A. Miller.

Horatio G. Fisher married Margaret Gwin. (See biography of Hon. H. G. Fisher.)

Willemina and John A. died in 1854.

Thomas C. Fisher married Isabella, daughter of Hon. John D. Creigh, who recently died in San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Fisher and his wife have adopted two

children. Their names are Rachel Jackson Fisher and Williamson Creigh Fisher.

Letitia B. married Hon. John M. Baily (attorney), of Huntingdon.

Catharine married J. C. Blair, the manufacturing stationer of Huntingdon.

Belle is living at home.

Besides the grain business, Thomas Fisher and his sons are engaged in other enterprises as follows: The firm of Fishers & Miller consists of Thomas Fisher, H. G. Fisher, T. C. Fisher, and R. A. Miller, who are now owners of what is known as the Jesse Cook farms, have one colliery in operation, and are opening another. Fisher Brothers & Miller are H. G. Fisher, T. C. Fisher, and R. A. Miller, proprietors, miners, and shippers of the celebrated Excelsior bituminous coal; their office is in Huntingdon.

Thomas Fisher is president of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, where he now resides, honored and respected by all of his acquaintances, and revered by all as a man of sterling worth, and a model of business integrity.

J. Simpson Africa.—Mr. Africa is, on the paternal side, of German ancestry, his great-grandfather, Christopher Africa, having emigrated from near Hanover and settled at Germantown (now part of Philadelphia). Subsequently he removed to Hanover, in York County. He and his family were Lutherans, as is shown by the records of that church at the latter place. He had two sons, Michael and Jacob, the former of whom, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Catharine Graffius, at York, removed to Huntingdon in 1791, and purchased the property now owned and occupied by his grandson. He was one of the founders of, and an elder in, the Lutheran Church at that place. There Daniel Africa was born in 1794. He was a man of prominence and influence in the community, was deputy surveyor for Huntingdon County from 1824 till 1830, and was for twenty-two years a justice of the peace. His knowledge of the law was much more thorough and extensive than that usually possessed by magistrates. He was familiar with many of the English and American decisions, especially with those of the Pennsylvania courts, and kept a book in which he noted a great number of important cases. Many of these related to the land laws. His son was his constant student and companion.

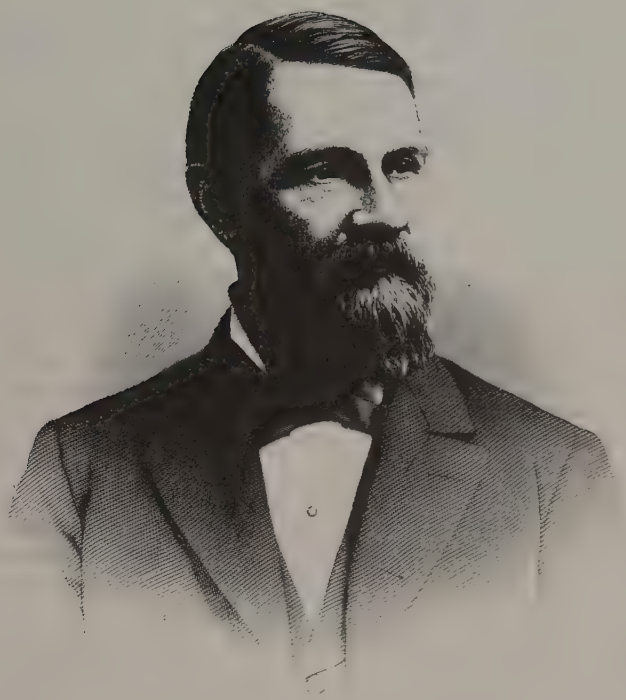
The great-grandfather of our subject on his mother's side was James Murray, a native of Scotland, who came to America about the year 1730, at a very early age, and settled in Paxton, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., and who was a captain of one of the Lancaster companies in the Revolutionary war. A daughter married John Simpson, of Bucks County, who also saw service in the war for our independence. This couple were the parents of the wife of Daniel and mother of J. Simpson Africa.

The latter was born in the town of Huntingdon, on the 15th day of September, 1832, and has therefore attained his fiftieth year. He was educated in the public schools and in the Huntingdon Academy, which afforded him all the opportunities that were necessary to fit him for his active and successful business life. He has, however, continued to be a student, as all must do who are engaged in practical professional pursuits. After leaving school he commenced the practice of surveying and civil engineering with his father and with his uncle, James Simpson, the latter having been his principal instructor. His first work, after completing his studies, was with Samuel W. Mifflin, chief engineer on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, in 1853. The locating of the road was commenced in January, but Mr. Africa was called away by other duties before the close of the year. The intimate friendship then formed between himself and Mr. Mifflin remains uninterrupted until this day.

Mr. Africa's distinguishing characteristic in his business, professional, and public life has been undeviating carefulness and accuracy. Combined with his conscientiousness in this respect is his long experience as a surveyor, his field extending over the State from New Jersey almost to the Ohio line. So perfect is his familiarity with the land titles of Pennsylvania, that no suits are tried in Huntingdon, and but few in neighboring counties, involving questions of title, in which his knowledge is not required to unravel the mysteries and aid in the administration of justice. He has been pronounced by competent authority the best surveyor in Central Pennsylvania, and has not his superior in the State, if anywhere.

Mr. Africa has been identified with the leading business enterprises of Huntingdon, and has given assistance and encouragement to every desirable public improvement. He has contributed his time and labor to the welfare and prosperity of the borough as a member of Councils, having been elected burgess in 1854, 1855, and 1869, becoming chief burgess in 1871, his last election being for three years. He is now cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon.

The first office filled by Mr. Africa was that of county surveyor, to which he was elected in October, 1853. When nominated by the Democratic County Convention as a candidate for the office he had not attained his twenty-first year, and had passed it but a few weeks when elected. The Whig majority in the county at that time was about three hundred, but Mr. Africa was elected by a majority of one hundred and sixty-five. His Whig opponent was taken entirely by surprise, and could scarcely believe the figures that told the result. Mr. Africa was a candidate for re-election in 1856, and again ran so far ahead of his ticket that the result was a tie vote between him and his opponent and a failure to elect. He held over until the following year, when he insisted that the court should make an appointment, and they appointed the Whig candidate who last ran against him.



J. Simpson Africa

During the sessions of 1858 and 1859 he was one of the clerks of the State Senate. His next election by the people of Huntingdon County was as their representative in the Legislature in 1859. The majority in the county had changed from Whig to Republican, and it was against the candidate of the latter party that Mr. Africa was successful. He was among the ablest and most intelligent members of the body, serving on important committees, and both on the floor and in committee exerted a great influence upon its proceedings.

The duty of organizing the Department of Internal Affairs devolved upon the first incumbent elected after the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, by which the office was created. It was in recognition of his eminent fitness for the place that Mr. Africa was appointed deputy secretary by Gen. McCandless when the latter entered upon the duties of the office in 1875. Mr. Africa's knowledge and experience peculiarly qualified him above every other man in the commonwealth for putting the new department into successful operation. The entire labor and responsibility of doing so devolved upon him, and it is well known to the people of the State how faithfully the duty was performed, and how creditably and honorably he acquitted himself in the important trust. The department owes its efficiency to-day to the thorough and practical manner in which it was organized by Mr. Africa.

With a view not only of continuing him in the office, but of placing him at the head of it, the Democratic State Convention of 1878 nominated him as the candidate for secretary of internal affairs. As it was the year of a most important general election, and as the Republicans thoroughly organized their party and made an active canvass for the success of their ticket and to retain control of the State, the election of Mr. Africa could not be regarded as among the probabilities, but it was evident from the day of his nomination that, even if defeated, the majority against him would be much less than that against any other candidate on the Democratic ticket, and there was reason to regard his chances as not entirely hopeless. The result was highly flattering to Mr. Africa, the majority against him being but 12,159, while that for Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, was about 22,500. His popularity in Huntingdon County was again attested by a majority for him of 541, while Hoyt's was 337.

In 1880, President Hayes appointed him supervisor of the census for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, composed of fourteen counties in the central part of the State, and extending from Clearfield to York. It is unnecessary to say that he displayed the same fidelity in this position that he has always shown in every public or private station in which he has been placed. Its duties were performed to the entire satisfaction of the department.

Though he had never indicated a desire for the nomination, he was in 1882 unanimously made the candidate of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania for the office of secretary of internal affairs, and at the election in November of that year he was chosen for the ensuing term of four years.

He has served as secretary and as Worshipful Master of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300, F. and A. M., and as secretary and High Priest of Standing Stone Chapter, No. 201. He served on the committee of revision of the Ahiman Rezon, and he is now a member of the committee of correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

In 1853 he became one of the founders of the *Standing Stone Banner*, a newspaper established at Huntingdon, and was one of the editors and proprietors until it was discontinued, two years later. He is well qualified for editorial work, and would no doubt have been as successful at that as at everything else he has undertaken had he chosen to devote his efforts to it, being a correct writer and having command of a very pure English style. He is also well posted on local history, and is often consulted as an authority upon the subject. The sketch of Huntingdon County in Egle's "History of Pennsylvania" was prepared by him, and Milton S. Lytle, in his "History of Huntingdon County," gives him credit in various places for information furnished. In the practice of his profession he has had access to and has obtained possession of records which have afforded him a vast fund of knowledge and which he has not failed to study to advantage.

He married, Jan. 1, 1856, Dorothea C., daughter of Joshua Greenland, then sheriff of the county. Their surviving children are three sons, viz.: B. Franklin, James Murray, and Walter G.

Mr. Africa's admirable character is the result of deep-seated moral and religious convictions. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Huntingdon, is a member of the board of trustees and treasurer for the congregation.

The next financial institution was the banking-house of

JOHN BARE & CO., opened Oct. 17, 1866, on Fourth Street, near Allegheny, the firm being composed of John Bare, William H. Woods, Peter M. Bare, and William P. McLaughlin. July 20, 1869, this house was succeeded by THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON, with a capital of $50,000, and William H. Woods, R. Milton Speer, William B. Leas, James North, and David Barrick, stockholders. The capital was subsequently increased to $100,000. The stockholders now are: James North, David Barrick, R. Milton Speer, K. Allen Lovell, and C. C. North. The officers are C. C. North, cashier; James C. Long, teller; and Alfred McCahan, messenger. The bank is located at No. 113 Fourth Street.

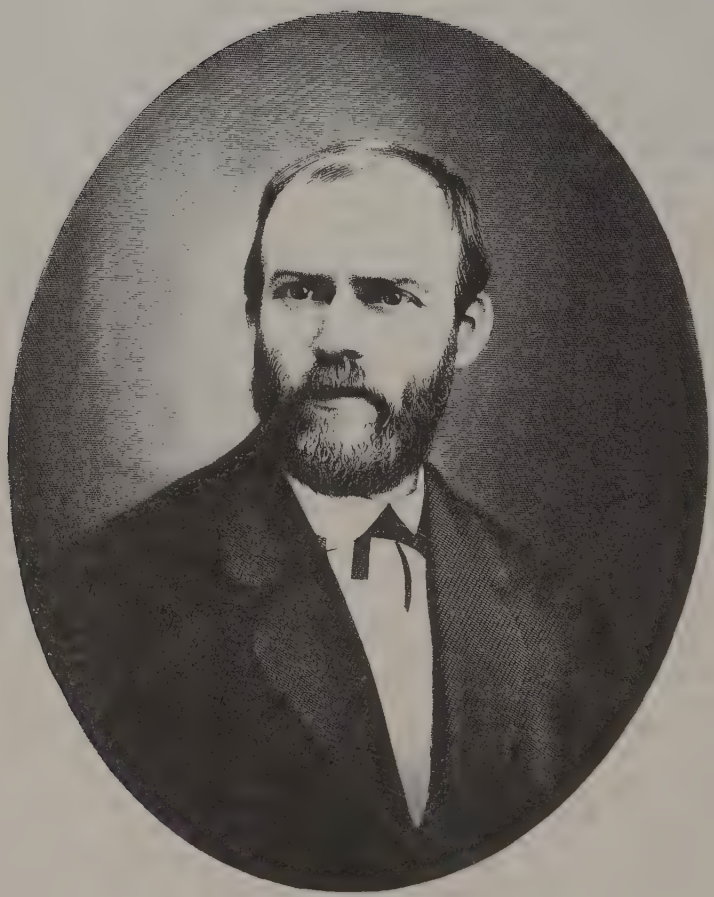
THE HUNTINGDON BANK was opened Nov. 15, 1881, at No. 309 Third Street, with John H. Glazier, cashier.

Masonic.—At a special communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, July 12, 1792, "a petition was received from a number of brethren praying for a warrant to hold a lodge at the town of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania; whereupon, on motion and seconded, *Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and brother Grand Secretary was directed to make out a warrant in the names of John Cadwallader, Master; John Marshall, Senior Warden; and William Kerr, Junior Warden; the said lodge to be called No. 55." This warrant, preserved among the archives of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300, bears the signatures of J. B. Smith, Grand Master; Joseph Few, Deputy Grand Master; J. McCree, Senior Grand Warden, *pro tem.;* Gavin Hamilton, Junior Grand Warden; P. Le Barbier Duplessis, Grand Secretary; and Benjamin Mason, Grand Treasurer. On the same day John Cadwallader was duly installed and proclaimed by the Grand Lodge as Master of lodge No. 55. The lodge was duly constituted soon after, but as its records have been destroyed or lost an account of its officers or members cannot be given. At the Grand Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held Dec. 1, 1800, a petition of brethren was read asking for a warrant to hold a lodge in the town of Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., and nominating Samuel Marshall as Master, John Crawford, Senior Warden, and John Buchanan, Junior Warden. The petition was granted, and a warrant directed to be issued and numbered 85. The lodge was duly constituted. The Grand Master, Jonathan Bayard Smith, by special deputation issued under his hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, dated May 13, 1801, authorized and empowered John Cadwallader, Past Master of lodge No. 55, to visit lodge No. 48 at Bedford, No. 68 at Mifflin, No. 84 at Somerset, and No. 85 at Alexandria, present each with a respectful charge, examine, inspect, and inquire into the state of those lodges and their proceedings, and to "do and perform all such matters and things as to Masonry and the good and advancement of the ancient craft shall appertain, and to make report thereon" to him. A short time thereafter the Deputy Grand Master made an official report, the original draft of which shows that he visited all the lodges mentioned in his deputation. He represented No. 55 as "flourishing," and says, further, "It is with pleasure I have to remark that although lodge No. 85 was erected amidst a considerable number of the members of No. 55, who from convenience of situation attached themselves to No. 85, yet we have the vacancies all filled, with a prospect of increase." But the lodges were located too near each other and the population too small to sustain both, and as a result both declined and finally suspended. The warrant for No. 85, it is supposed, was formally surrendered to the Grand Lodge, and that for No. 55 was vacated April 7, 1806.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 178, was chartered June 4, 1821. The charter, signed by Bayse Newcomb, Grand Master; Thomas Elliott, Deputy Grand Master; Josiah Randall, Senior Grand Warden; James Harper, Jr., Junior Grand Warden; Joseph S. Lewis, Grand Treas.; and George A. Baker, Grand Sec., appointed Wm. R. Smith, Worshipful Master; Henry Shippen, Senior Warden; and Christian Denlinger, Junior Warden, and, like the warrant for No. 55, is also preserved by lodge No. 300. On St. John's day, June 24, 1825, a procession was formed by the lodge, and an address adapted to the occasion was delivered at the court-house by Robert Piggot, which was afterwards printed in pamphlet form. The 24th of June, 1826, was commemorated in the same manner, and the next year the lodge proceeded to Alexandria, where a sermon and an address were delivered. Richard B. McCabe was secretary for several years, and was succeeded in 1827 by Walter Clarke. During the political Anti-Masonic excitement that rose in Huntingdon County about this time, and prevailed for some years, lodge No. 178 ceased work. Beside the gentlemen named the following are remembered as being members of that lodge: John Patton, David R. Porter, John Cresswell, Nicholas Cresswell, Israel Graffius, Thomas King, John Nash, William Simpson, Thomas Johnston, and Andrew Johnston, the latter being the only one now surviving.

On the 27th of November, 1857, "Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300," was constituted, and John A. Doyle installed W. M.; Graffus Miller, S. W.; and John B. Givin, J. W. The Worshipful Masters since the constitution of the lodge have been John A. Doyle, Graffus Miller, John Scott, Robert King, William M. Holmes, Edmund H. Turner, R. Allison Miller, Levi Evans, Thomas Barnhart, Joseph Watson, K. Allen Lovell, Thomas S. Johnston, John M. Bailey, J. Simpson Africa, Alfred Tyhurst, Robert D. Steel, Martin L. Shaffner, Henry C. Weaver, George B. Orlady, William B. Zeigler, Alexander Elliott, and Richard J. Faust. The number of members on Dec. 27, 1881, was one hundred and twenty-five. The present officers are: W. M., Albert W. Preston; S. W., Franklin H. Lane; J. W., John W. Black; Treas., Alexander Port; Sec., Martin L. Shaffner.

At a communication of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, held May 24, 1827, a petition from a number of companions at Huntingdon, praying for a warrant to hold a chapter to be called *Mount Moriah*, was read, and on motion it was resolved that a warrant should be granted as prayed for, to be numbered 149. A chapter was constituted and continued at work until the causes that produced a suspension of lodge No. 178 led to an abandonment of its organization and the subsequent vacation of the warrant, which bore date May 21, 1827. *Standing Stone Chapter*, No. 201, was warranted Nov. 20, 1865. On Dec. 27, 1881, it reported forty-four members. Its Past High Priests have been Graffus Miller, Robert



A. Tyhurst

King, Edmund H. Turner, R. Allison Miller, Thomas Barnhart, Joseph Watson, K. Allen Lovell, Thomas S. Johnston, J. Simpson Africa, Robert D. Steel, John M. Bailey, William B. Zeigler, Augustus Letterman, David P. Miller, George B. Orlady, Alexander Elliott, and Martin L. Shaffner.

Alfred Tyhurst, the late postmaster of Huntingdon, was born in Hastings, England, in May, 1838. When he was three or four years old his parents emigrated to this country, and first settled in Tioga County, this State. Some time afterwards they removed to Huntingdon, where they both died within a few years, his father preceding his mother two years. Though there were several children, Alfred being the youngest, the family became separated, and Mr. C. Cott, of Huntingdon, assumed parental charge of the latter. At the age of fifteen years young Tyhurst entered *The Globe* printing-office as an apprentice, where he remained for a number of years, with an interruption of a few months, during which time he worked on the *American Era* in this place in 1858. In 1860 he embarked in the printing business for himself, and published the *Broad Top Miner*, until the war excitement became so strong that he suspended its publication, and on the 7th of August, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a nine months' regiment. A few days later he was promoted to the position of quartermaster-sergeant. In May, 1863, he was discharged with his regiment, whose term of enlistment had expired. Some time afterwards he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B on the 17th of February, 1865, and in the following April he became first lieutenant. During his service in this regiment he acted as adjutant a portion of the time; was detailed to act as ordnance officer of the Cumberland district, but on Aug. 20, 1865, as he was about to enter upon his duties in that capacity, his regiment was mustered out of service, peace having been declared in the spring. Some years ago Mr. Tyhurst was a clerk in the office of the Broad Top Railroad, and at one time he worked at the printing business at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was proof-reader in the Government printing-office at Washington, D. C.

On the 1st of May, 1866, he entered the office of surveyor-general (now secretary of internal affairs) at Harrisburg, where he remained for about eight years. For a time he was associated with William Lewis in the publication of *The Globe*, but at the beginning of the campaign of 1872 they dissolved, and for a short time afterwards he was engaged in the furniture business.

In April, 1875, he connected himself with *The Herald*, where he remained until 1877, when he purchased *The Globe*, which paper he most ably published up to his death, Nov. 25, 1882. In the spring of 1882 he was made postmaster of Huntingdon.

On the 10th of September, 1863, Mr. Tyhurst was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A., daughter of Armstrong Willoughby, of Huntingdon. To them six children were born, of whom only two are now living, Mary and Maggie. The deceased was a gentleman of the highest character, admired and loved by all; was devoted to his family; an intelligent and useful man, who never can be forgotten by those who knew him.

Mrs. Tyhurst was commissioned by the President on Dec. 12, 1882, and fills the place made vacant by her husband's death (on Nov. 25, 1882) most admirably.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F.—The charter of this lodge was granted June 1, 1845, to J. B. Luden, N. G.; Jeremiah Bellman, V. G.; John Crookshank, S.; Michael Shaffer, Asst. S.; and Samuel Barry, T.

The lodge was instituted June 16, 1845. The first place of meeting was in the hotel at the corner of Seventh and Penn Streets, then at the corner of Fourth and Allegheny Streets. In May, 1857, it surrendered its charter.

It was reorganized June 28, 1867, and it has now eighty-eight members. Since its reorganization it has held its meetings in the building of Henry Leister, at the southeast corner of the Diamond, then at its present place of meeting, on Penn Street, between Fifth and Sixth.

The presiding officers of this lodge have been Graffus Miller, Lewis Bergantz, Henry W. Miller, H. Clay Weaver, Zacharias Yenter, William Lewis, D. P. Miller, John D. O'Donnell, Frederick Schneider, John H. Westbrook, John G. Zimmerman, Hugh Lindsay, J. Hall Musser, Samuel E. Fleming, George L. S. Baker, George W. Bergantz, Charles H. Glazier, William A. Fleming, Samuel C. Coder, Joseph Wingate, Jesse Goodman, F. O. Beaver, Granville L. Robb, Washington Buchanan, William H. Cavender, Wilson B. Watson, and Richard Langdon.

The present officers are Robert Allen, N. G.; C. C. North, V. G.; Hugh Lindsay, S.; H. Dill Strickler, Asst. S.; and Charles H. Glazier, T.

Mount Hor Encampment, No. 180, I. O. O. F.—The charter of this encampment was granted March 6, 1869, to Graffus Miller, C. P.; H. Clay Weaver, H. P.; I. Dorland Massey, S. W.; Joseph S. Cornman, J. W.; W. W. Miller, Sec.; Zacharias Yenter, Treas.; and D. P. Miller, P. It was opened May 13, 1869. It now numbers about forty-five members.

The Chief Patriarchs have been Graffus Miller, John G. Stewart, I. Dorland Massey, H. Clay Weaver, D. P. Miller, J. D. O'Donnell, Hugh Lindsay, J. Hall Musser, and Washington Buchanan.

The present officers are Jesse Goodman, C. P.; Washington Buchanan, H. P.; Joseph Wingate, S. W.; Charles H. Glazier, J. W.; William A. Fleming, Sec.; and Hugh Lindsay, Treas.

Grand Army of the Republic.—GEORGE SIMPSON POST, No. 44.—In 1868, Post No. 33, G. A. R., was

organized here, and after an existence of a few years it ceased to be active. Dec. 13, 1879, it was reorganized under the above name, which was that of the color-bearer of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was killed at the battle of Antietam, and was buried with his hands as they were at his death, in the position of grasping the color-staff. At the reorganization of the post William K. Crites was elected Commander; Thomas W. Myton, Adjutant; and Robert S. Westbrook, Quartermaster. The Commanders since have been, successively, John H. Westbrook and the present Commander, Thomas W. Myton. J. B. Davis is the Adjutant, and William K. Crites Quartermaster. At its reorganization the post numbered thirty-one members. The present number is eighty-eight.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—Although during past years there have existed in Huntingdon temperance organizations that have accomplished much good, they have ceased to be active. The only organization for the promotion of temperance now in existence here is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was established about six years since. It is, as its name imports, a society for the promotion of temperance. It was an independent organization till June, 1881, when it became auxiliary to the State society of the same name. Mrs. W. H. Woods has been the president of the society from the time of its formation.

Silver Star Council, No. 129, Junior Order of American Mechanics, was organized May 30, 1881, with a membership of twenty-three. It now numbers one hundred and five members in good standing. The first officers were J. H. Hooper, Lynch Gardner, John A. Gross, William Richardson, W. A. White, D. B. Kyper, E. M. Walls, F. H. Gray, A. B. Lloyd, A. S. Lloyd. The officers are chosen every three months, except three, whose term of office is one year. The present officers are D. Nail, W. A. White, John G. Gross, George I. Steel, D. B. Kyper, George Showalter, F. H. Gray, Emery Houck, William Laird, J. Heffright, Philip Richardson, James A. Spooneyberger. Since the organization of the council two of its members have died.

Fire Department.—Before any apparatus for the extinguishment of fires was purchased, the burgesses and Town Council, by ordinance passed Jan. 10, 1801, directed the clerk of the market to procure at public expense four ladders of various lengths and two fire-hooks, and keep the same in the market-house when not in use. The occupant of each house was required to provide, at the expense of the owner, a fire-bucket of the pattern approved by the clerk of the market, to be marked with the letters H. B., for Huntingdon Borough, and at all times to be kept in good order, hanging in the hall or outer room. All persons were required to assist in extinguishing fires, under penalty for neglect or refusal. The management of fires was committed to the clerk of the market and a board of five fire directors appointed by the Council. That portion of the borough lying east of Third Street constituted the First District; from Third to Fourth the Second District, etc. A notification to the director chosen for the First District is now before the writer, and is dated Jan. 12, 1801, and signed by Robert Hunter, town clerk.

In 1804 a fire-engine was built for the borough by Philip Mason, of Philadelphia. It did not bear any distinctive name, but was afterward christened "The Juniata." It is yet in good condition, and has done good service on many occasions of peril. At a meeting of the Council, held Jan. 10, 1805, the burgesses were empowered "to prepare a suitable house for the accommodation of the fire-engine about to arrive." On the 15th of October following a committee was appointed to draft rules for the regulation of a fire company. The committee reported December 2d, and recommended that a proper person shall be chosen to select a number of suitable persons as members of the company; that when so selected they shall choose their own officers and fix upon rules and regulations for the government of the company. The committee suggested that thirty persons would be necessary for working the engine. The report was adopted, and Andrew Henderson appointed to make the selection. A petition of the "Active Fire Company," presented Sept. 22, 1806, resulted in the passage, on the 29th of the same month, of an ordinance vesting in said company, "until otherwise directed by law," the exclusive use of the fire-engine, ladders, and hooks. Authority was also conferred upon the officers of the company to command the help of citizens and to protect the goods in any building on fire. The following sentence, extracted from section 5, sounds queer in this later day, but shows the care exercised by our "borough fathers" more than three-quarters of a century ago: "That on any alarm of fire, every person shall place a lighted candle or lamp on his or her door or window facing the street, until the fire shall be extinguished." This company was in existence as late as 1830, but a few years later was disbanded, and the engine was manned at fires by volunteers. At a meeting of the young men of the borough, held at the court-house June 4, 1852, a movement was set on foot that resulted in the organization of the THE JUNIATA FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY. On the 8th the burgesses and Town Council passed an ordinance granting the use of the "Juniata" to this company. A few days later the organization was completed by the election of George W. Garrettson, captain; Samuel G. Whittaker, secretary; J. Simpson Africa, treasurer, and other officers. The report of the treasurer, made October 27th, shows that the sum of two hundred and seven dollars and fifty-four cents had been received from coutributions of the members and citizens and appropriation by the Borough Council, and had been appropriated for the purchase of equipments and the repainting of the engine.

On the Fourth of July, 1853, the company participated in a celebration of the day. A year later the organization was disbanded. Other associations have since had charge of the engine. The Juniata Fire Company, No. 2, was organized Sept. 2, 1873. This engine was stationed for many years on the lot No. 516 Penn Street, and afterward at No. 510 Washington Street, on the site of the present engine- and council-house.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 27, 1840, the barn of Philip Shultz, that stood on the south end of lot No. 310 Allegheny Street, and the extensive stabling on the east connected with the Washington (since called the Exchange) Hotel, were discovered to be on fire. These buildings were well stored with hay and grain, and the fire raged so fiercely that it was only by the most vigilant efforts on the part of the citizens that the dwelling No. 312 and the hotel were saved from utter destruction. The experience of that morning satisfied the citizens that the "Juniata" would not be able to cope with a conflagration of greater proportions, and at once urged the borough authorities to provide additional means of security against the devouring element. At a special meeting, held October 19th, resolutions were adopted authorizing the levying of a tax of seven hundred dollars for the purpose of purchasing another fire-engine, and empowering Peter Swoope and James Saxton to attend to the purchase of an engine and one hundred feet of hose, to be brought here as expeditiously as possible. On the 21st of November, Messrs. Swoope and Saxton reported to the Council that they had purchased in Philadelphia the "Phœnix" for six hundred dollars, and some additional hose for nine dollars. A company for the management of the engine was formed, but the records cannot be found. On Saturday night, July 25, 1842, a fire broke out in Shultz's new barn, erected on the ground occupied by that destroyed nearly two years before, and burned the building in which it originated, the new stable of the Washington Hotel, the upper story of the hotel, the upper story of the dwelling No. 312 Allegheny Street, and menaced the houses on the opposite side of the street. The company had grown inefficient, and measures were at once taken to reorganize it. On the 5th of August, John Simpson was chosen president; Michael Clabaugh and John M. Cunningham, vice-presidents; and William Dorris, Jr., secretary; and on the 13th, Thomas Burchinell was elected engineer, George A. Miller, Peter Swoope, William B. Zeigler, and William Steel, directors, and James Saxton, pipeman. The organization was maintained for a few years, but after several efforts to resuscitate it the company ceased to exist. In 1874 the Phœnix was stationed in the Fourth Ward, and a large and efficient company raised to work it. Charles Kershaw was chosen president.

Huntingdon Fire Company, No. 1.—The young men of the borough, anxious that the town should keep up with the progress of the age, began in 1872 to agitate the purchase of a steam fire-engine. The project did not meet with much favor from the conservative element of the citizens. They resolved to do what they could to bring about a consummation of their desire. On the 30th of September, a fair was commenced for the purpose of raising money to be applied to the purchase of a steamer. About one thousand dollars was realized. On the 22d of October the Borough Council authorized the chief burgess to contract with the Silsby Manufacturing Company for a steamer at a cost of five thousand dollars, and for one thousand feet of hose and two hose-carts. On the 31st a company was organized, and the following officers chosen: President, J. Simpson Africa; Corresponding Secretary, Frank W. Stewart; Financial Secretary, L. S. Geissinger; Treasurer, J. W. Greenland; Engineers, John Miller, Lewis Irwin, Aaron Dunsworth; Firemen, Robert Cozzens, George Schneider; Directors, William K. Burchinell, James H. Boring, W. F. Cunningham, William H. De Armitt, A. B. Flood, Mordecai Gahagin, Joseph S. Cornman, Henry Leister, Frank W. Stewart, John R. Flenner, Hugh Lindsay, and Thomas W. Burchinell.

The steamer contracted for arrived on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1873. It was a third-class rotary, and bore the name "Huntingdon." On Friday it was subjected to numerous tests, all of which proved satisfactory; among others was throwing water from the canal up Fifth Street, through a line of hose nine hundred and fifty feet long, over the spire of the Presbyterian Church. The company was incorporated Jan. 14, 1874. Its principal officers have been: Presidents, J. Simpson Africa, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, and '80; Samuel A. Steel, 1881 and '82; Wilson B. Watson, 1883; Treasurers, J. Wilson Greenland, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77; Frank W. Stewart, 1878, '79, '80; Thomas W. Montgomery, 1881; H. Dill Strickler, 1883; Secretaries, Frank W. Stewart, 1872, '73; Samuel A. Steel, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79; Robert A. Orbison, 1880; John A. Port, 1881, '82, '83; Financial Secretaries, L. S. Geissinger, 1872, '73; Homer W. Buchanan, 1874; John C. Miller, 1876, '77; C. C. Read, 1879, '80; H. D. Strickler, 1881; John White, Jr., 1883. John Miller has been first engineer of the company since its organization.

Huntingdon Fire Company, No. 2.—In October, 1880, after a thorough and satisfactory test of a second-class steamer built by the La France Manufacturing Company, the Borough Council purchased it for the sum of four thousand dollars. At the stated meeting of the Council, held in November, the expressed desire of company No. 1 to relinquish possession of the Silsby engine and take charge of the new one was approved, and an ordinance authorizing the transfer was passed. At the same session the custody of the first-named steamer was committed to the Phœnix Company, which became afterward known

as Huntingdon Fire Company, No. 2. A fine building for the accommodation of the steamer and for meetings of the company was erected on the north side of Thirteenth Street, between Washington and Mifflin. The principal officers for 1883 are: President, Charles Kershaw; Secretary, J. W. King; Financial Secretary, Jesse Goodman; First Engineer, W. H. Cavender.

THE INDEPENDENT HOOK-AND-LADDER COMPANY, No. 1, was organized Oct. 20, 1873. Their truck and ladders were received about the middle of March, 1874. The company, which has preserved an unbroken organization ever since, had then about thirty-five members, and was officered as follows: President, George E. Scott; Vice-President, Richard Langdon, Jr.; Treasurer, Lawrence L. Brown; Secretary, J. Stewart Africa.

On Decoration-day, May 30, 1874, the Huntingdon, No. 1, the Juniata, and the Independent Hook-and-Ladder Companies participated in the ceremonies of the day. These companies, together with the Phœnix, joined with other associations in a general celebration of the anniversary of independence on Saturday, the 3d of July, at home, and on Monday, the 5th, all went to Tyrone and participated in a celebration there. The same companies took part in the centennial exercises at Huntingdon, July 4, 1876.

The fire department of the borough at this time includes two steamers, a hook-and-ladder truck, and the "Juniata" hand-engine, under the charge of four efficient companies. In 1869 a part of a lot of ground at No. 508 Washington Street was purchased, and a house for the accommodation of the fire apparatus on the first floor, and the meetings of the Borough Council and fire company on the second floor, erected during the summer of that year. A few years later the ground adjoining on the west, No. 510, was purchased, and the building enlarged. Fire alarms are struck on a large bell in a tower upon the building.

The Huntingdon Gas-Light Company was incorporated by the Legislature March 14, 1857, with an authorized capital of $30,000. The contract for the building of the works was executed May 13th, and on the night of August 29th following the consumers were supplied with gas. The works are situated between Allegheny and Penn Streets, east of Second, and the business office at No. 320 Penn Street. The incorporators of the company were James Gwin, A. P. Wilson, B. E. McMurtrie, John Scott, David Black, William P. Orbison, James Saxton, David Blair, William Lewis, Alexander Port, J. Simpson Africa, and William Dorris, Jr. The present officers and managers are: President, J. Simpson Africa; Secretary and Treasurer, B. Franklin Africa. Managers, John Scott, William P. Orbison, William Dorris, David P. Gwin, and J. Simpson Africa. Capacity of holder, twenty thousand feet.

Stationery Manufactory.—In 1869, J. C. Blair commenced a small retail trade in stationery in Penn Street, between Fourth and Fifth. Prosperity followed the exercise of energy and skill in the transaction of business, and he engaged in the manufacture of the articles in which he dealt, and now the business is only limited by the ability of one hundred skilled employés, and the capacity of the improved machinery which he has introduced.

In 1881 he purchased the Presbyterian Church building, on the corner of Penn and Sixth Streets, which he fitted up for a manufactory, and christened the "Keystone Building." This building is fifty by seventy feet, and has four stories, ranging from ten to fourteen feet in height. These stories give a floor space of ten rooms twenty-four by seventy feet. A large warehouse in the rear supplies additional room for storing stock.

The business includes the following departments, viz.: General manufacturing, blank-books, printing and ruling, folding and preparing different grades of paper, chemical department, inks, etc., paper boxes, envelopes, pens, and pencils, and the manufacture of Keystone patented specialties.

The goods manufactured here are sold in every State and Territory of the United States, with customers in England, Denmark, Germany, Siam, New Zealand, Mexico, South America, and Canada.

A steam engine of twenty horse-power is used. The building is heated with steam, and has a steam hoisting apparatus. It has also its own water-works.

The Gondolo Tannin Company.—Quite recently the practicability of extracting tannin from vegetable matter for mechanical purposes was demonstrated in France by P. Gondolo. In 1880, Mr. A. Morand, during a visit to Europe, became acquainted with the inventor of the process, who expressed a desire that the manufacture might be introduced in America. Mr. Morand made a thorough investigation of the matter, and became satisfied of the practicability of the process here. On his return he conferred with capitalists, with the result of forming a company under the above name and establishing works here. The company was incorporated April 4, 1881. The directors are William C. Banning, president; Francis D. Lewis, vice-president; William H. Haines, secretary; A. Morand, superintendent; and E. H. Bissel. Edward D. Thurston is treasurer. The works were erected under the immediate supervision of Mr. Morand in 1881, and operations were commenced in January, 1882. These works occupy an area of about four acres, west of Penn Street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth. It is certain that the industry thus inaugurated here will assume great importance in future time, when its utility has become more generally known.

Orphans' Home at Huntingdon.—This institution was founded in March, 1881, largely through the efforts of Professor D. Emmert, of the Brethren's

Normal College. He observed that a few families on the outskirts of the town were in a destitute condition, and he resolved to institute a home where the physical, intellectual, and moral wants of their children at least could be satisfied. Accordingly, on the 1st of March, 1881, the Orphans' Home opened with one inmate, a little girl, who had been sick with pneumonia at her home, and would probably there never have recovered. Since its establishment thirty-four children have shared its blessings, and if there had been room, fully three times that number would have been admitted. A number of these children have secured good homes in private families.

In the summer of 1882 a brick building, twenty-four by thirty-two, with a frame house of the same size adjoining, was erected, in which from twenty-five to thirty children can be accommodated. The building fund had for its nucleus a gift of four and a half dollars from several little girls of a mission band in the town. The fund accumulated by amounts ranging from a single penny to a legacy of five hundred dollars, so that at the end of the year it covered nearly the cost of the brick building.

The lady who served as the first matron, and who made the great sacrifice incident to such a work in its incipient stages, was Miss Carrie Miller. She was married in July, 1882, to Rev. W. J. Swigart, and was succeeded by Miss Lizzie Howe. Both these ladies have been ably assisted by Mrs. Susan Ressler, who entered the home a few months after it had opened, and has shared with them in all their trials.

The home was chartered Jan. 8, 1883. The charter members were William Lewis, K. Allen Lovell, L. S. Shimmell, D. Emmert, James Port, William Reed, Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, I. R. Hatfield, and H. B. Brumbaugh. The business of the corporation is conducted and managed by a board of trustees, of which each church of the town elects one member. The officers of the board are D. Emmert, president; L. S. Shimmell, secretary; and William Beery, treasurer.

The Huntingdon Car- and Car Wheel Works.—In 1872, W. A. Orbison and C. W. Welch, under the firm-name of Orbison & Welch, established in the extreme northwestern part of the borough the Huntingdon Car-Works. Here they manufactured freight-cars, but they purchased the cast-iron work, the wheels, etc., elsewhere. The capacity of the works was at first two or three cars daily, and thus the works continued without material change during about two years, at the end of which time operations were suspended. Of the original firm Mr. Orbison has retired, and Mr. Welch is extensively engaged in the same business in Dauphin County.

In July of 1880, J. G. and M. C. Blain, under the firm-name of Blain Brothers, purchased the establishment, which they enlarged to four times its previous capacity, and added an extensive foundry for casting car-wheels, and another for soft castings; hence the change in the name of the works. The establishment includes ten acres of ground, on which stand the foundry for car-wheels, the soft-iron foundry, the car-shop, the machine-shop, the planing-mill, and the blacksmith-shop. The machinery of the establishment is driven by a steam-engine of two hundred and fifty horse-power. The capacity of the foundries is greater than the requirements of the establishment, and ten tons daily of soft castings are furnished for other works. Four hundred men are employed here, and the monthly pay-roll amounts to fourteen thousand dollars.

The lumber used here is manufactured at the company's mills, in this county, and is kiln-dried on the premises. Ten thousand tons of iron and ten million feet of lumber are annually used.

Keystone Boot-, Shoe-, and Leather-Factory.—This factory was established in 1870, by H. S. Wharton and P. M. Burbank, in the Yenter (now Moebus) building, in Penn Street near Fifth, under the name "Keystone Boot and Shoe Company." At first the capacity of the factory was about forty pairs per day.

In 1871 a three-story brick building, twenty-five by forty feet, was erected near the corner of Penn and Sixteenth Streets, and the manufactory was removed to this place. Such was the increase of the business that two years later another building, thirty by eighty feet, three stories in height, with an engine-house thirty by thirty, two stories in height, and several smaller buildings were erected. To make room for these Sixteenth Street was removed towards the north. The lower story of this large additional building was used as a tannery, and the others for the manufacture of boots and shoes, of which the capacity of the factory was one hundred and fifty pairs per day. On the completion of these buildings the present name of the establishment was assumed.

The capacity of the engine was twenty-five horse-power, and thirty hands were employed.

In 1876 the property was purchased by G. B. Wharton, of Mifflin County, the present owner. In the autumn of 1878 the engine-house was burned out, without great injury to other parts of the factory, and work was resumed within a week. In the spring of 1881 the establishment was burned, without serious injury to the walls. In the spring of 1882 the factory was refitted, with a capacity of five hundred pairs daily, and arrangements for the employment of one hundred hands.

Furniture Manufactory.—In 1869, Wise & Taylor established a manufactory of furniture on Mifflin Street, between Sixth and Seventh, in a log building, to which they attached a framed addition. In 1871, Wise & Son became proprietors. In 1872 the firm became Smucker, Brown & Co., then in 1873, Smucker & Brown, and in 1874 the present proprietor, Philip Brown, came in sole possession.

In 1873, Smucker & Brown erected a brick warehouse adjoining the factory. This is thirty-one by

sixty-five feet, three stories in height. Ten hands are employed, and an engine of fifteen horse-power is used. The furniture manufactured here is sold mostly in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties.

Cottage Planing-Mill.—In 1867, Thomas Burchinell erected on Canal Avenue, below Thirteenth Street, a planing-mill and sash-factory. He conducted the business till 1875, when he sold it to Chester Munson, David W. Holt, Jacob F. Steiner, and Henry & Co. They carried it on till 1879, when Henry & Co. sold their interest to the other members of the firm, who, after two years, or in 1881, sold a quarter-interest in the business to J. C. Dunkle, who has since conducted it as superintendent, with John W. Black as foreman. The mill consists of a main building fifty by ninety feet, two stories in height, with two one-story wings, aggregating thirteen hundred feet of floor area. Adjoining these is a warehouse fifty feet square and two stories in height, and a storage-room one hundred by eighteen feet. The machinery is driven by water taken from the canal.

About one million five hundred thousand feet of lumber are annually used at this mill, and the sales of manufactured work reach an annual amount of seventy-five thousand dollars. Most of these sales are made in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties. There is no other establishment of this kind in Huntingdon County. Twenty-five hands are employed here.

The mill has a railroad side-track to bring lumber, which comes mostly from Clearfield and Centre Counties, and to ship manufactured work.

Huntingdon Mills.—In 1855, Fisher & McMurtrie erected, on what was then the Hollidaysburg pike (now Penn Street), between Seventh and Eighth Streets, the site of the pioneer grist-mill, a flouring-mill, also a plaster-mill and saw-mill. The flour-mill has a stone basement and two stories of brick. The machinery is driven by water brought by a long race from the Juniata River at the head of Cypress Island. In 1863, Fisher & Sons became proprietors, and conducted the mill as it had been run from the first till 1877, when new machinery was introduced. There are now five run of stones, each of which is carried by a separate water-wheel, and all the machinery is of the latest improved kind.

Two brands of flour are manufactured at this mill, called "Our Choice" and "Stalwart."

This is both a custom and a merchant mill. About thirty thousand bushels of wheat and twelve thousand bushels of other grain are annually ground. The flour and feed manufactured here are sold in this place and in Clearfield County.

The plaster-mill is still carried on by Fisher & Sons, and one hundred and fifty tons are annually ground. Fire-clay is also ground in it. But little business is done in the saw-mill.

This water-power was first utilized about 1793 by Dr. Smith, who built the stone mill that stood until it was removed to give place to the present brick structure. He had originally intended to erect his mill at Standing Stone Creek, and derive the power from that stream. In the patent the land, including the creek, is called Millbank. Subsequent investigations convinced him of the superiority of the site upon which the mill was finally built.

Horatio Gates Fisher, the retiring representative of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Congressional District, is the eldest son of Thomas Fisher, Esq., one of the worthiest and most venerable citizens of Huntingdon, Pa., where the subject of this sketch was born April 21, 1838.

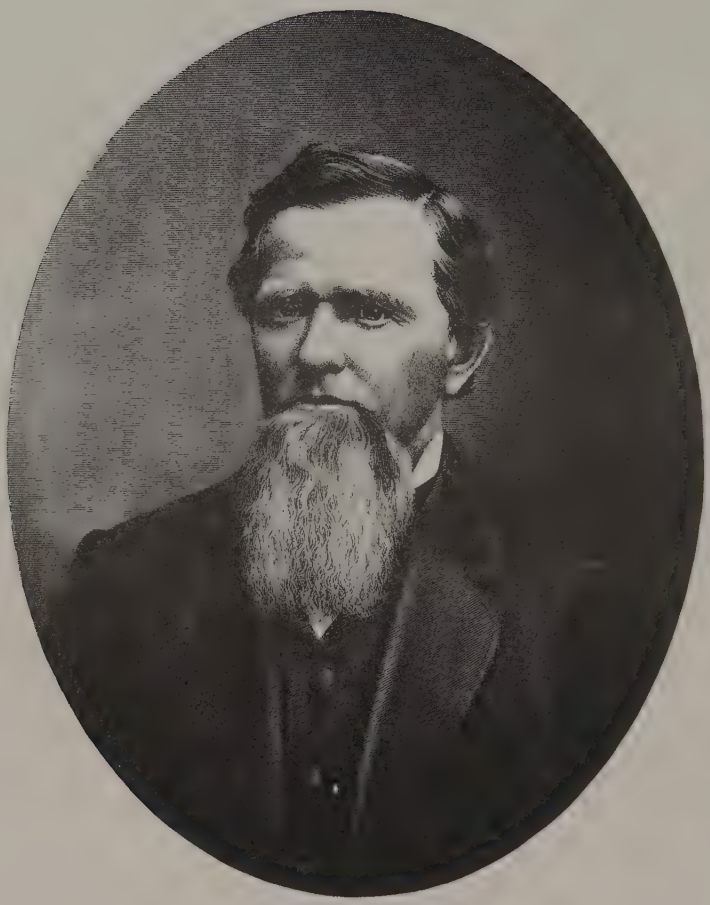
After a preparatory course of training at Milnwood Academy, then under the charge of the late Rev. James Y. McGinnes, Mr. Fisher was transferred to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which he was graduated in July, 1855. He soon thereafter began the mining and shipping of coal, which he has steadily pursued, and to-day is among the largest and most influential operators in the Clearfield regions.

In 1862 he was elected an auditor of Huntingdon County, in which capacity he served three years. In 1865 he was called to the Councils of the borough of Huntingdon, and continued a member of that body for some three years. In 1874 he was chosen burgess of his native town, and discharged the duties of the position until 1876, when he was elected by a very decided majority to succeed Hon. Chambers McKibben (Democrat) as the representative of the Thirty-third District of Pennsylvania (embracing Franklin and Huntingdon Counties) in the State Senate. Before the expiration of his term of office he was chosen over the Hon. W. S. Stenger to represent the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States. He was re-elected by a majority of seven hundred over Hon. R. Milton Speer to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was earnestly importuned by a large number of his constituents to enter the field for a third term in the House of Representatives; but in consequence of impaired health and the exactions of his private business, which required his undivided attention, he was compelled to decline all overtures and withdraw from the arena of politics.

At the opening of the Forty-seventh Congress, Mr. Fisher was appointed to succeed Hon. Alexander H. Stephens as chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and was also assigned to serve upon the Committee on the Law respecting Election of President and Vice-President. In all the public positions to which Mr. Fisher has been elevated by the preference of his fellow-citizens he has rendered faithful and efficient service, and his record evidences honor and spotlessness.

To Mr. Fisher may largely be ascribed the credit of effecting the location of the Middle Penitentiary upon its present foundations. When a member of

H. G. Fisher



L. E. Henry

the State Senate, he was one of the committee authorized to investigate the complaints which arose from various sections of the commonwealth that prison labor was injuriously affecting certain industries pursued by a large number of the law-respecting citizens of the State. This commission, in its inspection of the prisons of Pennsylvania, was impressed with their overcrowded condition, and recognizing the humane necessity for the erection of a new prison, Mr. Fisher drafted and submitted the bill for the creation of a new penitentiary district within the limits of the middle counties of the State, which bill passed both branches of the Legislature and became a law.

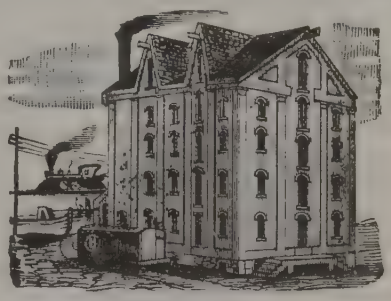
Mr. Fisher's career has been one of marked activity and usefulness. His business ventures have proved remunerative, and he retires from his public duties with a larger constituency of devoted friends than when he assumed the trusts confided to his keeping. In Congress he was recognized as one of the most reliable and efficient members of the Pennsylvania delegation, and he has exerted a wide and salutary influence. Should his life and health be prolonged, it cannot be doubted that he will achieve more substantial laurels than those he has already so deservedly won.

Henry Flouring-Mills.—In 1851, John W. Mattern and Capt. A. S. Harrison, under the firm-name of Mattern & Harrison, converted a warehouse that stood on the bank of the canal, and fronted on Penn Street at the junction with Eighth, into a flouring-mill. It was subsequently owned and operated by John K. McCahan, and in 1870 it was purchased by Samuel E. Henry, Thomas S. Johnson, and B. Frank and Solomon H. Isenberg, under the firm-name of Henry & Co. It was operated by this firm till July, 1879, when it was burned. It had then been recently repaired, and new machinery had been introduced. On its site the firm at once erected a new mill, which they have since carried on. This is of brick, forty-five by sixty feet, and six stories in height, with an adjoining brick boiler-house fourteen by thirty-eight feet. This mill has eight run of stones, and all the machinery is of the latest improved kind. All the fixtures and arrangements were made with special reference to convenience and facility in carrying on all its operations.

This is both a custom and a flouring-mill. In addition to the ordinary grades of flour, what are known as Electric Light, Bonanza, and Henry's Fancy brands are here manufactured. The engine which drives the machinery is of eighty horse-power, with a capacity of increase to one hundred and twenty-five. The capacity of the mill is seven hundred and fifty bushels daily. State wheat is mostly used at this mill, though Western grain is brought here in cases of emergency.

The flour and feed manufactured here is sold at the mill and at the store of the firm, and also along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Newport east to Johnstown west.

Samuel Eichelberger Henry, second son of John Henry, was born in Frankstown, Blair Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1820. In 1826 his father moved to McKee's Gap, and in 1827 to Hollidaysburg; then to Newry; and in the spring of 1830 he removed to Duncansville.



HENRY & CO.

During the years 1830, 1831, 1832, young Samuel E. Henry was employed on what is known as the Old Portage Railroad, in driving a one-horse cart, besides acting in the capacity of gigger boss (a term now obsolete) in the summer, and attending school in the winter, his tuition amounting to three cents per day. In 1832 he assisted in laying the railroad track around the curve a mile west of Hollidaysburg. This work was done on the night of July 3d, to enable passengers to pass over the road to Hollidaysburg to attend a celebration on Independence-day. They cut the rails in short pieces instead of bending them for the curve. Mr. Henry was a passenger on the "John Blair," the first canal-boat that entered the port of Hollidaysburg. In 1834 he engaged with Capt. John Bowers as a canal-driver, when the small one-horse Union boats were run from Hollidaysburg to Philadelphia. These boats were used for carrying Allegheny Mountain coal to Philadelphia and merchandise in return. In 1835, Mr. Henry's father died in Hollidaysburg, leaving his mother with a family of six children. He was employed in 1835 and 1836 by Michael Kelley to drive an old blind horse, the only power, in the first machine-shop in Hollidaysburg. In 1837 he was employed by William Davidson in a store in Hollidaysburg, where he remained until the following June, when the great storm destroyed a great portion of the canal between the latter place and Huntingdon, and affected business so much that his services were no longer required. He was then employed by John Bolinger, of Hollidaysburg, to drive a two-horse team to haul stove castings from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg.

In the spring of 1839 the Democratic administration appointed his widowed mother as lock-tender on the Pennsylvania Canal (under Joseph Ritner, who was supervisor), and S. E. Henry as her assistant, which position he held until May, 1846, when he resigned in favor of Mr. West, and in company with Michael Wolf purchased a tide-water boat, and en-

gaged in the business of transporting merchandise and coal between Hollidaysburg and Philadelphia; continued until the spring of 1850, when Mr. Henry sold to Mr. Wolf, and was then employed with D. Leech & Co.'s line to stock and run their boat "George Black." In the spring of 1853, Mr. Henry Lloyd, agent for Leech & Co., employed Mr. Henry as clerk; with whom he remained until July, 1856, when Leech & Co. closed their business as a transportation company. He was then ordered by Leech & Co. to go to the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Canal and gather all their line boats together, and transfer them to Messrs. Butler & Co., of Pittston, Pa. In September, 1856, Col. Thomas A. Scott, superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, employed Mr. Henry to take charge of a very important and dangerous point at the junction of the Portage, with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the south fork of the Conemaugh River. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Henry was employed as agent for Lloyd & Co.'s transportation line at Hollidaysburg. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Henry and A. M. Lloyd formed a partnership in the forwarding and commission business, under the firm-name of "Lloyd & Henry." In April and May the Pennsylvania Railroad Company built this firm a warehouse in Hollidaysburg, and employed them to transfer all the freight received by canal, to the Pennsylvania Railroad. This business was carried on until 1863, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company built them a large warehouse in Huntingdon. In 1865 Lloyd & Henry purchased the property from the railroad company. In June, 1865, the firm dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. John G. Miller buying Mr. Lloyd's interest in the Huntingdon house; the firm-name becoming Henry & Miller. In September, the same year, Mr. Miller sold his interest to T. S. Johnston and W. F. Johnston, when the firm-name was changed to S. E. Henry & Co. On Jan. 1, 1867, W. F. Johnston withdrew, and the firm-name was again changed to Henry & Co., and remains so to this time. This firm owns one of the finest flouring-mills in Central Pennsylvania in connection with their general merchandise,—coal, lumber, forwarding, and commission. Their business has grown to be very large, amounting to over three hundred thousand dollars a year. The firm now consists of S. E. Henry, T. S. Johnston, and B. F. Isenberg. All are men who possess all the rarest qualities requisite for business men and gentlemen. Mr. Henry was married March 8, 1842, to Miss Maria, daughter of John Leader, of Bedford County, Pa.

Thomas S. Johnston, eldest son of William Johnston, was born at Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 15, 1844. His father and mother are both living. He attended the public schools of Huntingdon from 1850 to 1852, and select school from 1852 to 1856. He began clerking in the store of C. Long, of Huntingdon, in 1856, and remained there until the next spring, when he went to Allegheny Furnace and clerked in the store of S. C. Baker; was there till January, 1862, when he went to Pittsburgh to attend the Iron City Commercial College, and graduated in March, 1862. In a short time after returning home he went to Philadelphia and engaged in the wholesale grocery-store of Thomas M. Kerr, on Market Street; continued there two years and a half, when he returned home and went into the store of Lloyd & Henry, of Huntingdon, as clerk. He remained there till February, 1865, when he enlisted, and was at once commissioned first lieutenant in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, on April 14th; the same year was commissioned captain, and in June, 1865, detailed provost-marshal at Staunton, Va., and Harper's Ferry, in which capacity he served until Aug. 24, 1865, when he was discharged. He returned to Huntingdon, Pa., and in a short time he and William F. Johnston purchased the interest of John S. Miller, of the firm of Henry & Miller, and formed a copartnership in the firm of S. E. Henry & Co., and by the withdrawal of William F. Johnston, Jan. 1, 1867, the firm changed to Henry & Co.

On the 4th of February, 1868, Mr. Thomas S. Johnston married Miss Hettie, only daughter of S. E. Henry, and to them four children have been born, three sons, Horace V., W. Donald, Samuel H., and one daughter, Mary H.

B. F. Isenberg, youngest son of Abraham Isenberg, was born at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., June 24, 1844. His father in his younger days worked at the blacksmith trade; was in moderate circumstances. He gave his children a good common school education.

B. F. Isenberg, at the age of sixteen, took charge of the books of J. F. Steiner & Co., of Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., where he remained three years. In 1860 he commenced to learn the milling business at Frankstown, Blair Co. He had full charge of the business while there. In 1864 he enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was detailed at once to do provost duty at Hollidaysburg; served in that capacity for two months. Being anxious to go to the front, he joined the regiment at Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1864, and he was in all the engagements with the regiment until the war closed. When he returned home he resumed the milling business, and in three months afterwards he went into the First National Bank of Huntingdon as book-keeper, remaining there from the fall of 1866 to the fall of 1869, when he purchased an interest in the business of Henry & Co. He has charge of all the books and finance.

In the fall of 1869, Mr. Isenberg married Miss Jennie, daughter of John K. McCahan. They have two boys, Frank McCahan, aged eleven years, and Jesse Miller, aged seven.

Mr. Isenberg is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been deacon since 1877.

Mr. Isenberg was elected and served as secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association during the years 1879, '80, and '81, and afterwards elected president of the same. He is a director in the Franklin Building and Loan Association of Huntingdon.

Brush- and Broom-Factory.—In 1872, R. Allison Miller & Son established a manufactory of brooms and brushes on the corner of Washington and Fourteenth Streets. Here they erected a large brick building, three stories in height, in which to carry on the business, which at once assumed large proportions.

In 1877, A. R. Stewart succeeded Miller & Son. Within a few months he died, and the business came into the hands of Hollenberger Brothers, who conducted it till 1879, when A. B. Miller became proprietor. Charles H. Glazier succeeded him in 1880, and still conducts the business.

The broom-corn used here comes mostly from the West, and the brooms, of which about ten dozen per day are made, are sold in this and the neighboring counties.

The Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company was incorporated about Aug. 1, 1880, having its principal office in Williamsport and exchanges in a number of the larger towns in the central part of the State. The Huntingdon exchange was established April 1, 1881, with D. S. Drake as manager, who has continued in that position since. The exchange began with thirty-five patrons. In January, 1883, the number had reached nearly one hundred. From the central station, in Fifth above Penn Street, lines run to the neighboring towns of Alexandria, Barree, Mapleton, Mill Creek, Mount Union, and Petersburg, also making connection with the Altoona, Philipsburg, and Clearfield exchange districts. The following list contains the names of the citizens whose residences or places of business have telephones:

HUNTINGDON.

Africa, J. Simpson, office and residence.
Africa Brothers, hardware dealers.
Arlington House, J. A. Clifton, proprietor.
Bair, W. S., tin-shop and store.
Beck & Fleming, manufacturing confectioners.
Black, J. H. & Co., druggists.
Blain, J. G., residence.
Blair, J. C., manufacturing stationer.
Blair, J. C., residence.
Brown, James A., furniture- and carpet-store.
Brown, Philip, residence and furniture manufactory.
Brumbaugh, A. B., M.D., physician, office and residence.
Carmon, Joseph R., general merchandise.
Campbell, Alexander N., groceries and provisions.
Clifton, J. A., wholesale grocer.
County court-house, prothonotary's office.
Cottage Planing-Mill Company (J. C. Dunkle, superintendent).
Crum, H. E., office in Baker's shoe-store.
Decker, David, omnibus headquarters and residence.
Denny, McMurtrie & Co., general merchandise.
Diehl & Co., saw-mill and residence.
Dispatcher's office, Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Drake, D. S., residence, manager of exchange.
Fisher, Thomas, residence.
Fisher Brothers & Miller's coal office.
Finley, C. B., residence.
First National Bank.
Flenner, John R., hardware dealer.
Freight depot Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company.
Freight depot Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Friedly & Kennedy, meat-market.
Gage, George F., residence.
Gondolo Tannin Co., manufacturers of tanning extract.
Greenberg, Gilbert, groceries, produce, oysters, fresh fish.
Grimison, T., bakery and residence.
Henry, Samuel E., residence.
Henry & Co., general merchandise.
Henry Flouring-Mills.
Huntingdon Car-Works.
Huntingdon Gas-Works.
Huntingdon Bank and office of J. Hall Musser.
Huntingdon Telephone Exchange, second floor Post-Office building.
Isenberg & Maguire, groceries and clothing.
Jarvis & Co., dealers in leather, belting, shoe-findings, etc.
Keystone Boot, Shoe, and Leather Manufacturing Company.
Leister House, Henry Leister, proprietor.
Letterman, A., dry-goods and groceries.
Lewis, William, groceries, glass and queensware.
Local News steam printing-office.
March & Brother, dry-goods and groceries.
McCulloch, J., hardware dealer.
Miller's Hotel, John S. Miller, proprietor.
Neal, Silas C., baker and manufacturing confectioner.
Normal College.
Olds, F. L., residence.
Orlady, George B., district attorney, office and residence.
Pheasant, A. M., general store.
Porter, A. M. & Co., machinists and general repair-shop.
Port, L. E., livery-stables and office.
Port, George A., meat-market.
Primitive building, printing and bookbinding.
Read, John & Sons, druggists.
Repair-shops Pennsylvania Railroad Company (J. Curry, foreman).
Schmiermund, Adam, meat-market.
Simpson & Armitage, law- and insurance-office.
Simpson, James, foundry, fencing and ornamental works.
Simonton & Co., steam bottling works.
Telegraph-office Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company.
Telegraph-office Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Union Bank.
Woods, W. H., office.
Woods, W. H., residence.
Western Union Telegraph-office.
Wharton, B. C., dry-goods and groceries.
Whitehead, John, residence.
Wiestling, R. R., M.D., homœopathist.

ALEXANDRIA.

Beltzhoover, H. L., residence.
Hatfield & Co., general merchandise; pay station.
McAteer, H. J., residence.

BARREE.

Mumper, J. W. & Co., Barree Iron-Works.

MAPLETON.

Logan, T. M., superintendent Juniata Sand-Works.
Mickey, S. H., agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Phillips & Son, general merchandise; pay station.
Rex, William H., general merchandise.

MILL CREEK.

Co-operative store, general merchandise.
Foust, B. R. & Son, general merchandise; pay station.
Simpson, George W., M.D., physician.

MOUNT UNION.

Ewing, A. G. & Son, general merchandise; pay station.
Gayton, William C., supervisor Pennsylvania Canal.
Lucy Furnace, G. W. R. Swoope, manager.
McCarthy, A. R. & Co., wood and lumber dealers.

PETERSBURG.

Creswell, George M., Petersburg Flouring-Mills.
Creswell & Miller, Juniata Flouring-Mills.
Dopp, John T., agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company; pay station.
Rumberger Brothers, general merchandise.

The Cemetery.—The cemetery consisted originally of a rectangular plot of ground, and was donated by Rev. Dr. William Smith for a "public burying-ground." It was situated at the northern end of Smith (now Third) Street, and was one acre in size. It has been enlarged from time to time,—first by a strip of ground along the western end, from the southern line of Moore Street to a projection of the northern boundary line, about 1833; by another strip adjoining and west of the above, ninety-eight and a half feet in width, purchased in 1843; by a lot on the northern side, of about four acres, in 1855 (the last two bought of Armstrong Willoughby); a lot of two hundred feet square, conveyed by deed of James Gwin, trustee for the Presbyterian congregation, dated Sept. 10, 1860; by a lot fronting one hundred feet on Church Street and extending back two hundred feet to the cemetery, bought of Graffus Miller in 1862; and a lot lying north of the cemetery, of eight acres and seventy-four and two-tenths perches, procured from Christian Colstock, April 8, 1870. By an ordinance passed Aug. 6, 1858, a superintendent and a sexton were ordered to be chosen, to serve until removed for misconduct or neglect of duty. In 1856 the plan of the northern addition was adopted, the size of lots fixed at ten by sixteen feet, and price eight dollars each. In 1871 the sexton was ordered to keep a record of all interments in the cemetery.

Mercantile Establishments.—Of these there are in Huntingdon: Dry-goods, 6; grocers, 13; dry-goods and groceries, 8; druggists, 3; hardware merchants, 3; clothiers, 4; shoe merchants, 4; jewelers, 2; milliners, 5; stationers, 2; leather merchant, 1; piano and organ dealers, 2; undertakers, 2; confectioners, 3; tobacconists, 4; billiard saloons, 2.

Shops.—Of these there are: Harness-makers, 2; shoemakers, 7; tailors, 5; blacksmiths, 4; machinist, 1; cabinet-makers, 4; carpenters, 3; painters, 4; photographers, 2; dentists, 3; butchers, 3; livery-stables, 2.

Hotels (1882).—Franklin House, corner of Penn and Fifth Streets; Adam Zeigler, proprietor.

Washington House, corner of Penn and Seventh Streets.

Farmers' Hotel, corner of Penn and Fourth Streets.

Arlington House, corner of Mifflin and Third Streets.

Leister House, Allegheny Street, opposite Union Depot; Henry Leister, proprietor.

Miller House, corner of Allegheny and Fourth Streets; John S. Miller, proprietor.

Morrison House, corner of Allegheny and Third Streets; kept in 1873 by James H. Clover, now kept as a boarding-house by Mrs. Berkstresser.

Juniata Hotel, Allegheny, between Third and Fourth Streets; Henry Schmermund, proprietor.

Girard Hotel, Allegheny Street, between Third and Fourth Streets; Joseph B. Priest, proprietor.

Eagle Hotel, Washington above Sixteenth Street.

Growth of Huntingdon.—The steady growth of the borough may be seen in a comparison of its population in 1792 (when it embraced eighty-five families, or about four hundred souls) with the successive decades of the present century since 1810, as given in the national census enumerations:

1810	676	1860	1890
1820	848	1870	3034
1830	1222	1880	4125
1840	1145	1882[1]	4800
1850	1470		

Within the last fifteen years the western part of the borough, familiarly known as West Huntingdon, has had a rapid growth, and a still greater extension in that direction may reasonably be looked for in future.

Frank Hefright, a native of Germany, was born Sept. 25, 1829, and came with his parents to America when he was about three years of age and located in Huntingdon, Pa., where the earlier years of Frank's life were spent around the paternal cabin, assisting as best he could in earning the necessaries of life, and as soon as he was old enough sought and obtained the occupation which was the starting-point from whence one of America's noblest sons reached the highest office in the gift of the American people. Young Hefright followed the tow-path of the old Pennsylvania Canal for several years, until he finally owned and commanded a "packet-boat" on the then somewhat famous thoroughfare.

In 1852, Mr. Hefright caught the California fever, which carried so many men over the "Rockies," and located in the golden State, where he remained till 1856, when he returned to the scenes of his boyhood in Huntingdon County, where he has since resided.

Honest industry being one of the cardinal principles of his life, he was soon engrossed in business on his own account, engaging in the mercantile business, manufacture and sale of lumber, brick, and other material, and in the mean time became the owner of large coal-fields in Clearfield County in this State. Disposing of his mercantile, lumber, brick, and other interests, he engaged with the United States government as one of the contractors in building locks on and improving the Great Kanawha River, in West Virginia, for the purpose of making that river one of the navigable water-ways of the country. From that time to the present he has performed contract work, making stone-work a specialty, on several public works throughout the country, employing at times from three hundred and fifty to four hundred men. Mr. Hefright is held in high esteem by his townsmen,

[1] The enumeration of 1882 was taken by William Africa, under the instructions of the board of directors of the public schools.

Frank Hefright

Joseph Watson

and is one of the solid men of Huntingdon, having by his industry, economy, and honest dealing acquired a competency of this world's goods. He was married June 9, 1859, to Miss Ellen Harrington, of Shaver's Creek, in Huntingdon County.

Joseph Watson was born in Yorkshire, England. He learned the trade of stone-cutting when young. He came to America in the spring of 1850, lived for a time in Philadelphia, and worked at the business of stone-cutting at a number of places in New York State and Pennsylvania. He was engaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad from the beginning of its construction up to about the year 1874 or 1875. He worked on the tunnel a short distance west of Altoona, part of the time as foreman, and since its completion he was engaged for a number of years building bridges all along the line between Altoona and Harrisburg, part of the time as contractor.

In 1852, Mr. Watson married Eliza E. Hauver; have had no children. He and his wife have been and are now living in Huntingdon for a number of years. He has been engaged extensively in a variety of business since his retirement from the railroad.

Education.—The General Assembly, Feb. 19, 1790, passed "An Act for founding and endowing a public school in the town and county of Huntingdon." John Cadwallader was the leading spirit in the movement, and he, with John Canan, Benjamin Elliott, John Williams, George Fockler, Andrew Henderson, Alexander Dean, and some others, were named as trustees. It appears from the minutes of the board, that strenuous efforts were made from time to time for six or seven years to obtain by subscriptions a fund sufficient to erect a building and provide an endowment fund. The project was finally abandoned, as far as the erection of a building was concerned. Meantime the agitation of the subject resulted in the employment of Rev. John Johnston as a teacher. Although his official connection with the trustees soon ceased, he continued for many years to give classical instruction to young men of the town and to many who were sent here for the purpose. An advertisement prepared for the *Carlisle Gazette*, and probably inserted therein, reads as follows:

"The Trustees of the Public School, in the Town and County of Huntingdon, respectfully give information, that in pursuance of an act of assembly for founding and endowing the same, they have opened a Grammar School under the direction of the Reverend John Johnston, at the rate of five pounds ($13.33⅓) per annum for tuition, and do engage that pupils shall be suitably accommodated for fifteen pounds ($40) per annum, and strict attention paid to their morals.

"It is hoped that when the friends to an institution of this kind take into consideration the moderate charge and the healthy situation of the Town of Huntingdon, they will give every encouragement due to a Seminary established for the express purpose of educating youth at a small expense.

"By order of the Board of Trustees.

"JOHN CADWALLADER, *Sec.*

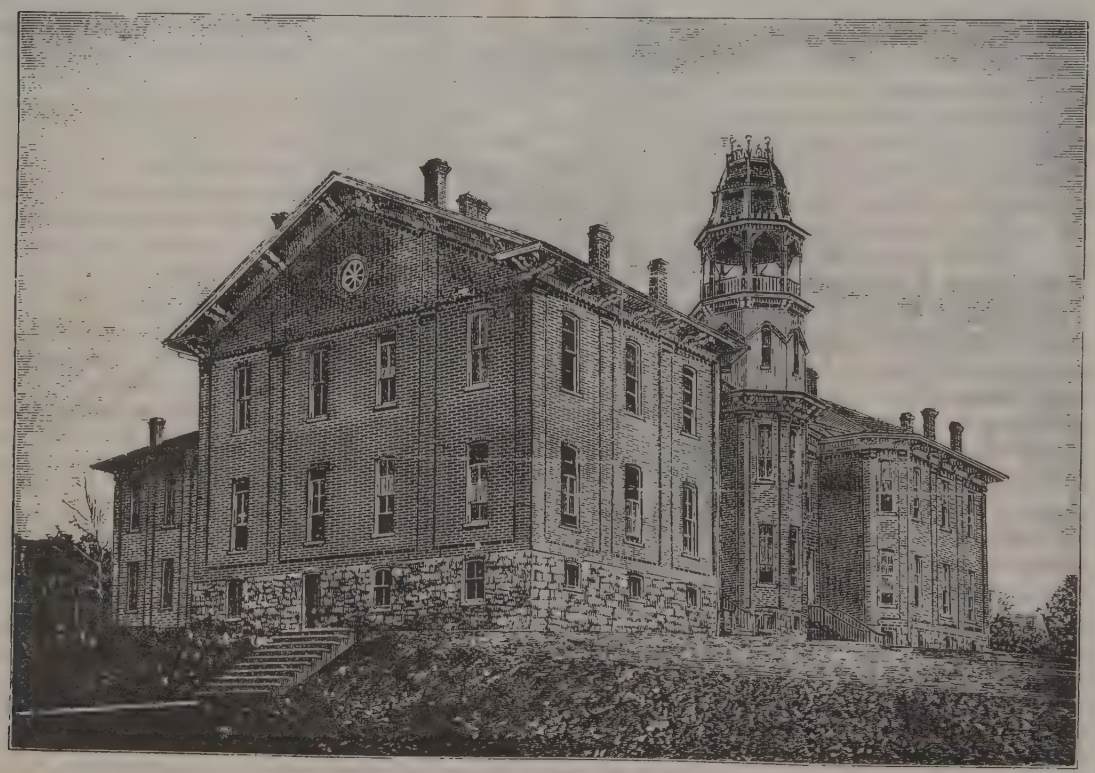
"HUNTINGDON, March 30, 1791."

On the 14th of November, 1795, William Smith, D.D., conveyed to the above-named trustees and their successors, as incorporated by law, the lot on the northwestern corner of Moore and Fifth Streets, extending two hundred and sixty-four feet along the former, and three hundred and thirty feet along the latter, and containing two acres, to hold the same, them and "their successors forever, in trust for the use of a Public Grammar and Free School in the town and county of Huntingdon." No further effort was made after 1797 to carry out the intention of this incorporation for many years. The young were compelled to seek education in private schools. Among the teachers of these the following are remembered: Arthur Chambers, Susannah Haines, Robert Hunter, *Master* Griffith, John McKennan, Isaac Dorland, *Master* Beatty, Christian Peightal, James Lytle, and Lemuel Cary, Jr.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.—In 1843 the board of school directors resolved to erect a suitable house for the accommodation of the public schools on the lot donated by the founder of the town, and in the month of June allotted the building of a house forty by fifty feet, to contain four rooms, to Messrs. Cunningham and Burchinell, for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars. The material was brick, and after the building was ready for occupancy the historic bell that had so long hung upon the court-house was placed in the cupola. Michael O'Byrne and J. A. Hall were two of the first teachers of schools in this building. A few years afterward, about 1856, the building was enlarged, and for some time accommodated eight schools. The old bell was broken in ringing on a frosty morning, Dec. 12, 1861. Its place was supplied by a new one, weighing about three hundred pounds, cast at the foundry of A. Meneely's Sons, Troy, N. Y.

The subject of removing this building and putting up one better adapted to the wants of the increasing school population was discussed by the citizens, and other sites proposed. The school board, desiring an expression of the popular will, called a public meeting at the court-house on Friday evening, Feb. 7, 1879, and after a full interchange of views on the part of those present, on a vote being taken, it was unanimously decided that a new school-house ought to be built. At the election held on the 18th of the same month, the electors declared by a vote of five hundred and eleven against eighty-one, that the debt of the school district should be increased for the purpose of erecting a new building. On Friday, April 4th, a contract for the building, to be constructed according to the plans prepared by William Williams and adopted by the board, was allotted to Messrs. Henry Snare, Isaac Lamp, John Barrick, Rudolph Schafer, and Samuel E. Henry, for the sum of fifteen thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars. The schools closed on Friday, April 9th, with appropriate exercises, and a few days later the contractors commenced work for the new structure. The work was completed, the furniture placed in the rooms, and the

schools reopened on the 17th day of November. The board of directors at the time the new building was contracted for consisted of John G. Boyer (president), William Africa (secretary), Henry B. Brumbaugh, R. Milton Speer, William Williams, and Thomas Westbrook. Professor J. Irvin White was the principal of the schools. The edifice is T-shaped, and has two stories besides a basement. It fronts toward Moore Street one hundred and thirty-four feet, and extends back fifty four feet and five inches, with a northern extension seventy-six feet and seven inches long and fifty-four feet wide. Fourteen schools can be comfortably accommodated in rooms provided with many conveniences of modern design, and all heated by steam.



PRINCIPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The wants of the school population of the upper part of the borough were met by the purchase of a lot on the northwestern corner of Moore and Fourteenth Streets in 1873, and the erection thereon of a two-story brick house for the accommodation of four schools. It was completed and occupied during the following winter.

A brick building had been previously erected west of Cherry Alley, south of Oneida Street, for the accommodation of the colored scholars, who received instruction here for several years. The property was sold two or three years ago, and the house converted into a dwelling. The colored children are now taught in the other schools.

For many years the sexes were separated. As there were six schools this arrangement admitted of only three grades, and after the first Monday of June, 1862, the board, that then consisted of Elias Bartol, David Black, Henry Glazier, J. Simpson Africa, Rev. Samuel H. Reid, and J. B. Luden, M.D., resolved that boys and girls should be placed together in the same schools, and thereby an increase in the number of grades made. The teachers, Jan. 31, 1863, were as follows:

I., S. Bryson Chaney; II., Mrs. A. T. K. Hutchinson; III., Robert Turbett; IV., Sarah H. Mayer; V., Ella A. Glazier; VI., Jennie M. Brown.

For the year ending the first Monday of June, 1862, the whole number of male scholars was two hundred and forty-three; female, two hundred and eighteen; number of months taught, nine; whole number of schools, eight.

In 1872, H. L. Atkinson was principal, and the following table shows what teachers were employed, and how many scholars were enrolled at that time:

	Scholars enrolled.
H. L. Atkinson, High School	25
G. W. Sanderson, Grammar School No. 1	47
William Bricker, " " No. 2	54
James Johnston, Intermediate No. 1	57
Miss Sarah E. Gregory, " " 2	64
Miss Belle P. Glazier, Primary " 1	76
Miss Mertie Shaver, " " 2	77
Miss Sarah E. Morrison, " " 3	80
Miss Callie Speedy, Colored School	30

Total number of scholars enrolled, five hundred and ten. The school board then consisted of Theo-

dore H. Cremer, president; David Dunn, secretary; S. Bryson Chaney, William Africa, Thomas S. Johnson, and Alexander Elliott.

In May, 1874, the number of scholars and the teachers in the several schools were as follows:

Fifth Street.—Grammar No. 1 and High School, Professor J. Irvin White and J. A. Black, 60 pupils; Grammar No. 2, Miss Belle P. Glazier, 50 pupils; Intermediate, Miss Mary Gregory, 68 pupils; Primary No. 1, Miss R. Mary Miller, 66 pupils; Primary No. 2, Miss Mary McCoy, 70 pupils; Primary No. 3, Miss Mertie Shaver, 89 pupils; Primary No. 4, Mrs. Callie Bryan, 91 pupils.

Fourteenth Street.—G. W. Sanderson, 52 pupils; W. W. Foust, 53 pupils; Miss Mary Grim, 96 pupils.

Cherry Alley.—Mr. Cresswell, 44 pupils.

Teachers for 1882–83.—In July, 1882, the following-named teachers were elected for the term beginning August 28th:

Principal, Professor George W. Hull; First Assistant, L. S. Shimmell; Second Assistant, Miss R. Mary Miller; Teachers: No. 10, Miss Mabel E. Howe; No. 9, Miss Rebecca Isenberg; No. 8, Miss Frances Grove; No. 7, Miss Mary C. McCoy; No. 6, Miss Sadie L. Whiteside; No. 5, Miss Maggie D. Miller; No. 4, Mrs. M. E. Isenberg; No. 3, Miss Maggie V. Strickler; No. 2, Miss Alice L. Summers; No. 1, Miss M. Jennie Dewalt.

Fourteenth Street.—No. 4, Milton Evans; No. 3, Miss Maggie Glasgow; No. 2, Mrs. R. A. Stephens; No. 1, Miss Annie Campbell.

THE HUNTINGDON ACADEMY was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved March 16, 1816. By an act passed March 29, 1824, William Steel, Patrick Gwin, William R. Smith, Samuel Steel, William Orbison, Robert Allison, William Ker, John McConnell, David Newingham, William Simpson, Martin Grafius, Henry Shippen, John A. Henderson, and Benjamin R. Stevens were constituted trustees until the first Monday of April, 1826, and until trustees should be elected according to law.

The Dean Hotel property, at the southeastern corner of Allegheny and Second Streets, was purchased by the trustees and used as an academy. In 1820, Joseph Mason was employed as principal. He was succeeded in 1825 by W. M. Watson, under whose direction the school became prosperous, and was so well patronized as to require an assistant teacher. L. B. McLain was selected for this position, and entered upon its duties Feb. 2, 1827. The latter in April, 1828, opened on Washington Street a school called the Union Seminary. Other principals of the academy were Dr. William Yeager, Samuel Calvin, —— Orr, Thomas C. Massey, Rev. George W. Williard, William McGalliard, and Rev. John Hewit.

The brick building at the corner of Fourth and Moore Streets was erected in 1844, and the school removed there. In 1874 a more commodious structure was placed at the northeast corner of Fourth and Church Streets, the erection of which was secured mainly through the efforts of Professor James A. Stephens, who was the principal at that time. His health failing he resigned, and died in April, 1876. Professor W. W. Campbell was his successor.

After the erection of the new public school-house, and the permanent establishment of a High School there, the academical school was closed, and the buildings were converted into dwellings.

The Weather.—1811, August 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, the mercury stood at 94° in the shade.

1826, October 28th, a storm at Alexandria prostrated the new Presbyterian Church and a new brick house, nearly completed, owned by Conrad Bucher.

1828, June 29th, the borough and vicinity was visited by a very violent thunderstorm. The *Gazette* says, "The rain fell in torrents, while the vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder were most awful."

SNOWS.—1812, Monday, May 4th, snow fell to the depth of ten inches.

1821, April 18th, ground covered with snow, and the cold as intense as in the preceding month of December.

1825, October 11th, the ground was covered with snow.

1828, April 13th, snow commenced to fall, and the next day at noon on Tussey's Mountain its depth was seventeen inches.

HAIL-STORMS.—1825, May 18th, Shaver's Creek and Standing Stone Valleys were visited by a destructive storm. The rye crop suffered most severely.

WEATHER.—Extracted from Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school record,—Sundays.

1828. September 7th, pleasant (afternoon).
October 5th, cloudy and threatening rain.
October 12th, pleasant.
October 26th, pleasant.
November 2d, rainy day.
November 16th, wet, unpleasant.
November 23d, pleasant.
November 30th, rainy.
December 14th, pleasant.
December 21st, pleasant.
December 28th, pleasant.
1829. January 11th, very cold.
January 18th, a deep snow; roads not broken.
January 25th, pleasant.
February 1st, pleasant.
February 8th, rainy.
February 15th, pleasant.
February 22d, inclement.
March 1st, pleasant.
March 8th, pleasant.
March 15th, pleasant.
April 12th, pleasant.
April 19th, rainy.
April 26th, dry but cold.
May 3d, pleasant.
May 17th, pleasant.

May 31st, very warm.
June 14th (morning), very warm.
June 28th (morning), cool and cloudy.
July 5th (morning), cloudy, "like for rain."
July 12th (morning), fair and warm.
July 19th, warm and sultry.
July 26th, foggy, appearance of clear and warm.
August 2d, clear.
September 6th, cloudy.
September 13th, cloudy and cool.
September 20th (afternoon), cloudy and some rain.
September 27th (afternoon), clear.
October 4th, shower of rain, and windy.
October 18th, clear and warm.
October 25th (afternoon), warm.
November 1st, rainy.
November 8th, cold and windy.
November 15th, clear and pleasant.
November 22d, clear and pleasant.
November 29th, clear and pleasant.
December 6th, not noted.
December 13th, cold and clear.
December 20th, clear and pleasant.
1830. January 3d, cloudy.
January 24th, cold.
January 31st, very cold.
February 7th, snowy.
March 7th, rainy.
March 21st, clear and pleasant.
March 28th, pleasant.
April 4th, clear and warm.
April 11th, clear and warm.
April 18th, clear and warm.

Union Medical Society of Pennsylvania.—An association bearing this title was formed by representatives of the medical profession residing in the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre, who met at the house of Alexander Ennis, then in Barree township, on the 1st and 2d days of November, 1825. Its object, as stated in the constitution adopted, was "the promotion and dissemination of medical and philosophical information, of friendly feelings among medical men, assisting and sustaining each other in their efforts to promote the honor and dignity of the medical profession, and the suppression of quackery." The officers chosen to serve during the following year were: President, John Henderson; Vice-Presidents, Daniel Dobbins and Joseph B. Ard; Corresponding Secretary, Constantius Curtin; Recording Secretary, James Coffey; Treasurer, Jonathan H. Dorsey; Standing Committee, Huntingdon, Alexander Johnston, Mordecai Massey; Mifflin, Joseph Henderson, David Crawford; Centre and Clearfield, Constantius Curtin, —— Wilson.

The meeting in November, 1826, was held in Lewistown, and at the election of the society held at Huntingdon on the first Tuesday of November, 1827, the following officers were chosen, to wit: President, Ezra Doty; Vice-Presidents, Const. Curtin, Mordecai Massey; Corresponding Secretary, Alexander McLeod; Recording Secretary, John Harris; Treasurer, A. S. Linn.

Fires.—1796, August 9th, a building in the rear of George Householder's residence.

1813, December, dwelling-house of Rev. Matthew Stevens, of Shaver's Creek, destroyed with all its contents.

1815, January 10th, dwelling-house of Robert Wason, in the vicinity of the borough.

1819, March 3d, the house of William Gifford, of Tell township, was destroyed, and one of his daughters and a young lady visitor perished in the flames.

1820, August 23d, a new barn and contents belonging to Joseph Jackson, Barree township, destroyed. The fire was supposed to be of incendiary origin.

December 6th, the house of Francis Maize, of West township, was consumed.

December 9th, the dwelling-house of Jacob Miller, at the old "Fee stand," below the mouth of the Raystown Branch, and contents were destroyed.

1824, January 16th, the fulling-mill and contents, belonging to Henry Swoope, and situated at the forks of the Juniata, were destroyed.

1825, February 10th, an outbuilding of William Woods was burned.

1827, April 25th, the house of Caleb Armitage, near Mill Creek, was destroyed.

1828, December 24th, the dwelling-house of Philip Garner, of Woodcock Valley, was burned.

Huntingdon Markets.—1826, April 29th. Wheat 50 c., rye 37½ c., corn 37½ c., oats 25 c., clover-seed $4.00. Hams 8 c. per lb., butter 8 c. Fresh shad 50 cents each.

May. Nails, retail, 7*d.* and larger 9 c. per pound, 6*d.* 10 c., 4*d.* 12½ c.

November. Wheat 62½ c., rye 40 c., corn 40 c., oats 25 c., potatoes 25 c. Beef 2 @ 2½ c. per lb., and pork 3 c.

1828, November. *Philadelphia*, flour $9.00. *Baltimore*, $9.25. White wheat $ 2.00, red wheat $1.90, corn 60 to 65 c., whiskey 26 c. per gall.

Mail Accommodations.—In 1809 the western end of the stage-route was at Alexandria, and during the winter of 1809–10 that conveyance left the public-house of John Walker every Saturday morning at four o'clock, and arrived at Waynesburg (now McVeytown) that evening *en route* for Harrisburg.

A new stage-line commenced running on the 29th of January, 1819. The schedule provided that a coach should start from Buehler's Hotel in Harrisburg at noon on Tuesday, and reach Clark's Ferry that night; Lewistown, Wednesday night; Huntingdon, Thursday night; Blair's Gap, Friday night; Armagh, Saturday night; New Salem, Sunday night; and arrive in Pittsburgh at noon on Monday. It was to leave the latter place on Tuesday at noon for the return trip, and arrive in Harrisburg on the following Monday at noon.

In February, 1821, the mails closed at the Huntingdon post-office as follows: Eastern, on Friday at ten o'clock A.M.; Western, on Thursday at ten o'clock A.M.; Bedford and Cumberland, on Friday at six o'clock P.M.; and the Chambersburg, or Southern, on Saturday at six o'clock P.M.

In January, 1824, John Blair & Co. and Robert Clark announced that the proprietors had determined upon running their stages three times per week. The fare between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh was ten dollars for each passenger.

In the summer of 1826 the Eastern mail arrived at Huntingdon by stage on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and departed eastward on Thursday, Saturday, and Monday. The Chambersburg mail arrived every Wednesday and departed on Saturday, and that from Bedford was received on Tuesday evening and returned on Sunday morning. On the route to Ennisville a mail was dispatched on Thursday and one received on Friday.

Travel had so increased as to warrant, in the early part of the year 1828, the running of stages daily between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, yet the mail contract provided for its being carried only three times per week.

The editor of the *Gazette*, in the issue of that paper of Feb. 11, 1828, thus wrote about the increased mail accommodations: "The enterprising proprietors of the Juniata Stage Line have made an arrangement with the Postmaster-General to carry a mail DAILY on this route from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, which is now in operation. Thirty-two years ago no mail, public or private, entered the confines of this county. A newspaper about that time was established in Huntingdon, the editor of which depended entirely on the accommodating disposition of a few *hardy* mercantile gentlemen, who, after a *three months'* preparation, making their wills, etc., *ventured* to the city of Philadelphia for goods, and on their return brought as many of the city newspapers as kept him in 'blast' until they were ready to return for a supply of goods, etc.

"The first mail was carried once in two weeks, taking four days between this place and Harrisburg. It was then carried once a week, then thrice, and now daily. The day is not distant when the mail from Philadelphia will be delivered at this place on the second evening, and carried through to Pittsburgh in three days and a half."

In an official "List of Post-Offices in the United States," issued Aug. 15, 1805, the following were the only post-offices in the territory then belonging to Huntingdon County, viz.:

Alexandria, distance from Washington, 218 miles.
Hollidaysburg, distance from Washington, 238 miles.
Huntingdon, distance from Washington, 210 miles.
Shirleysburg, distance from Washington, (?) 135 miles.

The following advertisement from the *Guardian of Liberty* is interesting, on account of the names of the old residents that appear thereon, as well as to show the extensive territory within the delivery of the Huntingdon post-office more than fourscore years ago:

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office, Huntingdon March 31, 1800.

C

DUNCAN Cameron, Shirley township.
Philip Christian, Frankstown.

E

Philip Evers, Shavers Creek.
Peggy Eakin, at James Wilson's Little Juniata.

F

Peter Flack, Sinking Valley.

G

Thomas Green, Ashman's furnace.
Charles Green, near warm springs.
Robert Galbraith, Esq. Shirley township 2.

H

Isaac Heestand, Huntingdon County.
Samuel Hobbs, near James Glen's Barree township.

I

James Irwin, School-master Stone Valley.
Jacob Isett, Sinking Valley.

L

John Lynch, care of John Blair, Esq.

M

Alexander Mahood, Frankstown.
Alexander McElwain, Tuscarora Valley.
William McKelept, Frankstown.
Samuel Marshall, Spruce Creek.
Messrs. Marshall and Walker, Spruce creek.
John Marsh, Huntingdon county.
Alexander McCormick, Shaver's creek.
James McElhineg, care of Alexander McConnell, Esq.
Priscilla Nivill near Huntingdon.

O

Edward O'Brien, Barree Forge.
John Oaks, Huntingdon county.

P

Thomas Provines, Frankstown.
Robert Provines, do
John Platt, care of William Kerr, Huntingdon.
Mrs. Philips, Huntingdon county.

R

Jeremiah Rickets, care of Patrick Guin.
David Riddel, Spruce creek.

S

William Smith, Frankstown.
Capt. James Servise, Trough Creek.
Angus Sinclair, Sinking Valley.
Jacob Smith, Williamsburgh.

W

Joseph Wrench, Frankstown.
James Wilson, Barree township.
William Wacap, Huntingdon county.
John Williams, Esq. Huntingdon county.

CHARLES CADWALLADER, D. P. M.

J. R. PARRINGTON, PRINTER.

Post-Offices Established.—*Shaver's Creek*, at Petersburg, in the spring of 1825, with Valentine Wingart as postmaster.

Water Street, in the spring of 1825, with Lewis Mytinger as postmaster.

Yellow Springs, January, 1812, with David Moore as postmaster; discontinued, and re-established in January, 1814, with Maxwell Kinkead as postmaster.

Williamsburg, in 1813, with William Harris as postmaster.

Shade Gap, in 1819, with John Blair as postmaster.

Coleraine, changed from Marshall's Mill to, January, 1821.

Springfield Furnace, in January, 1826, with Samuel Royer as postmaster.

Union Furnace, July, 1828, with Michael Wallace as postmaster.

Manor Hill, September, 1828, with James Lyon as postmaster.

Woodcock Valley, September, 1828, with Andrew Fraker as postmaster.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at Huntingdon was established about the close of the year 1797. Below are given the names of the several postmasters with the dates of their appointments:

John Cadwallader, appointed Jan. 1, 1798, under Adams, President, and Joseph Habersham, Postmaster-General. Served six years, one month, and three days.

Samuel Steel, appointed Feb. 4, 1804, under Jefferson, President, and Gideon Granger, Postmaster-General. Served twenty-one years, seven months, and four days.

Isaac Dorland, appointed Sept. 8, 1825, under John Quincy Adams, President, and John McLean, Postmaster-General. Served sixteen years and two days.

David Snare, appointed Sept. 10, 1841, under Tyler, President, and Francis Granger, Postmaster-General. Served three years, six months, and twenty-five days.

Francis B. Wallace, appointed April 5, 1845, under Polk, President, and Cave Johnson, Postmaster-General. Served four years, one month, and six days.

Peter C. Swoope, appointed May 11, 1849, under Taylor, President, and Jacob Collamer, Postmaster-General. Served four years and five days.

William Lewis, appointed May 16, 1853, under Pierce, President, and James Campbell, Postmaster-General. Served four years and nineteen days.

William Colon, appointed June 5, 1857, under Buchanan, President, and Brown, Postmaster-General. Served three years, nine months, and twenty-two days.

George A. Steel, appointed March 27, 1861, under Lincoln, President, and Blair, Postmaster-General. Served four years, one month, and fifteen days.

John Read, appointed May 12, 1865, under Johnson, President, and Dennison, Postmaster-General. Served one year, six months, and five days.

George Ashman Miller, appointed Nov. 17, 1866, under Johnson, President, and Alexander W. Randall, Postmaster-General. Served two years, four months, and twenty-nine days.

Brice X. Blair, appointed April 16, 1869, under Grant, President, and John A. J. Cresswell, Postmaster-General. Served four years, eleven months, and eleven days.

J. Hall Musser, appointed March 27, 1874, under Grant, President, and Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General. Served about six years and nine months. Resigned December, 1881.

Alfred Tyhurst, appointed December, 1881, and died Nov. 24, 1882. The vacancy was filled early in December by the appointment of his widow, Mrs. Maggie Tyhurst, who is now (March, 1883) the postmistress.

John Cadwallader's bond was five hundred dollars. In 1865 this became a Presidential office, and the amount of the bond required now is ten thousand dollars. The appointees would not assume the duties of office for some days after the dates given above.

Manufactories.—Beside those before described, the manufacturing industries of Huntingdon are represented by the following:

Iron and brass foundry, Easton Blake, corner of First and Penn.

Furniture manufactory, Philip Brown, 613, 617 Mifflin Street.

Bakeries and candy manufactories, Beck & Fleming, 111 Fourth Street; Silas Neal, 412 Penn Street; —— Grimison, 421 Allegheny Street.

Marble-works, William Williams, corner Fourth and Mifflin; and Green & Beaver, 513 Mifflin Street.

Cigar manufactory, W. C. Wian, 415 Penn Street.

Wagon-makers, Daniel Mingle, Washington Street; Lefferd & Baum, Eighth Street.

Brick-makers, A. McCoy, John Barrick, Jacob Barrick, Watson & Hefright, Jesse Summers & Co.

Tin, hollow-ware, etc., Thomas Carmon, 508 Penn Street; W. S. Bair, Washington above Seventh Street.

Architectural castings, iron fences, etc., James Simpson, corner Ninth and Mifflin Streets.

Stoneware manufacturer, A. L. Hissong, Standing Stone Avenue.

Cabinet-makers and upholsterers, John Carothers, Fifth above Mifflin Street; W. H. Prideaux, Fifth above Mifflin Street.

Professional Men, Tradesmen, and Mechanics in the Olden Time.—BLACKSMITHS.—1793, John Simpson; 1796, John Yocum, Stephen and Valentine Eichelberger, George Householder; 1799, John Parks; 1812, Casper Snare; 1814, David Snare; 1827, Matthias Coplin.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.—1798, Martin Zeigler; 1811, Jacob Zimmerman; 1813, Jacob Anthony; 1820, James Hemphill, Abraham Levy, Andrew White.

BREWERS.—Henry Wildebrand, George Fockler.

BRICK-MAKER.—1791–1820, Michael Africa.

BRUSH-MAKER.—Abraham Smith.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—1796, John Myers, John George; 1799, John Crawford, John Hildebrand, John McCabe, John Colstock.

CABINET-MAKERS.—1803, William Haines; 1819, Thomas McMillan, —— Kemp; 1825, Samuel Sharer; 1826, James McCabe; 1828, Alexander McKennan.

COOPER.—1796, George Black.

CHAIR-MAKERS.—1800, Richard Trovillo; 1813, Joseph Robinson, Abraham Howe.

COPPERSMITHS AND TINNERS.—1803, Martin Graffius; 1810, David Lindsey; 1819, George Fockler, Joseph Z. Mower; 1820, Daniel Africa.

DENTISTS.—1820, W. R. Eagleton; 1828, William A. Ward.

DRUGGISTS.—1825, Dr. James Coffey; 1825, Coffey and Royer.

DISTILLERS.—Christian Sauer, Philip Shultz.

HATTERS.—1797, Peter Swoope; 1800, David Snyder; 1810, George Anshutz, Jr.; 1811, William English; 1812, James Davis; 1813, Alexander Ramsey; 1820, Peter Swoope, Jr.; 1825, James Davis, Jr.

HOTEL-KEEPERS.—1787, Ludwick Sells; 1797, Alexander Dean; 1802, John McConnell; 1812, Patrick Gwin; 1807, John Beatty; 1813, Wray Maize; 1817, John Whittaker.

LOCKSMITH.—Daniel Duden.

MILLINERS.—1811, Mrs. Smart; 1828, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman.

NAIL-MAKERS.—1798, Christopher Steel, James Saxton.

PHYSICIANS.—1793, James Nesbit; 1798, George Wilson; 1800, John Henderson; 1809, John Boggs, —— Bergman; 1811, Thomas Burrell; 1819, James Coffey; 1821, Henry Heinan, Jacob Hoffman; 1824, James Trimble; 1828, William Swoope, Benjamin Berry.

PLOW-MAKERS.—1827, Samuel Davis; 1828, John Fowler.

POTTERS.——— Ridenour, John Glazier.

ROPE-MAKERS.—1800, Jacob Lichtenthaler; 1821, Charles Osterloh & Co.

REED-MAKERS.—1811, Benjamin Orr; 1826, John McCracken.

SADDLERS.—1800, Archibald Thompson; 1803, Samuel Hemphill; 1811, W. Maize; 1819, Joseph Maize; 1827, James Hemphill, Jr.

SILVERSMITHS AND CLOCK- AND WATCH-MAKERS.—1797, Stephen Drury; 1819, Miller Anderson, David Newingham; 1821, James G. Dillon; 1825, George Hyle.

STRAW-HAT MAKER.—1821, Mrs. Harker.

STORE-KEEPERS.—1796, Peter Swoope, William Ker, David and James McMurtrie; 1799, Henry Miller; 1811, McConnell & Son; 1812, Samuel Steel, Whittaker and Vantries, Vantries & Renner; 1819, Garber & Dorris, Thomas Read, Charles Raymond, David Newingham; 1821, Swoope & Son; 1824, Peter Swoope, McMurtrie & Miller, John Whittaker, William Steel, John McNamara, David Newingham; 1825, James Gwin; 1826, Jacob & Benjamin Miller; 1827, D. Newingham & Son.

SPINNING-WHEEL MAKER.—1820, Thomas Austin.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.—1802, Jonas Rudisill; 1803, James Elliott, John Miller; 1812, Henry Miller; 1827, Samuel Walker; 1828, John Miller & Sons.

TAILORS.—1796, Philip Smith; 1798, Alexander King; 1800, William Hannegan; 1810, Hugh Johnston; 1811, Thomas King; 1813, King, Thompson & Nash; 1819, John Nash, Samuel Cornelius; 1820, John Hemphill; 1824, John C. Hemphill, John McGuire, King & Nash; 1825, Stephen Itinger.

WEAVERS.—1820, William Woods, James Ferguson.

Marriages.—In Chapter XV., commencing on page 56, is given an interesting and valuable list of marriages by Rev. John Johnston. Since it was in type the records of other marriages were obtained and are here appended:

1807. March 3, by Hugh Morrison, Esq., Moses Fayres and Mrs. Lee.
1811. Feb. 26, by Robert Young, Esq., Peter Baker and Miss Sally Latherow, both of Shirley township.
1812. Jan. 14, Capt. Couch, of Standing Stone Creek, and Miss Moore, a daughter of Maj. Robert Moore, of Shaver's Creek Manor.
March 17, by Rev. Haas, Frederick Lindsey and Catharine Startsman.
April 7, by Rev. Haas, Jacob Heiffner and Miss Susannah Nelson.
" 7, by the same, Frederick Heiffner and Miss Margaret Becht.
Sept. 10, William Brown and Susannah White.
1813. Jan. 13, by Rev. Stevens, Simeon Smalley and Miss Ann Morrison.
June, Abraham Ely and Eve Fauckler.
Sept. 23, by Rev. David Bard, Robert Coffee and Miss Sarah Copely, of Warrior's Mark township.
Nov. 18, Angus Sinclair and Mrs. Elizabeth McCartney, of Spruce Creek.
Dec. 2, John Sharra and Dolly Shaver, both of Shirley township.
1814. January, Robert Province and Miss —— Ramsey.
Feb. 7, by Rev. Gallitzin, James Meloy, of Cambria County, and Miss Margaret McMullin, of Sinking Valley.
April 19, by Rev. Boyd, Dr. Alexander Johnston and Miss Elizabeth Lowry.
" 28, by Rev. Sample, Christian Denlinger and Miss Rachel Lefever.
May 3, by Rev. Thomas Smith, Alexander Campbell and Miss Elizabeth Irwin.
Sept. 8, John Lyon and Miss Nancy Patton.
Dec. 8, by Rev. Riley, James Wilson and Miss Polly, daughter of John Oaks.
1819. Jan. 12, by Rev. Smith, John Carmon and Miss Martha Hemphill.
" 14, Samuel S. Swoope and Miss Susannah Maria Ingram, of Hagerstown.
Christian Denlinger and Miss Jane, daughter of William Holliday.
March 11, Martin Denlinger and Rosanna Lowry.
" 11, Mark Graham and Miss Crawford, both of Sinking Valley.
Dec. 7, by Rev. Thomas Smith, Dr. James Coffey and Miss Margaret, daughter of Alexander McConnell.
" 7, by Rev. Stevens, Jacob Africa and Miss Elizabeth Zimmerman.
" 9, by Rev. Thomas Smith, David Porter and Miss Jane Coulter.

Dec. 23, by Rev. Thomas Smith, Robert McGill and Miss Jane Carmon.

1820. Jan. 27, John C. Bucher, of Harrisburg, and Miss —— Isett, a daughter of Jacob Isett, of Sinking Valley.

Feb. 24, James T. Scott and Miss —— Hill, a daughter of Arthur Hill, of Sinking Valley.

" 24, by Rev. Thomas Smith, James McGill and Margaret McGaughin.

June 13, by Rev. Thomas Smith, John McGill and Miss Mary Gaughin.

" 15, by Rev. Gideon Laning, George Givin and Elizabeth Thompson.

Aug. 10, Robert Massey and Miss —— Jackson, a daughter of Joseph Jackson.

Sept. 28, David R. Porter and Miss Josephine McDermott, of Spruce Creek.

Oct. 19, by Rev. Thomas Smith, Leonard Shryock, of Indiana, and Miss Mary McKennan, of Huntingdon.

Dec. 5, by Rev. Charles Snowden, John Ashman and Miss Eleanor Cromwell, daughter of the late Thomas Cromwell, of Shirley township.

" 12, by John Blair, Esq., Elliott Ramsey and Miss Elizabeth Sellers.

" 21, by John Blair, Esq., Jacob Covenour and Miss Ann Cornelius.

1821. Jan. 4, by Rev. Thomas Smith, Sample Flemming and Miss Eve Holman, of Shaver's Creek.

" 4, by John Blair, Esq., Michael Bollinger and Miss Levina Stine, both of Tell township.

" 30, Jacob Neff, Jr. (of John), and Miss —— Wel——, of Sinking Valley.

Feb. 8, Dr. Thomas Johnston, of Birmingham, and Miss —— Hill, daughter of Arthur Hill, of Sinking Valley.

" 22, by Rev. Thomas Smith, George Smith and Miss Polly Miller, both of Standing Stone Valley.

March 13, John Porter and Miss —— Bucher, daughter of Conrad Bucher, of Alexandria.

April, by Rev. Charles G. Snowden, Samuel Keller and Miss Prudence Jackson.

" 17, John Mytinger and Miss —— Rung, of Petersburg.

May 10, by John Miller, Esq., Thomas Ker and Mary Hains.

June 7, by Samuel Kyle, Esq., John Crisman and Miss Susannah Byers, all of Tyrone township.

November, by Rev. Thompson, Rev. Matthew Stevens, of Shaver's Creek, and Mrs. Mary Mullen, of Huntingdon.

Dec. 15, by Rev. Thomas Smith, William Mears and Miss Mary Ann Black, of Standing Stone Valley.

1824. Jan. 6, by Rev. James Thompson, Dr. Jonathan H. Dorsey, of Lewistown, and Miss Mary H., daughter of Robert Allison.

March 2, by Rev. James Thompson, Charles Porter and Miss Ann, daughter of Conrad Bucher, of Alexandria.

" 11, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., James Swires and Miss Elizabeth Myers.

" 16, by Rev. James Galbraith, Maj. John Stewart and Miss M. S. Boyle.

April 1, Isaac Neff and Miss Susan Neff.

" 8, by Rev. James S. Woods, John Brown, of Kishacoquillas Valley, and Miss Jane Porter, of Henderson township.

" 8, by Isaac Vandevender, Esq., Benjamin Grove and Miss Elizabeth Hoover.

" 27, by Rev. Joshua Williams, Joseph McCune and Mrs. Mary Davidson, of Cumberland County.

May 13, by James Saxton, Esq., William Weston and Miss Judith, daughter of John Barr, of Porter township.

June 2, by Rev. John Tannehill, James McGirk, of Philipsburg, and Miss Eleanor Ashman.

" 15, by Rev. Joshua Williams, William Ker, Jr., and Miss Eliza, daughter of David Sterrit, of Cumberland County.

July 13, by Rev. Thompson, Barton McMullin and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Gwin.

Dec. 16, by Rev. John Tannehill, George Hudson and Rebecca, daughter of Henry Hubbell, of Springfield township.

" 21, by Rev. James Galbraith, James McKennan and Miss Margery McIlvaine.

" 21, by Rev. Rhoads, Samuel Shearer and Miss Elizabeth McCabe.

1825. January, Jeremiah Cunningham and Miss —— Hutchison, daughter of Archibald Hutchison, of Warrior's Mark.

" 6, by Rev. A. McGinley, James Walker and Miss Jane, daughter of James Jameson, of Burnt Cabins.

" 13, by Rev. John Tannehill, William Dubbs and Miss Jane Camp, of Springfield township.

" 18, by Rev. Thomas Smith, John Osborn and Miss Mary Barr.

Feb. 8, by Rev. James Thompson, Jacob Fockler and Miss Catharine V. Whittaker.

" 17, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., George Gensimer and Miss Elizabeth Canoe.

" 23, by David Newingham, Esq., Adam Doyle and Miss Lydia Ridenour.

March 10, by James Saxton, Esq., Philip Myers and Miss Harriet Hildebrand.

" 31, by Rev. James Stephens, Robert Irvine and Miss Catharine Speelman.

May 6, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., Jacob Vantries and Miss Jane Robinson.

June 28, by Rev. Hill, John Stewart and Miss Matilda Green, of Barree township.

July 19, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., John S. Isett, of Sinking Valley, and Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Edward Bell, of Antes township.

Aug. 4, by Rev. Stevens, Alexander W. Berryhill and Miss Isabella Provines.

Oct. 20, Martin Narowski and Miss Mary Clunt.

" 20, by Rev. Davis, James Henderson, of Huntingdon, and Miss Susan Smith, of Indiana County.

" 27, by George Davis, Esq., Samuel Steel and Miss Ellen, daughter of William Porter, of Henderson township.

Nov. 17, by Rev. Galbraith, William McFarland and Miss Lena Forbes.

Dec. 1, by Rev. John Peebles, Samuel Reed and Miss —— Barr, of Standing Stone Valley.

" Peter Hewit and Miss —— Moore.

" John McMullin and Miss Elizabeth Dysart, of Sinking Valley.

1826. Jan. 3, by Elijah Corbin, Esq., Christian Decker and Miss Susan Hess.

" 12, by George Davis, Esq, Andrew Addleman and Miss Margaret Henry.

Feb. 7, by Rev. John Peebles, John Isenberger and Mrs. Coulter.

" 14, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., Conrad Reamy and Miss Sarah Noble.

" 14, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., Charles Litzinger and Miss Nancy Law.

April 6, by Rev. Jesse Ash, John Walker and Miss Elizabeth Cornelius.

" 11, by Rev. Jesse Ash, Samuel Crawford and Miss Elizabeth Green.

" 19, by Rev. Robert Minshall, John W. Shugert and Miss Catharine McCabe.

" 19, by Rev. De Witt, George Ashman and Miss Jane Scott, of McConnellsburg.

" 20, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., Jacob Burket and Miss Nancy Wilson.

May 7, Christian Rothrock and Miss Elizabeth Ellis, of Cambria County.

" 9, by Rev. Galbraith, John Spellman and Miss Ann Jane Allen.

" 16, by Rev. James Thompson, Samuel Caldwell and Miss Mary, daughter of Israel Cryder, both of Porter township.

" 16, James Ennis and Miss —— Porter.

" 30, by Rev. James Thompson, William Speedy and Miss Rebecca Hemphill.

June 1, by Israel Graffius, Esq., Nathaniel Williams and Miss Mary Shriner.

" 15, by Rev Jesse Ash, James Simpson and Miss Anna Goodman.

" 15, by Rev. James Thompson, James S. McNutt and Miss Elizabeth Laird.

July 20, by Rev. John Peebles, James Murphy and Miss Lydia, daughter of Alexander Donaldson.

" 27, by Rev. Stephens, Wray Maize and Miss Catharine Vancke.

Aug. 1, Samuel H. Bell and Miss Margaret Morrison.
" 16, by David Newingham, Esq., Adam Stever and Miss Elizabeth Park, of Trough Creek settlement.
" 17, by Rev. John Peebles, J. J. Wallis and Miss Jane, daughter of Samuel Hemphill.
" 22, by Rev. R. Minshall, Samuel R. Stevens and Miss Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Pennell, of Huntingdon.
" 29, by Thomas Johnson, Esq., Abraham Tippery and Miss Catharine Harbst.
Sept. 7, by Rev. Loughrane, William Hamilton and Miss Jane Arters.
" 12, by Thomas Johnson, Esq., Robert Caldwell, of Hart's Log Valley, and Miss Elizabeth McElevy, of Warrior's Mark township.
" 21, by J. Vantries, Esq., George Dickson and Miss Sarah Gardner.
" 21, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., James Mulhollan and Miss Mary McClellan.
Nov. 7, by Jacob Vantries, Esq., Richard Sneath and Miss Catharine Hamaker.
" 7, by Jacob Vantries, Esq., Joshua Lewis and Miss Eleanor Roush.
" 9, by Rev. John Peebles, Adam Everell and Miss Mary Ann Wilt.
" 30, by Rev. John Peebles, Joseph Galbraith and Miss Mary, daughter of Caleb Armitage.
" 30, by Rev. Jesse Ash, John C. Coder and Miss Phœbe Coy, of Standing Stone Valley.
Dec. 5, by Rev. Davis, Alexander McConnell and Miss Margery Crow, of Indiana County.
" 7, by Rev. James Stevens, William Wolf and Catharine Mobly.
" 12, by Rev. James Stevens, Abner Lane and Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Wray Maize.
" 12, by Rev. Jesse Ash, Henry Shade and Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph Dorland.
" 27, by Jacob Vantries, Esq., Samuel Funk and Miss Julian Wilson.
" 28, by Rev. John Peebles, Benjamin Miller and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Allison.
" 31, by Rev. Hughes, Daniel McConnell and Miss Angel Cook.
1827. Jan. 3, by Rev. Hughes, John Vorte and Miss L. Wever.
" 4, by Rev. Hughes, James McMullen and Miss Sarah Conrad.
" 4, by Jacob Vantries, Esq., Levi Rumberger and Miss Nancy Parks.
" 11, by Jacob Vantries, Esq., John Eyer and Miss Susanna Myers.
Feb. 1, by Rev. John Peebles, James Given and Miss Mary McMurtrie.
" 1, by Rev. John Peebles, George Fockler and Miss Mary Haller.
" 1, by Rev. James Stevens, William Larkins and Miss Mary Plowman.
" 22, by Charles Carpenter, Esq., James McCabe and Miss Harriet Goldman.
" 26, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., Robert Stewart and Nancy Haggerty.
March 1, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., John Evans and Miss Ruth Kinney.
" 8, by Rev. John Peebles, Henry White and Miss Hetty Ramsey.
" 15, by Israel Graffius, Esq., John Row and and Miss Mary Morrow, of Porter township.
" 29, by Henry Beaver, Esq., Thomas Ramage and Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey.
April 19, by Rev. John Peebles, Robert Patterson and Miss Maria, daughter of David Snyder.
May 1, by Rev. James Thompson, John S. Wilson and Miss Maria Bower.
" 10, John Smith and Miss Catharine, daughter of John Swoope.
June 19, John Ker and Miss —— Williams, daughter of Rev. Williams, of Cumberland County.
Aug. 16, by Rev. John Peebles, Dr. David Wishart and Miss Jane Moore, of Woodcock Valley.
Oct. 2, Thomas Mettland and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Hill, of Sinking Valley.
" 9, by Rev. Charles, Jeremiah Betts and Miss Hannah, daughter of Joshua Ennis, of Standing Stone Valley.
" 25, Henry Neff and Miss Mary, daughter of Michael Wallace.
Nov. 15, by Rev. John Peebles, John Graffius and Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John Whittaker.
" 20, by Rev. John Peebles, Lewis Fogle and Miss Fanny, daughter of Samuel Hemphill.
" 22, by Rev. John Peebles, Robert Stitt and Miss Susannah, daughter of John Miller.
" 28, by David Newingham, Esq., Levi Westbrook and Miss Rebecca Parkinson.
" 29, by Rev. John Peebles, Archibald Stitt and Miss Catharine, daughter of William Simpson.
Dec. 27, by Rev. Davis, John Marshall, of Greencastle, and Miss Jane Henderson.
1828. Jan. 10, by Rev. John Peebles, John Colstock and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Whittaker.
" 10, by Rev. J. George Schmick, Christian E. Crane and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Sinking Valley.
" 17, by Rev. John Peebles, John Simpson and Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsey.
" 17, by Rev. James S. Woods, James Hemphill and Miss Juliana Morann.
Feb. 12, by Rev. Hill, James Oliver, of Shirleysburg, and Miss —— Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham, of Standing Stone Valley.
March 13, by Rev. John Peebles, David Snare and Miss Catharine Colstock.
March 27, by Rev. J. D. Aurandt, John Neff and Miss Susannah Huyett, of Hart's Log Valley.
April 1, by Rev. Childs, Thomas S. Blodget and Miss Anna Maria Marshall.
" 1, Abner Lloyd and Miss Catharine, daughter of John Grove, of Woodcock Valley.
" 8, by Rev. John Peebles, Robert Carmon and Miss Catharine, daughter of Robert Wray.
May 4, by Rev. Riley, David Litzinger and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Dopp.
June 2, by Rev. Isaac Collins, Henry Heckendorn and Miss Harriet Chandler.
" by Israel Graffius, Esq., John Butler and Miss Rachel Moyers.
July 31, by Rev. Galbraith, Elias Hoover and Miss Rebecca Caldwell.
Aug. 5, William Pollock and Miss Martha Campbell, of Williamsburg.
" 6, by Rev. John Peebles, Calvin Blythe and Patience Augusta, daughter of Benjamin Elliott.
" 7, by Rev. Isaac Collins, Adam Fockler and Miss Julian Monroe.
Oct. 2, David Caldwell and Miss Sarah Ann Martin.
" 16, by Rev. James Thompson, S. Miles Green and Miss Rachel Dorsey.
" 16, by Rev. McNaughton, William Cummins and Miss Martha McElhany.
Nov. 3, by Rev. Riley, Charles Litzinger and Miss Jane Mullin.
" 20, by Rev. John Peebles, William D. Shaw and Miss Mary Dorris, of Alexandria.
" 27, by Rev. Jesse Ash, Daniel J. Camp and Miss Martha J. Green, of Standing Stone Valley.
Dec. 15, by Rev. Isaac Collins, James Saxton and Miss Mary Ann Fockler.
" 30, by Rev. John Peebles, Matthew D. Gregg and Miss Ellen McMurtrie.
1830. Jan. 6, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., Abraham R. Crain and Miss Jane McKnight, both of Logan's Valley.
" 8, by Thomas Johnston, Esq., Edward McKiernan and Miss Catharine Stanley.
" 15, by Rev. James Thompson, Thomas Ross and Miss Ann Zimmerman.
" 22, Abraham Everly and Miss Sidney Love.
" 27, by Rev. John Peebles, James M. Bell and Miss Mary Ward.
" 29, by Daniel Africa, Esq., John Keim and Miss Jane Stewart.

Deaths.

1807. Feb. 3, John Simpson, of the borough.
March 3, Mrs. Sias, wife of James Sias, of Mill Creek.
1810. Sept. 1, James Maize.
1811. Feb. 10, Miss Catharine Allison.
" 24, at Chambersburg, Catharine, wife of James Orbison.
March 31, a daughter of John Patton, aged 3 years.
July 11, John Reed, of Raystown Branch.
" 23, Mrs. McAlevy, wife of Gen. William McAlevy, of Standing Stone Valley.
Aug. 27, Robert McCartney, of Spruce Creek Valley, in his 62d year.
Sept. 9, Maj. William Henderson, in his 56th year; a soldier of the Revolution.
Nov. 5, Col. George Ashman, of Three Springs, in his 72d year.
1812. Feb. 3, Rev. Jesse Pennell.
March 13, James Orbison, of Chambersburg.
" 13, John Ramsey, of Burnt Cabins.
" 21, Rev. Samuel Lane, of Mill Creek.
April 6, Samuel Fisher, of Alexandria.
May 1, Mrs. Vantries, wife of John Vantries.
June 11, John McConnell, Jr , in his 5th year.
" 12, Letitia, daughter of John Smart.
" 26, Andrew Henderson, a soldier of the Revolution, in his 51st year.
1813. Feb. 1, William Johnston, near Petersburg, in his 59th year.
April 28, Maj. David Caldwell, near Alexandria.
June 17, Mrs. Sarah Fee, in her 83d year.
July 20, Miss Eleanor, daughter of William Miller.
Aug. 9, John Dorland, a soldier of the Revolution.
Oct. 3, Thomas Johnston, near Alexandria.
" 3, Robert Law, of Sinking Valley.
1814. Feb. 23, Mrs. Glazier (wife of Daniel?).
April 28, Jane, daughter of Samuel Steel.
Oct. 23, Minerva, daughter of Daniel Carpenter, in her 24th year.
Dec. 17, a son of Nathan Gorsuch, in his 18th year.
1819. Jan. 21, William McDermitt, of Spruce Creek.
March 28, Lazarus B. McLain, on Clover Creek.
April 24, John McKennan, who for twenty years before had been a distinguished teacher of the borough.
May 18, Catharine, wife of William States, of Woodcock Valley.
June 20, James Kennedy, school-master, of Woodcock Valley.
" 20, Jared Boyd, Jr., of Shaver's Creek.
July 28, Mrs. Stevens, widow of Peter Stevens, deceased.
Aug. 26, Miss Margaret, daughter of John Blair, of Blair's Gap.
" 27, Alexander Blair, of Frankstown settlement.
Sept. 28, John Neff, Sr., near Petersburg.
October, William Holliday, an old and respected citizen of Frankstown settlement.
" In New York, of yellow fever, George, son of James Saxton, of Huntingdon.
1820. February, Thomas Weston, of Warrior's Mark.
Feb. 25, Israel Myerly, of Trough Creek.
June 15, Mrs. Hyneman.
" George Hudson, of Dublin township.
James Morrison, near Aughwick Falls.
David McMurray, in Frankstown.
July 7, Alexander Ramsey, hatter.
" 15, youngest son of Israel Cryder.
" 24, Mrs. Sarah, wife of John Scott, of Alexandria.
Aug. 10, Richard Chilcott, of Trough Creek settlement.
" 11, Mrs. Cryder, wife of Daniel Cryder.
Oct. 13, John Brown, in Kishacoquillas Valley.
Nov. 28, John Marks, aged 68 years.
Dec. 15, at the house of her eldest son, Thomas Stains, in Springfield township, Mrs. Sarah Styles, in her 94th year. When 20 years old she married Mr. Staines, who was then in his 77th year. They had nine children. He died aged 105 years. After his death she married David Styles.
Dec. 31, Thomas Ker.
1821. Jan. 3, Mrs. Eliza, wife of William R. Smith.
" 13, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Newingham.
" 30, Jane, daughter of John Armitage, of Petersburg.
March 14, Mrs. Mary McKennan, widow of John McKennan, deceased, in her 47th year.
March 23, Mrs. Mary, wife of John Crawford, of West township.
" 24, Mrs. Piper, at an advanced age, in the borough of Huntingdon.
April 9, John Dean, of Raystown Branch, in the 82d year of his age. (Mr. Dean was one of the earliest improvers in Little Trough Creek Valley. See Union township, page 373.)
" 20, Robert Stitt, of Alexandria.
" 20, Mrs. Jenkins, of Alexandria.
May 4, Mrs. Ann Laird, wife of William Laird, of Hart's Log Valley, aged 42 years and 26 days.
" 5, Dr. Thomas P. Anthony, in his 28th year.
" 13, Mrs. Ferguson, wife of James Ferguson.
June 7, John Walker, of Alexandria, in his 63d year.
Sept. 26, John McConnell, Jr., in Woodcock Valley, in his 34th year.
Nov. 1, Ludwick Hoover, of Woodcock Valley.
" 13, George Armitage, in the vicinity of Huntingdon.
1822. Feb. 25, Ellinor Maize, aged 25 years.
1823. May 18, Jared, son of Casper Snare, aged 21 years.
1824. Jan. 8, John McCabe, in his 49th year.
" 24, Mrs. Mary, wife of Peter Nail.
" 27, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Alexander McKennan.
March 1, Lucretia, youngest daughter of Isaac Dorland.
" 18, Mrs. Norusky, wife of Martin Norusky, of Smithfield.
" 20, John, son of John Grove, of Hart's Log Valley.
April 11, James Clarke, aged 78 years. On the 13th his remains were interred with Masonic honors by the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 178.
" James Stewart, near Etna Iron-Works, one of the early settlers in that vicinity.
June 3, Capt. James Irwine, of Antes township.
" 5, Mrs. Hewit, wife of Peter Hewit, of Hollidaysburg.
" Robert Riddle, at an advanced age.
" 28, Mrs. Louisa Jane, wife of Wray Maize, of Hollidaysburg, in her 37th year.
July 17, William Stewart, of Shaver's Creek Valley, at an advanced age.
" 24, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Ephraim Galbraith, of Frankstown.
Aug. 22, Daniel Lambert, of Porter township.
" 29, Mrs. Morrison, wife of John Morrison, of the vicinity of Petersburg.
" 30, Michael Garber, at Hollidaysburg, in his 82d year.
Sept. 5, Thomas Kyler, at Lewistown, formerly of Standing Stone Valley.
Oct. 10, Thomas Patterson, in his 52d year.
" 12, Thomas Murphy, at an advanced age.
" 19, George Feay, near Williamsburg.
" Kimber A. Barton, in Shirleysburg.
" 23, Dr. John E. Buchanan, in Alexandria.
Dec. 28, Christian Long, at an advanced age.
1825. January, Mrs. Provines, widow of Thomas Provines, deceased.
Feb. 2, Michael Bradenbaugh, near Petersburg.
" 5, James Elliott, at Armagh, at an advanced age. He was formerly a resident of Huntingdon.
March 5, Joseph Graffius, in his 22d year.
" 13, James Ramsey, of Shaver's Creek, in his 20th year.
April 21, Rev. Matthew Stevens, at his residence on Shaver's Creek, at an advanced age.
" 22, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Moore, in Scotch Valley. She and her husband settled on the farm where she died, in the year 1775.
May 17, Simon Logan, in Springfield township.
June 9, the only son of John Williamson and a young daughter of William R. Smith.
" 26, William McKennan, in Williamsburg.
" 26, William Stitt, in Alexandria.
" 30, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Alexander King.
July 16, John, son of William Steel.
" 16, Thomas McGranahan, near Newry.
Aug. 1, William Lovell, Jr., of Trough Creek Valley.
" Mrs. McMurray, in Frankstown, in her 55th year.
" 3, Martha, daughter of Levi Westbrook.
" 5, James, son of Robert Cresswell, in his 8th year.
" 8, Dr. William, son of Samuel Steel, in his 30th year.
" 10, Margaret, daughter of Levi Westbrook.

Aug. 13, Robert, son of William Dorris.
Sept. 15, Wilson Lee Saxton, in his 22d year.
" 19, Mrs. Mary, wife of Joseph Patton, of Frankstown.
Oct. 8, John Thompson, of Woodcock Valley.
" 26, George W. Mytinger, at Maysville, Ky., aged 40 years and 6 months.
" 29, Mrs Byers.
Nov. 9, James T. Scott, at Philipsburg, a resident of Huntingdon, in his 34th year.
" 23, Abraham Moyers, in Woodcock Valley.
Dec. 11, Christian Oyer, in Barree township, in his 73d year.
" 22, John Baker, of Woodcock Valley.
" Mrs. Patterson, wife of Thomas Patterson, of Williamsburg.
" 31, Jacob Fisher, of Alexandria, in his 26th year.
1826. Jan. 1, John Graffius, of Raystown Branch, at an advanced age.
" 10, Mrs. Lydia Simpson, in her 84th year.
" 14, Thomas McElroy, of Porter township, at an advanced age.
" 15, Mrs. Dearmet, wife of James Dearmet, Sr., of West township.
" 25, Robert Young, of Shirleysburg, formerly a member of the House of Representatives from this county.
" 26, Isaac Byers, at an advanced age.
Feb. 18, Mrs. Leah, wife of James McCabe, aged 20 years.
" 26, James Wilson, in Henderson township, in his 87th year.
March 3, John Brotherline, of Williamsburg.
April 12, David Stewart, in Canoe Valley, aged 68 years. He held the office of associate judge for 35 years.
" 17, Gershom Lambert, at Mill Creek, in his 67th year.
" 26, Mrs. Margaret, widow of John Simpson, of this borough.
" 26, Frederick Crissman, of Sinking Valley, aged 99 years and 2 months.
May 3, Mr. Peightal, of Standing Stone Valley, at an advanced age.
" 6, Miss Mary, daughter of William Ker.
" 12, Miss Mary, daughter of Isaac Byers, deceased.
June 1, Caleb Roller, near Williamsburg.
" 25, Mrs. Dean, wife of John Dean.
July 17, Mrs. Martha Coulter, of Henderson township.
" 22, Mrs. Mary Moreland, in Springfield township, at an advanced age.
" 27, John Williamson, Jr., in Henderson township.
" 29, John, son of Levi Westbrook, in his 15th year.
" 29, Jacob Lutz, an aged citizen of Shirley township.
" 30, Mrs. Showalter, at an advanced age.
" —, William Ross, near Drake's Ferry, at the advanced age of 105 years.
Aug. 2, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of William Corbin, of Raystown Branch.
" 3, John Stewart, of Canoe Valley.
" 8, Alexander King, aged 75 years. Mr. King was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1773 or 1774. He entered the American army, and participated in the principal battles of the Revolution. Having belonged to the Masonic order, his remains were attended to the cemetery by the members of lodge No. 178.
" 11, Mrs. Westbrook, wife of Levi Westbrook, of Smithfield.
" " Samuel Drake, of Drake's Ferry.
" 23, Christian Port, of Smithfield.
" 24, Mrs. Heckendorn, wife of John Heckendorn, of Smithfield.
" 29, John McNamara, of lockjaw, resulting from a wound received from a splinter on the back of his hand.
Sept. 2, Joseph Galbraith, of Allegheny township.
" 12, Miss Mary, daughter of Martin Graffius, in her 19th year.
" 13, Miss Mary, daughter of John Glazier, in her 19th year.
" 16, Oliver Cromwell, of Shirley township.
" " Mrs. Africa, wife of Jacob Africa, Sr., of Huntingdon.
" John Barr, of Raystown Branch, at an advanced age.
" 23, Samuel Marshall, formerly of Spruce Creek.
" 29, Miss Grace, daughter of John Crawford, of West township.
Oct. 3, Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob Africa, Sr.
" 6, Mrs. Maria Catharine, wife of Lawrence Shultz, in her 77th year.
" 13, Thomas Pollock, of Shirley township, aged 70 years.
Nov. 3, Jacob Cross, in Porter township, killed in a wrestling-match.
Nov. 26, Mrs. Reed, wife of James Reed, of West township, at an advanced age.
Dec. 2, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Armstrong Crawford, of Sinking Valley.
" 4, George Hyle, of Alexandria.
" 20, Mrs. —— Hall, widow of John Hall, deceased, of Union township.
1827. Jan. 9, John Carmon, of Standing Stone Valley, at an advanced age.
" 13, Abraham, son of John Miller, aged about 13 years. (He had been skating during very cold weather, and one of his legs became frozen, and despite all medical skill death ensued.)
" 23, Peter Igo.
" 25, Mrs. Steel, wife of Nathaniel Steel.
" 26, Mrs. Margaret, wife of David Snare.
" 28, Mrs. Shively, wife of Solomon Shively.
Feb. 1, John Thomas, barber.
" 3, Joseph Dowler, of the Big Lick woods, at an advanced age. William States, Sr., of Woodcock Valley.
" 24, Mrs. Eleanor, wife of Samuel Steel, of Franklin township, aged 23 years.
Feb. 28, Mrs. Mary, wife of James Miller, of Henderson township.
March 7, Miss Ann, daughter of Daniel Rothrock.
" 25, Solomon Shively, at Sugar Grove Farm.
" 25, Miss Sarah McKennan, in her 17th year.
April 1, Mrs. Isett, wife of Jacob Isett, of Sinking Valley.
" 1, William Miller, tailor, of Henderson township.
" 11, John George Mytinger, of Water Street.
" 12, Mrs. Mary, wife of George Fockler.
" Mrs. Ashman, widow of Col. George Ashman, deceased, of Springfield township, at an advanced age.
" 20, Richard Shirley, aged 22 years.
" 30, Gen. John Spencer, formerly of this county, drowned, in the State of Ohio.
May 10, Mrs. Mary Keim, wife of John Keim, formerly of Huntingdon, in Newark, Ohio.
" 26, Mrs. Oyer, widow of Christian Oyer, deceased, aged about 73 years.
" 31, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Samuel Hemphill.
June 9, Isaac Byers, of Huntingdon.
" Henry Hubbell, of Springfield township.
" 12, Mrs. Barnet, at an advanced age.
" 15, Mrs. Rebecca, widow of John Steel, of Williamsburg, deceased.
July 21, John Morrison, at an advanced age.
Aug. 5, Adam Eichelberger, in Barree township.
" 6, Matthew Wright, of Henderson township, aged 77 years.
" 17, Mrs. Mary, wife of William Porter, of Henderson township, at an advanced age.
" 21, Lawrence Shultze, in his 88th year.
" 25, Daniel Weaver, wagon-maker.
" 25, Elizabeth, daughter of James Clarke, of Birmingham.
" 26, Philip Stever, of Union township, aged 34 years.
Sept. 7, Mrs. Mary, widow of Thomas Ker, deceased, at an advanced age.
" 9, Miss Margaret Williamson, in Henderson township.
" John Reed, of Hopewell township.
" Mrs. Lowry, widow of Lazarus Lowry, deceased.
" 26, Mrs. Rebecca Donaldson.
" 25, Alexander Donaldson, husband of the above, aged about 73 years.
" Daniel Moore, in Scotch Valley, in his 77th year, an early settler.
Oct. 6, Frederick Nail.
" Ephraim Jackson.
" 9, George Stever, an old citizen of Trough Creek Valley.
" 9, Mrs. Mary Parkinson, at an advanced age.
" 19, James M. Barbour, at Franklin, former editor of the *Huntingdon Republican*.
Nov. 1, Adam Stonebraker, at Bald Eagle Furnace, aged 77 years, a soldier of the Revolution.[1] He received two wounds at the battle of Monmouth.
" 8, Benjamin R. Stevens, attorney-at-law.

[1] See page 105.

December, Daniel Carpenter, in the 79th year of his age, at the residence of his son in Westmoreland County. The deceased, formerly a resident of Huntingdon, was an officer in the Revolutionary war.

" Elisha Davis, near Tyrone Forges.

1828. Jan. 7, George Yingling, in his 20th year.

" 21, Mrs. Margaret, widow of Valentine Peightal, deceased, of Standing Stone Valley, aged 66 years.

" 31, Mrs. Jane, wife of James Clarke, of Birmingham, aged 25 years.

Feb. 1, Christian Colstock, an early settler, at an advanced age.

" 1, Mrs. Dorris, in Alexandria.

" 7, Mrs. Catharine, wife of John Isenberg, carpenter, of Huntingdon.

" 29, Mrs. Dowler, wife of Richard Dowler, at an advanced age.

" 29, Miss Sarah, daughter of James Clarke, of Birmingham.

March 19, Mrs. Molly, widow of John Marks, deceased, aged about 77 years.

" 20, Barton McMullin, in his 35th year.

" 21, Caleb Armitage, of Mill Creek settlement.

" 26, Joshua Ennis, of Standing Stone Valley, in his 69th year.

" 27, William Wemyss Smith, at the Cypress Cottage, in his 34th year.

" 31, James Jameson, of the Burnt Cabins, in his 88th year.

April 9, John Davis, in his 74th year.

" 24, Michael Keller, a veteran of the Revolution, at his residence in Canoe Valley, aged 96 years, 8 months, and 10 days.

" 25, Miss Susanna Glazier, aged 26 years.

May 5, James Davis.

" 7, Robert Black, of Barree township, aged 86 years.

" 25, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Matthew Glasgow.

" 28, James, son of Robert Simpson, aged 19 years.

June 7, Peter Hoffman, of Smithfield, in his 65th year.

" 14, Samuel Renner, at an advanced age.

" 27, Mrs. Jane, wife of Samuel Steel, of Huntingdon.

July 21, Mrs. Green, wife of Elisha Green, of Standing Stone Valley, at an advanced age.

July 27, Miss Catharine, daughter of James Saxton, in her 18th year.

" 28, William Moore, of Woodcock Valley, at a very advanced age.

Aug. 3, Miss Margaret, daughter of John Smart, in her 19th year.

" 10, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Barton McMullin.

" 17, Miss Margaret, daughter of Patrick Gwin, aged about 18 years.

" 21, Mrs. Mary, wife of John Westbrook.

" 26, John Africa, son of Michael.

Sept. 2, William Enyeart, of Raystown Branch, at a very advanced age.

" 3, William, only son of Robert Allison.

" 3, Mrs. Susanna, wife of Lewis Fondersmith, aged 44 years and 10 months.

" 11, Samuel Fluke, in Williamsburg.

" 11, Michael Baumgartner, in Trough Creek Valley, aged 25 years.

" Mr. Wigton, on Spruce Creek.

" 16, Solomon, son of John Hoover, of Woodcock Valley.

" 16, Joseph, son of Robert Wray.

" 23, Samuel Hemphill.

Oct. 3, Mrs. Catharine, wife of Joseph White, in her 60th year.

" 4, Mrs. Mary, wife of Daniel Huyett, of Washington County, Md., in her 41st year.[1]

Nov. 12, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of William Allen.

" 14, Miss Sophie, daughter of Henry Dopp.

" 15, Mrs. Hettie, wife of Robert Hanna, of Union Furnace, in her 38th year.

" 19, Mrs. Susan, wife of John White.

" 24, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Dowler.

Dec. 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, at Yellow Springs.

" 5, Charles Raymond, in his 38th year.

" 6, Samuel L. Green, near Yellow Springs.

" 14, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Elijah Corbin, of Union township, aged 65 years, 8 months, and 14 days.

1829, Jan. 15, Abraham Green, of Springfield township.

[1] She was a daughter of Peter Swoope, of Huntingdon.

ADDENDA.

THE following was received too late for insertion in its proper place on page 241.

George Anshutz, the pioneer of the iron interests in the upper part of the valley of the Juniata, was born in Alsace, France, Nov. 28, 1753. His parents were Germans, but Alsace was at that time a part of the French territory. In his early years he acquired some knowledge of the iron business, and had for some time the management of a foundry near Strasburg. He emigrated to the United States in 1789, and soon afterwards commenced the erection of a furnace about four miles east of Fort Pitt, in a part of the city of Pittsburgh locally known as Shady-Side. It was ready for operations about 1792, and was chiefly employed in making stoves, grates, and other castings. The explorations for ore in the immediate vicinity were not successful, and the transportation from more remote deposits was attended with such difficulty and expense that the enterprise was abandoned as unremunerative. In the grading for the Pennsylvania Railroad track in 1851 a part of the old structure was demolished, and subsequently in excavating the cellar of a house erected by Alexander Pitcairn the workmen came upon a portion of the cinder pile. From this Mr. Anshutz went to John Probst's Westmoreland Furnace, near Laughlinstown, and remained there as manager for about one year. He was anxious for a wider field of operations, and doubtless reading in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of Sept. 10, 1793, that iron was for sale at the Bedford Furnace, on the waters of the Juniata, he resolved to visit that region, with the view of examining its ores and erecting a furnace if the situation was found to be favorable. It was well known as early as 1792 that valuable deposits of ore existed on the waters of the Warrior's Mark Run, and in warrants for land taken out in that and subsequent years "iron banks" are mentioned. Thither Anshutz's steps were directed, and he was not long in deciding upon a location. The formation of a company, purchase of a site, and the commencement of operations have been mentioned on a preceding page.

After a few years' successful experience, it became necessary to have a representative at Pittsburgh, the principal market for the products of the furnace and the iron establishments that grew from it, when Mr. Anshutz selected his son George for that duty, who moved his family to Pittsburgh about 1809, or possibly earlier, and as long as they retained an interest in the furnace, he gave personal attention to the business of the company at that point and other places along the Ohio.

About 1833, Mr. Anshutz moved to Pittsburgh, where he died Feb. 28, 1837. He had three sons—George, Christopher, and Jacob—and three daughters. George married, May 6, 1806, Martha, daughter of John Simpson, of Huntingdon. Their children were George S., Margaretta, who married Thomas Linford, Oliver R., Edmund Murray, and Theodore. Christopher and Jacob died in Pittsburgh. Elizabeth, one of the daughters, never married, and the others became, respectively, Mrs. Rahn, Mrs. Berry, and Mrs. Hailman, and all died in Pittsburgh, leaving numerous descendants. Mr. George A. Berry, president of the Citizens' National Bank, is a son of Mrs. Berry, above named.

ERRATA.

Page 22, line 15 from bottom, read "Michael F. Black" instead of "Michael F. Buck."

Page 293, line 30, read "yards" instead of "years."

Page 294, line 19, read "Barree Forge" instead of "Jack's Narrows."

Page 308, line 10, read "1760" instead of "1860."

Page 313, Juniata Forge was built about 1804 by Samuel Fahrestock and George Shoenberger, father of Dr. Peter Shoenberger. The latter subsequently became the proprietor.

Page 313, line 24, read "borough" instead of "village."

Page 321, line 47, read John Dean, a *son* of Matthew.

Page 325, line 31, read "Alexander Lowry" instead of "Walter Graham."

Page 344, line 42, read "Edward Zuerner" instead of "Zanner."

Page 348, line 5, read "comprised" instead of "compressed."

Page 348, line 31, read "seventy-four" instead of "twenty-four."

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HISTORY

OF

HUNTINGDON

COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA.

NAME INDEX
To The
HISTORY OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE FOR HUNTINGDON COUNTY INDEX

This index records names exactly as they appear in the original text. Since family names are spelled in a variety of ways (or misspelled in a variety of ways), all conceivable variations of spelling should be consulted by those using the index.

The following system has been used to assist in finding variant spellings: variations which would appear very close to each other alphabetically have in many cases been combined into a single entry headed by a common spelling with the variants following immediately in parentheses. For example — Wilson (Willson). Names followed by the notation (see __) mean that a variant spelling has a separate listing.

Many obvious mistakes occurred when semi-literate people recorded tax lists, service rosters, and the like, and others resulted from editors' copying of old lists written in unfamiliar or difficult handwriting. If it was possible to spell a name ten different ways, you may be sure that it was done, so do not rule out any similar sound or spelling. Africa tells us that Bardmess, Pottmiser, Portmerser, and Beardmiser were all one family and that Graffius was spelled many ways including Crafish. English-speaking people had special difficulty distinguishing between the German pronunciation of B and P; thus Bechtel, Beigle, Pechtel, and Peightal are really variations of the same name.

In short, when using the index, use your imagination — your ancestors did.

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BLAIR COUNTY.[1]

CHAPTER I.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, MINERAL RESOURCES, PRESENT RAILROADS, ETC.

Location—Derivation of Name—Boundaries—Surface—Soil—Streams—Arch Spring and the Cave in Sinking Valley—Other Interesting Natural Features—Iron the Principal Manufacture—Primitive Furnaces—The Iron Establishments in 1856—Present Furnaces, where Situated and their Owners—Lead and Zinc Ores, Bituminous Coal, and Limestone—Brief Mention of present Internal Improvements—The Pennsylvania Railroad and Branches—Course—Altitude—Stations—The abandoned Pennsylvania Canal and Allegheny Portage Railroad—Bennington Railroad—Reference to other Pages.

Location.—Blair County, one of the interior divisions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is situated southwest, yet not many miles distant from the geographical centre of the State. It was formed from parts of Huntingdon and Bedford Counties in 1846, and deriving its name from Hon. John Blair, a native of this region, and in his day one of the most prominent men in the State, became, in point of seniority, the fifty-ninth of the sixty-seven counties composing the present body politic. For its boundaries it has Clearfield and Centre Counties on the north, Huntingdon County on the east, Bedford County on the south, and Cambria County on the west, the crest of the Alleghenies, or the western boundary line of the vast tract ceded to the Penns by the Indians in 1754 (and confirmed by a supplementary treaty held in 1758) being the division line between Blair and Cambria Counties.

Topography.—The general surface is mountainous, for while the county includes within its limits the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, as far as its western boundary extends, in a north and south direction, and the western slope of Tussey's Mountain and Bald Eagle Ridge, which mountains divide this from Huntingdon County, Brush, Canoe, Dunning's, Short, Cove, and Lock Mountains, together with several other knobs of less altitude are also found within its borders. These mountains, however, are all rich in minerals, while the valleys are well watered and fertile. Indeed, perhaps in all the State there are not finer farming regions or better farms than are seen in Morrison's Cove and Sinking Valley. Logan's, Scotch, and Canoe Valleys, as well as the country immediately surrounding the boroughs of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, are also very productive and excellent farming neighborhoods.

The principal water-courses are the Little Juniata, the Beaver Dam, and the Frankstown branches of the Juniata River. The former is first observed in Logan township, from whence its course is northeast through Antes and Snyder townships to the borough of Tyrone, where it makes a sharp turn to the southeast, and soon after, by skirting the northeast boundary of Tyrone township, becomes for some three or four miles the boundary-line between Blair and Huntingdon Counties. The Beaver Dam Branch, formed by the junction of several small streams, which take their rise in Logan and Allegheny townships, flows southeasterly through Blair township, constitutes the boundary-line between the boroughs of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, and finally joins the Frankstown Branch, near the old town of Frankstown.

The Frankstown Branch has its source among the high lands of Greenfield township and Bedford County, and flowing thence northeasterly through Greenfield, Freedom, and Blair townships, fills the old canal reservoir near Hollidaysburg, and again passes on to the junction with the Beaver Dam Branch near Frankstown. The united stream, still known as the Frankstown Branch, then continues a tortuous, though generally northeast, flow through Frankstown township, forms, for the major part of the distance, the boundary between Woodberry and Catharine townships; thence crosses the latter division to Morris township, in Huntingdon, where it again becomes a boundary-line by separating Blair and Huntingdon Counties, until a point near Water Street post-office is reached, when it crosses the county line, and passes into Huntingdon County.

Besides the streams already mentioned, each township of the county is also well supplied with its own local runs and rivulets; separately they are unimportant as water-courses, yet, after each have run their own separate, sinuous, and eccentric course, all combine, ultimately, to form the ever beautiful Juniata. Among these small streams may be named Bald Eagle Creek, Moore's, Sinking, Hutchinson's, Elk, and Three Springs Runs, in Snyder township; Taylor, Bell's Gap, Laurel, and Beaver Dam Runs, in Antes township; Elk, Arch Spring, and Sinking Runs, in Tyrone township; Homer's, Mill, Kittanning, Bur-

[1] By John S. Schenck.

goons, and Brush Runs, in Logan township; Blair Creek, Sugar, and Brush Runs, in Allegheny township; Oldtown and Robinson's Runs and Canoe Creek, in Frankstown township; Canoe Creek, Fox, Roaring, and Yellow Springs Runs, in Catharine township; Clover and Piney Creeks, in North Woodberry, Huston, and Woodberry townships; Halter and Plum Creeks, in Taylor township; Poplar and Brush Runs, in Blair township; Poplar, McDonald, Dodson's, South Dry, and Paw Paw Runs, in Freedom township; Bobb's Creek, Blair Creek, Blue Knob, Poplar, and Dry Runs, in Juniata township; Beaver Creek, Polecat, South Poplar, Amelia's, Bobb's, Diamond, Queen Esther's, Pine, Smokey, and Roaring Spring Runs, in Greenfield township.

The county has several other natural features, well worthy the attention of tourists and men of leisure. Said Mr. U. J. Jones, in 1856, "The Arch Spring and the cave in Sinking Valley are probably among the greatest curiosities to be found in any country. The spring gushes from an opening, arched by nature, in such force as to drive a mill, and then sinks into the earth again. The subterranean passage of the water can be traced for some distance by pits or openings, when it again emerges, runs along the surface among rocky hills until it enters a large cave, having the appearance of an immense tunnel. This cave has been explored as far as it will admit,—some four hundred feet,—where there is a large room, and where the water falls into a chasm or vortex, and finds a subterranean passage through Canoe Mountain, and emerges again at its southern base, along which it winds down to Water Street, and empties into the Juniata.

"Another of these subterranean wonders is a run back of Tyrone City, where it sinks into the base of a limestone ridge, passes beneath a hill, and makes its appearance again at the edge of the town. The most remarkable spring, however, is one located on the right bank of the river, some seven miles below Hollidaysburg. The peculiar feature about this spring is the fact that it ebbs and flows with the same regularity the tides do. The admirer of natural curiosities may arrive at it when it is brimming full or running over with the purest of limestone water, yet in a short time the water will commence receding, and within an hour or two the hole in the ground alone remains. Then a rumbling noise is heard up the hillside, and soon the water pours down until the spring is again overflowed.

"In the town of Williamsburg, on the property of John K. Neff, Esq., there is a remarkable spring. It throws out a volume of water capable of operating a first-class mill, together with other machinery, although the distance from the spring to the river does not exceed the eighth of a mile.

"At Spang's Mill, in Blair County, is by far the largest spring in the upper end of the valley.[1] It has more the appearance of a small subterranean river breaking out at the hillside than that of a spring. It is about three hundred yards long, varying in width from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. The water has a bluish-green tinge, and is so exceedingly pure that a drop of it placed under a microscope would show fewer animalculæ than a drop of river water would after being filtered.

"Formerly it contained thousands upon thousands of the finest brook trout, but of late years the number has been considerably diminished by the sportsmen who could obtain permission from Mr. Spang to entice them from their element with the tempting fly. A hundred feet from what is considered the end of the spring there is a large grist-mill driven by its waters, which empty into the eastern reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal after traversing a distance of about three miles. Within two miles from the head of the spring its waters furnish motive power to two grist-mills, a saw-mill, and four forges."

[1] Meaning the Juniata Valley.

Mineral Resources, etc.—Of its manufacturing interests iron takes the lead, and has done so for many years. Prior to the completion of the canal and Portage Railroad in 1833 there were a large number of small charcoal-furnaces and forges in this portion of Huntingdon County, and their product was hauled to Pittsburgh at a cost of from twenty to thirty dollars per ton.

In 1856 there were more than thirty iron establishments in the county.

At the present time there are ten furnaces at work in the county, which, when in full blast, are capable of producing considerably more than one thousand tons of iron per week; besides, there are four rolling-mills and two nail-factories, all extensive works. The furnaces are known as the *Allegheny* and *Bennington*, in Allegheny township; *Number One*, in Gaysport; *Number Two*, in Hollidaysburg; the *Springfield*, in Woodberry township; the *Gap*, in Freedom township; the *Rodman*, in Taylor township; the *Frankstown*, in Frankstown township; the *Elizabeth*, in Antes township; and the *Rebecca*, in Huston township. Of these furnaces the Allegheny is owned by S. C. Baker; the Bennington, Frankstown, Number One, and Number Two, by the Cambria Iron Company; the Springfield, by John Royer; the Gap, by the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron-Works Company; the Rodman, by John and Peter Duncan; the Elizabeth, by the heirs of Martin Bell; and the Rebecca, by the heirs of Edward H. Lytle.

Besides its vast deposits of iron ore, the county is noted as having furnished lead for the use of the American forces during the war of the Revolution. In the locality (Sinking Valley) where lead has been obtained zinc has also been found. Limestone is abundant in every township, and the Alleghenies furnish an inexhaustible supply of bituminous coal.

Present Railroads, etc.—The Pennsylvania Railroad affords many, and we might add, unusual railroad facilities to the people of Blair County, and to this grand avenue of commerce are they chiefly indebted for their present prosperity. The main line enters the county at a point some three miles east of Tyrone, and thence runs in a general southwest course through the townships of Snyder, Antes, Logan, and Allegheny, leaving the county from the west border of the latter division. At Tyrone the road-bed attains an altitude of eight hundred and eighty-six feet above tide, while at the summit, near the western border of the county, it rises to the height of two thousand one hundred and sixty-one feet above the sea-level; thus, in its passage across Blair County alone, it gains an increased height equivalent to twelve hundred and seventy-five feet, or more than four times the height of Harrisburg above the sea.

The principal stations on the main line are Tyrone and the city of Altoona, the latter being also the chief commercial point in the county. Connecting with the main line at Altoona is a branch known as the Hollidaysburg Branch, which extends to Hollidaysburg, and from that point radiate other lines, termed the Morrison's Cove, Williamsburg, Newry, Springfield, and Bloomfield Branches. Thus are the towns of Hollidaysburg, Newry, Roaring Springs, Martinsburg, Henrietta, and Williamsburg connected directly with the main stem.

At Bell's Mills, in Antes township, a narrow-gauge line, the Bell's Gap Railroad, connects with the main stem, and extends to Lloydsville, in Cambria County. It is surrounded by grand and romantic scenery, and is visited by many strangers annually.

The road is at present eight miles in length, but the company are building an extension which, when completed, will make a road twenty miles in length. The highest point is twelve hundred feet above Bell's Mills. The road-bed winds along the side of the mountain, and crosses gorges over seventy-five feet in depth, but when the crest is gained a beautiful resort named Rhododendron Park greets the view of the delighted excursionist. From Tyrone other branch roads leave the main line and run to Clearfield and Lock Haven; to the latter *via* the Bald Eagle Valley route.

Another important, but now abandoned, avenue of travel and commerce was the famous Pennsylvania Canal and the Allegheny Portage Railroad. The Juniata Division of the canal entered the county near Water Street, and thence followed the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River in all its windings to Hollidaysburg, its terminus. Here it connected with the Portage Railroad, which, in crossing the Alleghenies by inclined planes, proceeded northwesterly through Allegheny township. Various other railway routes have also been contemplated, some of them surveyed, and in one instance, that of the "Hollidaysburg and Bennington Railroad and Mining Company," the work of construction was commenced and large sums of money expended in forming the road-bed; but as the several topics referred to in this paragraph, as well as all other matters concerning internal improvements, are treated at length in other pages in this volume, further remarks of this nature are omitted here, and we proceed at once to the consideration of the civil history of the county since its organization.

CHAPTER II.

CIVIL CHANGES, ORGANIZATION, ETC.

Extinguishment of the Indian Title—Blair County as a part of Cumberland County—Of Bedford County—Of Huntingdon County—Early Efforts to Organize a New County—Final Success—Organization of Blair—Extracts from the Act—A Supplemental Act—Commissioners appointed to Locate the County-Seat—Governor Shunk appoints County Officers—First Proceedings of the County Commissioners—They Lease Rooms for County Offices, Contract for the Building of Court-House and Jail, and Prepare Temporary Court-Room and Gaol—First Election of County Officers—Results—First Assessment for State and County Taxes—Organization of New Townships and Boroughs—Number of Votes Polled at Various Elections—Population in 1880.

Civil Changes.—From July 6, 1754, the date when the Indian title to this immediate region was extinguished, to March 9, 1771, the territory now comprising the county of Blair formed part of Cumberland County. At the latter date Bedford County was erected, and within its boundaries were embraced the lands constituting the present county of Blair, as well as Huntingdon, until after the close of the Revolutionary struggle. In 1787 (September 20th) Huntingdon was formed from Bedford, and to the first-named civil division was assigned the territory now comprised by Huntingdon and Blair Counties, except the townships of North Woodberry and Greenfield, which still remained a part of Bedford. This condition of affairs, so far as it concerned the future county of Blair, existed until Feb. 26, 1846, when Blair County was erected from Bedford and Huntingdon.

Meanwhile, during the third and fourth decades of this century, the citizens of Huntingdon County residing west of the Tussey Mountain, especially those of Hollidaysburg, began to agitate the question of a separate[1] county organization. The completion and successful operation of the canal and Portage Railroad had added largely to the population and values, and notwithstanding the opposition encountered from those inhabitants of Huntingdon and Bedford Counties who opposed the measure, the determination, perseverance, and strength displayed by the ambitious Hollidaysburgers was destined to win.

Organization, etc.—Therefore, during the legislative session of 1845–46, an act was passed and approved by Governor Francis R. Shunk, Feb. 26, 1846, of which the following sections are excerpts:

[1] The erection of a new county was agitated as early as 1839, and at a public meeting called for the consideration of this project, and held in the Methodist Episcopal house of worship in Hollidaysburg on January 21st of that year, Christian Garber was elected president. A committee, composed of William Williams, Peter Cassiday, Dr. James Coffey, Peter Hewit, John Walker, Samuel Calvin, Esq., and Edward McGraw, was then appointed to determine the proper boundaries of the proposed new county, to draft petitions, to have the same printed, and after having procured the necessary signatures to forward the same to the State Legislature. The members of this committee performed their task thoroughly and well, but, as we shall see, their efforts failed, or rather the question was held in abeyance a few years.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the territory within the townships of North Woodbury[1] and Greenfield, in the county of Bedford, and the territory within the townships of Allegheny, Antes, Snyder, Tyrone, Frankstown, Blair, Huston, and Woodbury, and within that part of Morris township lying westward of the line lately run by William Reed and other viewers, under an order of court, for the purpose of dividing the same, in the county of Huntingdon, are hereby erected according to said boundaries into a new and separate county, to be called 'Blair;' and the inhabitants thereof shall, from the fourth Monday of July next, have all such courts, jurisdictions, offices, rights, and privileges as the inhabitants of the other counties of this commonwealth are or may be entitled to.

* * * * * * * * * *

"SECTION 2. That each of the portions of said Morris township, according to the said division line made by William Reed and others, shall hereafter be separate and distinct townships for all purposes; the portion lying westward of said line to be called Catherine township, and shall hold its general and township elections at the house now occupied by Walter Graham.

* * * * * * * * * *

"SECTION 3. That the qualified electors of said new county shall, at their next general election, elect three citizens thereof as commissioners for said county, one of whom shall serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and to be accordingly designated on the ticket of the electors; and said commissioners, together with their successors in office, shall be qualified and elected according to existing laws respecting such officers; and at the same time said electors shall also elect three citizens to serve as county auditors, to be designated as to their term of service as aforesaid, one thereof to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, who, together with their successors in office, shall be qualified and elected in the same manner as the auditors of other counties.

"SECTION 4. That said commissioners shall have full power to take to themselves and their successors in office sufficient deeds and assurances in law for such lots or pieces of ground as shall have been selected for sites for the public buildings of said county under the provisions of the thirteenth section of this act.

"SECTION 5. That the return judges of elections in said county of Blair shall meet at the place where the courts may be held in said county, and having received the returns, shall dispose of the same as is directed by law with respect to other counties.

"SECTION 6. That one person shall fill the offices of prothonotary, clerk of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and of the Orphans' Court in said county of Blair, and one person shall fill the offices of register of wills and of recorder of deeds in said county.

"SECTION 7. That until the court-house shall be erected, as hereinafter authorized, the several courts of said county of Blair shall be held in such house, within said county, as shall be designated by the commissioners thereof elected at the next general election.

"SECTION 8. The county of Blair shall be annexed to and compose part of the Sixteenth Judicial District of this commonwealth, and the courts shall be held and commence as follows, to wit: on the fourth Monday of March, July, October, and December in each year, and the first court shall be held in the said county of Blair on the fourth Monday of October next.

* * * * * * * * * *

"SECTION 12. That the said county of Blair shall be attached to and connected with the Seventeenth Congressional District, and the qualified electors of the county of Blair, together with the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, and Juniata, shall continue to elect a member of Congress; and the qualified electors of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, and Bedford shall continue to elect a senator of the State Legislature; and the said counties of Blair and Huntingdon shall each elect one member of the House of Representatives of this commonwealth.

"SECTION 13. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, to appoint three judicious and disinterested persons, not resident in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, or Blair, as commissioners, whose duty it shall be, after being duly sworn to perform their duties with fidelity, to run correctly, ascertain, and mark the boundary lines of said county of Blair, and to fix upon a proper and convenient site or location for the seat of justice of said county of Blair, and for a court-house, prison, and county offices within and for said county of Blair; and that the said commissioners, or a majority of them, having run, ascertained, and marked the boundary lines aforesaid, or caused the same to be done, and fixed the site or location which they shall have chosen for the purpose or purposes aforesaid, shall, on or before the 1st day of August next, by a written report under their hands and seals, or a majority of them, certify, describe, and limit the site or location which they shall have chosen for the purpose or purposes aforesaid; and make out a correct plot or draft of the said county of Blair, and shall transmit the said report and draft to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the said commissioners shall each receive two dollars per day for their services, together with their reasonable expenses in running or causing to be run the said boundary lines, and in doing what is required to be done by them, out of the moneys to be raised in pursuance of this act: *Provided*, That the said commissioners, in and on or before fixing the site and location of the seat of justice, court-house, prison, and county offices, for the use and benefit of said county of Blair, shall and are hereby authorized and required to receive propositions and agreements from any and all persons willing and desirous to make the same for the building of said court-house, prison, and county offices, or any of them at their own expense, free of charge to said county, or for the giving of money, land, or other valuable things, for, towards, or in part of the expense of building the same, or any of them, by which propositions and agreements the person or persons making the same shall be bound to and for the use of the said county of Blair, if the terms and conditions of the same, or any of them, are acceded to and concurred in by the said commissioners; and the said commissioners shall take into consideration and be influenced by such said propositions and agreements in fixing and determining upon the site or location of the seat of justice, court-house, prison, or jail, and county offices of and for the said county of Blair; *And provided further*, That in case the seat of justice, court-house, prison or jail, and county offices of and for said county of Blair should be located by the said commissioners at or within the limits of Hollidaysburg or Gaysport, in said county of Blair, the bond bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-five, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned to indemnify and secure the inhabitants of the said county, created or to be created by this act against any increase of county taxes by reason of or for the erection of the said court-house, public offices, and jail of said county created or to be created by this act, signed by James Gardner, Samuel Calvin, and others, and deposited in the office of the branch of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh at Hollidaysburg, on said day shall be binding on the obligors therein and thereto according to the terms and conditions thereof; and any other like or similar bond or instruments of writing which may be given by other persons in relation to the location of the seat of justice of said county of Blair at any other point, town, or place, within the limits of the said county of Blair, shall in like manner be binding on the obligors or signers therein and thereto."

* * * * * * * * * *

On the 20th of April, 1846, a supplemental act was approved, which directed that the first court be held on the fourth Monday of July, 1846, and that the October courts be held on the third Monday of October in each year;

"and in all the other sections of said act, wherein the words fourth Monday of July are contained, the same are hereby altered and amended, so as to read and be in each of said sections the second Monday of June; and the Governor shall, on or before said second Monday of June next, appoint three judicious persons as commissioners of said county, to serve until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, who shall perform the usual duties of county commissioners, together with such duties in relation to jurors and a place for holding the courts as by said act were imposed on the commissioners to be elected at the next general election."

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing act and its amendments, Governor Shunk appointed Henry McBride, of Westmoreland, Gen. Orr, of Armstrong, and Judge Christy, of Juniata Counties, commissioners to run the county lines and designate the county-seat. These commissioners performed the

[1] The reader is aware, doubtless, that this word is commonly written Woodberry, but its orthographical construction in the text of the act quoted is as shown above.

duties imposed upon them promptly, and selected Hollidaysburg as the seat of justice. Prior to June 1, 1846, or very soon thereafter, Governor Shunk also appointed the following county officers, to serve until their successors "be duly elected and qualified:" Valentine Lingenfelter, William Bell, and William C. McCormick, county commissioners; Benjamin E. Betts, sheriff; George R. McFarlane and Daniel McConnell, associate judges; Jeremiah Cunningham, prothonotary, clerk of the Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer; John M. Gibboney, register and recorder; and John Cresswell, district attorney.

On the 8th of June, 1846, the newly-appointed county commissioners, viz., Messrs. Lingenfelter, Bell, and McCormick, appeared in Hollidaysburg, and were duly sworn into office by Ephraim Galbraith, Esq.,[1] a justice of the peace. During their first session they "purchased sundry articles of furniture, stationery, etc." On the following day (June 9th) they agreed upon the size and general outlines of a court-house and jail, and issued a notice calling upon contractors to make proposals for the construction of the same. H. A. Caldwell was then appointed clerk for the commissioners, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per year. Robert H. McCormick, of Hollidaysburg, was appointed treasurer of the county, "to serve until his successor shall be elected," and before adjournment a contract was concluded with Maj. William Williams for rooms[2] to be used temporarily by the different county officers.

Continuing our researches among the records in the commissioners' office still further, we learn that on the 4th day of July, 1846, a contract was made with Daniel K. Reamey for the erection of a court-house and jail, and with John Mahony for the use of his stone house, which was utilized as a temporary jail. On the 25th of the same month Commissioner William C. McCormick was engaged preparing rooms[3] for the first session of court, and on Monday, July 27, 1846, the first court was held, Judge Jeremiah S. Black presiding. Meantime the other officers appointed by the Governor had been properly inducted into office, and the wheels of government were now revolving regularly in the new county of Blair.

However, a change of officers occurred very soon thereafter, for, according to the provisions of the act creating the county, new officials were chosen at the next general election. This election took place on the 13th day of October, 1846, and three days later the return judges, viz., Robert Alexander, Joseph Burley, Allen McCartney, Samuel W. Rhodes, Thomas Dodson, George Loose, James Glasgow, Henry Wike, Robert McNamara, David Stewart, John Barr, David H. Moore, and Gabriel Fleck, representing the townships of Allegheny, Antes, Blair, Catharine, Frankstown, Greenfield, Huston, Snyder, Tyrone, Woodberry, and North Woodberry, and the boroughs of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, met at the court-room in Hollidaysburg, and after having examined the returns from the several election districts, found that for representative in the Congress of the United States, John Blanchard had received thirteen hundred and nineteen votes, and Andrew P. Wilson eight hundred and sixty-eight votes; that Henry Bridenthall had received twelve hundred and fifty-nine votes, and was therefore elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; that Samuel J. Royer was elected high sheriff; that Joseph Smith was elected prothonotary clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and the Orphans' Court; that John K. Neff, Edward McGraw, and William Bell were elected county commissioners for three, two, and one years, respectively; that for canal commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, James M. Power had received fourteen hundred and forty-eight votes, William B. Foster, Jr., six hundred and ninety-eight votes, and Robert H. Morton, seventeen votes; that Charles E. Kinkead, William P. Dysart, and James Wilson were elected county auditors for one, two, and three years, respectively; that Joseph Morrow was elected county treasurer; and that Capt. Joseph C. Morgan was elected coroner.

In April, 1847, the State and county taxes levied upon the county were apportioned among the various townships and boroughs as follows:

Name of Township or Borough.	Name of Collector.	County Tax.	State Tax.
Allegheny	Allen McCartney	$864.40	$1,309.17
Antes	[illegible]ob Igow	737.53	1,115.58
Blair	[illegible]ex. Frazier	416.56	637.81
Catharine	James Cunning	542.14	815 32
Frankstown	[illegible]eth R. McCune	752.65	1,128.03½
Greenfield	[illegible]. T. Schryver	484.91	714.07
Gaysport	Michael Kelly	156.40	244 89
Huston	Michael Wike	595.91	890.73
Hollidaysburg	Paul Graff	805.16	1,319.15
Snyder	John McFarland	278.87	429.68½
Tyrone	Thomas McClain	858.13	1,285.21
Woodberry	Robert Spencer	969.83	1,496.47½
North Woodberry	John Skyles	962.72	1,445.83
Total		$8425.21	$12,831.95½

[1] Ephraim Galbraith, Esq., was a prominent citizen, and served for many years as a justice of the peace. In the fall of 1846 he was the Whig candidate for the office of register and recorder. He died the day of election (October 13th), before the votes were all polled. Samuel Smith, his opponent, claimed the office on the grounds that he had a majority of the votes cast for a *living* man, although a majority of the people voted for Galbraith. Judge Black declined to decide in his favor, and John M. Gibboney continued to hold the office until the election of Louis H. Williams in 1847.

[2] The offices of the prothonotary and register and recorder were established in a building formerly owned by Christian Garber, Esq., deceased, and the county commissioners' office was located in a building formerly used as an Episcopal "meeting-house," which stood on the same lot, viz., lot No. 61 of the original plot of Hollidaysburg, on the northeast corner of Allegheny and Wayne Streets. Directly opposite these buildings, on the southeast corner of the same streets, the post-office was then located.

[3] The first court was held in the old Methodist Church, which stood on the site occupied by the present Methodist house of worship. Mr. Mahony's stone house adjoined the church, and for its use as a jail he received the sum of fifty dollars per year.

It will thus be seen that the county began its existence with eleven townships and the boroughs of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport. The townships formed since the organization have been Juniata, from Greenfield, in 1847; Logan, from Allegheny and Antes, in 1850; Taylor, from Huston and North Woodberry, in 1855; and Freedom, from Juniata, in 1857. Martinsburg was incorporated as a borough prior to 1846 (see history of North Woodberry township), Altoona in 1854, and came under a city charter in 1871. Tyrone became a borough in 1857; East Tyrone in 1873; and Newry in 1876.

In 1846, for candidates for member of Congress, only two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven votes were polled, indicating (at five persons to the voter) a population of about ten thousand. Three thousand five hundred and twenty votes were polled in 1856; six thousand two hundred and eighty-eight in 1866; and eight thousand seven hundred and twenty in 1876.

According to the census returns of 1880, the population of the county at that time was as follows:

Allegheny township	2,148
Altoona City	19,740
Antes township	2,282
Blair "	1,426
Catharine "	579
Frankstown "	1,783
Freedom "	1,214
Gaysport borough	764
Greenfield township	1,286
Hollidaysburg borough	3,150
Huston township	1,533
Juniata "	723
Logan "	4,582
Martinsburg borough	567
North Woodberry township	1,695
Snyder "	1,391
Taylor "	2,011
Tyrone "	1,002
Tyrone and East Tyrone boroughs	2,957
Woodberry township	1,900
Total	52,733

A revised report states that the population of the county exceeded the total above given by eighteen, or that it should have been 52,751. Of which 26,436 were males, 26,315 were females, 48,898 were native born, 3853 were foreign born, 52,268 were whites, and 483 were colored.

CHAPTER III.

COURTS AND ATTORNEYS.

Provisions of Organizing Act—County attached to the Sixteenth Judicial District—Jeremiah S. Black the First President Judge—Creation of the Twenty-fourth District—Judge George Taylor appointed—His First Court—His Election in 1851—His Characteristics—Judge John Dean elected in 1871—Renominated in 1881—Associate Judges—Various Cases Tried—Their Great Number—The First Suit—The First Case brought Originally—Number during the First Year—Number during the Years 1856, 1866, and 1876—Various Cases reviewed in the Supreme Court, viz.: Shoenberger *vs.* Mulholland, Lowry *vs.* McMillan, Long *vs.* Labor, Hewitt *vs.* Huling, Royers' and McNamara's Appeals, G. L. Lloyd *vs.* John Barr, Patterson *vs.* Lytle, Lytle *vs.* Patterson, Fisher *vs.* Patterson, Hileman *vs.* Bouslough.

President Judges.—Section 7 of the act under which Blair County was organized provided that "until the court-house shall be erected, as hereinafter authorized, the several courts of said county of Blair shall be held in such house within said county as shall be designated by the commissioners thereof;" while Section 8 of the same act recited that "the county of Blair shall be annexed to and compose part of the Sixteenth[1] Judicial District of this commonwealth, and the courts shall be held and commence as follows, to wit: On the fourth Monday of March, July, October, and December in each year, and the first court shall be held in the said county of Blair on the fourth Monday of October next."

A supplemental act, however, amended Section 8 of the original act to the effect "that the first court be held on the fourth Monday of July, 1846." At that time, as indicated in the accompanying note, Judge Jeremiah S. Black was the president judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed — before the formation of Blair—of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton. Thus Judge Black became the first president judge of the county, and began his first term of court in the Methodist Church edifice at Hollidaysburg on Monday, July 27, 1846. He held twelve terms in this county, when the Legislature by an act approved April 5, 1849, reorganized the judicial districts of the State, and declared that the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria should constitute the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, thus detaching Blair County from Judge Black's district.

Said Judge Dean, in an historical address delivered at the dedication of the new court-house, Monday, July 2, 1877,—

"Of Judge Black, in presence of this audience, as a lawyer and a judge, I need not speak at length. Whether as advocate at the bar, presiding in the Common Pleas, judge and chief justice of the Supreme Court, attorney-general of the United States, delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, everywhere he has honored himself and has reflected honor on the people who honored him. His legal opinions and arguments are the delight of the lawyer, for it may be said of him, as Coke said of Littleton, 'He cites not many authorities, yet he holdeth no opinion but is proved and approved by these two faithful witnesses in matters of law, authority and reason.' While his name and fame are national, we claim the distinction of saying he held our first court, he was our first judge.

"As we have seen, on the 5th of April, 1849, the Twenty-fourth District was created. George Taylor, then a young but able lawyer of the Huntingdon bar, was appointed by Governor Johnston president judge. He held his first court in this county on the second Monday of July, 1849, the summer term having been changed back from June to July. Under this appointment he continued to hold court until the October term of 1851. In the mean time the amendment to the Constitution had been adopted, called amendment of 1850, which provided for the election of the judges of all the courts; that their terms should be for ten years; that the terms of all judges then in office should expire on the first Monday of December following the adoption of the amendment; and that the terms of those elected should commence at the same time."

[1] Hon. Thaddeus Banks, chairman of the meeting during the festivities attending the dedication of the present court-house, said,—

"When our people were struggling for separation and independence in the erection and formation of our new county, and there was difficulty in getting a place for us in any judicial district, Judge Black, although he had in his then district counties which now compose two districts, kindly said to us, 'If you want me for your judge have Blair attached to the old Sixteenth, and I'll take care of you.' It was done, and Jeremiah S. Black became our first judge, and so continued until the present district was formed."

For an extended sketch of Judge Taylor, see Bench and Bar of Huntingdon County, page 89.

The present president judge, Hon. John Dean, was elected in the autumn of 1871 by the Republicans. Through his own untiring exertions he attained prominence as a lawyer, and that he has given universal satisfaction to the people of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District since his elevation to the bench is attested by the fact that he was nominated and elected in the fall of 1881, while his political opponents, conceding to his ability, fitness, and impartial rulings, in convention assembled, adopted complimentary resolutions and refrained from nominating an opposing candidate. Judge Dean resides in Hollidaysburg, where he is an active, enterprising citizen, and a valued member of society.

Associate Judges.—The first associate judges of the courts were George R. McFarlane and Daniel McConnell, Democrats, appointed by Governor Shunk, on the 8th of June, 1846, to hold until the next session of the State Senate. Judge McFarlane was reappointed and confirmed by the Senate on the 11th of March, 1847. The other vacancy was filled by the appointment of Davis Brooke on the 28th of January, 1848. James Gardner was appointed April 10, 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge McFarlane, and was elected for the full term the following October, with Levi Slingluff, of Martinsburg. Both resigned before the expiration of their terms.

James D. Rea, a Democrat, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Gardner on the 25th of July, 1854, and James L. Gwin, in March, 1855, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Slingluff. Judges Rea and Gwin held office until October, 1855, when David Caldwell and John Penn Jones were elected, each for the full term of five years. In 1860, Adam Moses and Samuel Dean were elected. Judge Moses was re-elected in 1865, with B. F. Rose, of Altoona, as his associate. In 1870, George W. Patton and Joseph Irwin were elected; in 1875, Charles J. Mann and Samuel Smith; and in 1880, Robert Stewart and Robert L. Gamble. Judge Gamble died in September, 1881, when Joseph Fichtner was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Except Judges McFarlane, McConnell, and Brooke, appointed by Governor Shunk, and Judge Rea, appointed by Governor Bigler, all of these officers have been Whigs or Republicans. Judge Dean has most appropriately said of them, "Whatever may have been their politics, it has been the united testimony of the bar that, one and all, they performed faithfully and impartially their duty. Of those dead, honor and respect followed them during life; of those living, no blot touches their integrity. They have the respect and good wishes of a profession which learns, as no other one does, to appeciate unblemished official life."

Various Cases Tried.—Said Judge Dean, further, in his historical address of 1877,—

"Of the cases tried and suits entered in the thirty years since the organization of the county, when compared with the population, the aggregate seems enormous. In the Common Pleas, including judgment bills, appeals, and certioraris, there have been entered 39,205 cases; in the Quarter Sessions, 2619; in the Oyer and Terminer, 99; making altogether 41,923. In this are not included the large number of estates partitioned or appraised in the Orphans' Court, nor the trust accounts of assignees and other trustees settled in the Common Pleas. There have passed through the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, 1770 accounts of executors and administrators, many of them involving protracted litigation before auditors and on exceptions to auditors' reports.

"Judge Black took 44 verdicts, Judge Taylor 878, and there have been taken since 495. Of course this, as every lawyer knows, does not show the extent of actual work done in the trial of causes, for many of them, after hours and sometimes days of trial, 'go off,' either by nonsuit or settlement of parties.

"By the act of Assembly erecting the county all undetermined issues between parties resident on the territory out of which it was formed were to be transferred to the records of the new county.

"The first suit in the Common Pleas is one to No. 43, August term, 1826, of Huntingdon County, transferred. It is an action of debt by John Wilson and Rachel Buchanan, executors of Dr. John E. Buchanan, deceased, against William Smith, executor of John Steel, deceased. When it was brought, in 1826, Judges Burnside, Adams, and McCune were on the bench in Huntingdon County. Smith is marked attorney for plaintiffs, and Allison and Steel for defendants. As appears from the record, more than seventy continuances were marked during the twenty years it stood on the Huntingdon County docket, and five after its transfer to Blair. It was then stricken from the record, under a rule of Judge Black's, 'because not moved in by either party for one whole year.' This, after so long a life, was a most 'lame and impotent conclusion.' One feature worthy of attention, however, is that, after pending all these years in the courts of the two counties, the entire bill of costs taxed is only $21.63, of which amount the sheriff gets $2.65, and the prothonotary $8.65.

"The first case brought originally in this county is a libel for divorce; subpœna issued 23d of June, 1846, by Mary Armstrong against her husband, John Armstrong. T. J. Coffey is attorney for libelant. John Cox, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony, and a divorce was decreed thereon by Judge Black, the 25th of March, 1847. The entire costs were $7.75.[1] Divorces have become more costly since.

"In the first year of the court six hundred and sixty-one cases were entered in the Common Pleas, including original writs, certioraris, and appeals. In 1856, ten years later, one thousand and ninety; in 1866, eleven hundred; and in 1876, two thousand seven hundred and seventeen. Many of the cases included in this last number are judgments on building association bonds, but still the natural increase in legal business the last ten has been much greater than in any proceeding ten years.

"Since the organization of the county many important cases, both civil and criminal, have been tried, and in a number of them writs of error were taken, and they were reviewed in the Supreme court."

CHAPTER IV.

ATTORNEYS.

In the old Methodist Church at Hollidaysburg, on Monday, the 27th day of July, 1846, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, president, and George R. McFarlane and Daniel McConnell, Esqs., associate judges, began the first term of court in the county of Blair. On the same day the following-named attorneys, forty-

[1] During the December term of 1846, Daniel Case obtained a divorce from his wife Elizabeth, the total costs being taxed at $7.50.

nine[1] in number, were sworn in and admitted to practice in the several courts of the county:

Anderson, J. P.
Banks, Thaddeus.
Blair, Samuel S.
Benedict, A. W.
Blair, David.
Banks, Ephraim.
Barkley, Samuel M.
Brotherline, John.
Bell, J. M.
Canan, Moses.
Calvin, Samuel.
Curtin, A. G.
Cresswell, John.
Coffey, T. J.
Cox, Joshua F.
Cline, A. J.
Cremer, Theodore H.
Dorris, William, Jr.
Duff, David.
Fenton, John.
Hall, James T.
Hoflus, David M.
Heyer, Charles H.
Hasson, Michael.
Hughes, Isaac.
Johnston, Robert L.
Jacobs, William J.
King, Alexander.
Kimmell, F. M.
Kemp, Joseph.
Lowrie, J. R.
Lyon, William.
Mann, Job.
Miles, John G.
Magehan, M. D.
McMurtrie, R. A.
Mower, John.
McAllister, H. N.
Ogle, A. J.
Orbison, William P.
Russell, James M.
Russell, Samuel L.
Stewart, William M.
Stewart, J. S.
Scott, John, Jr.
Tate, Samuel H.
Williamson, John.
Wilson, A. P.
Wharton, S. S.

On the following day, July 28th, George Taylor, Alexander Gwin, and John A. Blodget were admitted. In October, 1846, O. H. Brown, Thomas Montgomery, and Robert Wallace were admitted, and in December following Maj. William Williams.

The admissions[2] from June, 1847, to June, 1882, alphabetically arranged, have been as follows, those whose names are printed with *italics* having been, or are now, residents of the county:

Albright, Charles.....Feb. 8, 1854.
Atchison, M. W.....April 30, 1860.
Abrams, T. T.....April 27, 1863.
Alexander, M......July 26, 1869.
Amie, Edwin M......Dec. 20, 1880.
Alexander, William Scott......July 25, 1881.
Barclay, Josiah E.....March, 1818.
Briscoe, Alexander.....March, 1818.
Belch, J. E......May 5, 1853.
Blair, John P.....Dec. 22, 1854.
Banks, Enoch.....April 24, 1855.
Brown, Samuel T.....Jan. 28, 1856.
Bigler, Henry A.....April 28, 1857.
Boyers, W. R.....Oct. 24, 1859.
Bryan, Richard R.....Dec. 3, 1863.
Baldridge, H. M......April 26, 1864.
Beaver, James A.....Oct. 31, 1865.
Bailey, John M.....Nov. 7, 1867.
Blair, J. S.....Aug. 2, 1869.
Brumbaugh, David S......April 24, 1871.
Bentley, Benjamin S.....Feb. 4, 1873.
Bell, Martin, Jr......April 29, 1873.
Banks, Cecil R......April 29, 1873.
Braniff, John.....June 24, 1875.
Brotherlin, J. Irvin......Jan. 6, 1876.
Benson, J.....April 26, 1876.
Brophy, S. M......July 25, 1877.
Buckley, M. E......April 29, 1878.
Bigham, Joel L.....Oct. 16, 1879.
Bentley, R. S.....March 29, 1881.
Barker, A. V.....Aug. 31, 1881.
Beyer, William M......March 20, 1882.
Campbell, T. P.....June, 1847.
Cornyn, A. K.....June, 1847.
Cessna, John.....December, 1847.
Coffey, George A......
Clarke, William C.....Nov. 1, 1854.
Campbell, James D.....Jan. 23, 1860.
Clark, Asbury J.....July 23, 1866.
Cunningham, J. J......May 5, 1868.
Caldwell, D.....April 29, 1872.
Clark, Robert A......April 29, 1873.
Calvin, Matthew......Dec. 16, 1873.
Cheney, F. H.....April 27, 1874.
Cochrane, George R.....July 28, 1875.
Collier, Charles W.....Oct. 12, 1880.
Charlton, Paul.....Jan. 30, 1882.
Durham, R. G.....September, 1847.
Dean, John......March 21, 1855.
Dunmire, E. C.....April 22, 1861.
Dively, A. V......May 1, 1873.
Dobyne, George A......Oct. 13, 1874.
Doyle, John A......Jan. 26, 1877.
Evans, James G.....Dec. 15, 1856.
Everhart, J. B.....July 1, 1858.
Elder, Cyrus.....March 15, 1875.
Fisher, Isaac.....1847.
Forward, Ross.....October, 1848.
Foster, Henry D.....Feb. 7, 1854.
Faulkner, Charles J. (of Virginia).....Jan. 29, 1856.
Fisher, John H.....Oct. 23, 1860.
Frueauff, John F......Oct. 23, 1860.
Fulton, S. Alexander......Sept. 18, 1866.
Flemming, D.....June 22, 1868.
Foley, Thomas.....Nov. 28, 1869.
Flanagan, James G......July 24, 1876.
Golden, Ed. S.....Feb. 3, 1858.
Geary, Benjamin F.....April 29, 1859.
Greevey, Thomas H......Jan. 29, 1874.
Huling, D. W.....June, 1847.
Hutchison, Edward.....March 19, 1850.
Hammond, Essington......Aug. 25, 1851.
Hall, L. W......Feb. 6, 1854.
Hall, William M......Oct. 30, 1854.
Hewit, Benjamin L......Oct. 31, 1856.
Harris, George W......April 22, 1861.
Hamill, S. Royer.....July 23, 1861.
Hammond, William A......Oct. 23, 1866.
Herr, H. H......April 28, 1873.
Hicks, J. D......April 27, 1875.
Heinuling, H. F......Sept. 1, 1875.
Heyer, C. H. F......July 22, 1878.
Hughes, Walter M......April 25, 1878.
Hamilton, Lewis T......Dec. 20, 1880.
Hewit, Oliver H......Dec. 21, 1880.
Hummond, William S......March 29, 1881.
Hicks, William L......March 20, 1882.
Isenberg, Joseph G.....Dec. 19, 1865.
Irwin, G. A.....May 1. 1878.
Jordan, Francis.....June, 1847.
Johnston, J. W.....Sept , 1847.
Jolly, M. H......May 7, 1856.
Jarkel, Frederick......Jan. 27, 1869.
Johnson, Robert......Sept. 1, 1874.
Jackson, Thomas W......Jan. 27, 1875.
Kettle, William.....June 28, 1852.
King, M. Edgar......June 29, 1868.
Kealley, John H......Jan. 28, 1861.
Kopeline, A.....April 28, 1873.
Kyle, John M......June 6, 1878.
Kinkead, Alexander L......July 2, 1878.
Kerr, E. G.....Aug. 26, 1878.
Kuhn, Henry H.....Jan. 30, 1882.
Leet, Jonathan D......Aug. 25, 1852.
Landis, Augustus S......April 28, 1857.
Lovell, Kenzie A.....July 25, 1865.
Lysinger, Samuel B......April 27, 1868.
Leisenring, J. S......July 28, 1873.
Lake, John G.....Sept. 20, 1873.
Lynn, Samuel.....Oct. 20, 1874.
Love, John S.....Oct. 15, 1874.
Lingle, J. J.....May 22, 1876.
McClamant, Thomas......Oct. 31, 1864.
Mullen, Alexander C.....Feb. 8, 1854.
Mattern, John W.....Aug. 3, 1857.
Murray, Samuel T......April 28, 1858.
McDowell, Thomas C......
Milliken, James F......July 30, 1868.
Martin, James E.....July 26, 1870.
Marshall, Thomas M.....May 9, 1872.
Mervine, Nicholas P......March 9, 1876.
McLaughlin, D.....April 27, 1874.
McMurtrie, E. S.....Feb. 3, 1875.
Mattern, Robert J......May 3, 1880.
McNeil, Oliver R......April 22, 1878
McLaughlin, James D......April 24, 1882.
Neff, Daniel J......Nov. 1, 1854.
Noon, P. S.....Aug. 3, 1857.
Neff, W. L......Feb. 5, 1858.
Noon, James C.....May 5, 1858.
Osborne, E. J......Oct. 24, 1864.
Oatman, George W.....Feb. 4. 1867.
Orbison, Robert A.....Oct. 27, 1873.
Orlady, George B.....Jan. 27, 1875.
Pershing, Cyrus L.....June 17, 1851.
Pettis, S. Newton.....April 27, 1863.

[1] Of these, however, only twelve were residents of the county, and they all in Hollidaysburg, viz.: Messrs. Calvin, Cline, Bell, Kemp, Coffey, Brotherline, Lowrie, Thaddeus Banks, Cresswell, S. S. Blair, McMurtrie, and Hoflus.

[2] Although it has been our aim to mention in the accompanying lists the names of all attorneys admitted to practice in the courts of the county since the county's organization, it is possible, owing to the peculiar manner in which the court records were kept in early years, that a few have escaped our scrutiny.

Plummer, George W.	Oct. 27, 1870.
Patterson, William H.	Aug. 29, 1872.
Patterson, William H.	March 20, 1878.
Pascoe, William L.	April 27, 1881.
Reed, John	July, 1848.
Rankin, James H.	Oct. 22, 1855.
Reed, George M.	April 28, 1859.
Rawlins, J. H.	
Riley, A. J.	Jan. 25, 1869.
Reamey, Gabriel	July 27, 1870.
Riley, Wilson	Oct. 25, 1870.
Riddle, James F.	Dec. 17, 1873.
Ruth, David	April 22, 1878.
Rose, W. H.	May 4, 1881.
Shaler, Charles	Sept., 1847.
Shull, W. P.	Oct., 1848.
Stevens, Thaddeus	May, 1850.
Sherwood, Julius	Feb. 6, 1854.
Stewart, Louis	Oct. 24, 1854.
Spang, Harry G.	July 28, 1855.
Stewart, William A.	Oct. 25, 1859.
Snyder, H. H.	April 22, 1861.
Snyder, H. H.	Jan. 28, 1879.
Shoemaker, Francis	April 27, 1863.
Speer, R. Milton	Oct. 25, 1864.
Shearer, William	Feb. 3, 1868.
Shannon, O. E.	March 19, 1850.
Steel, Stewart	Nov. 1, 1850.
Scanlan, T. R.	Oct. 25, 1871.
Stevens, A. A.	March 20, 1872.
Shaw, Edmund	Dec. 17, 1873.
Snyder, J. F.	April 25, 1878.
Smith, J. Horace	April 25, 1878.
Thompson, J. W	Sept., 1847.
Tucker, J. Randolph (of Virginia)	Jan. 29, 1856.
Tierney, F. P.	
Thatcher, H. C.	July 30, 1866.
Wingard, S. C.	March 20, 1851.
Wingard, C. W.	Feb. 8, 1854.
White, Harry	July 24, 1855.
Williams, Louis H.	June 19, 1857.
White, Thomas L.	Feb. 1, 1858.
Woodcock, Samuel M.	Oct. 22, 1860.
Woodcock, W. Lee	Oct. 27, 1865.
Woodcock, W. Irvin	June 24, 1875.
Williamson, W. M.	April 30, 1877.
Young, William H. H.	April 26, 1871.
Young, M. Alvin	Dec. 20, 1880.
Zimmerman, Henry G.	July 23, 1867.
Zimmerman, Jacob	July 28, 1870.
Zentmeyer, Miles	March 19, 1872.

In this connection we again quote from Judge Dean's address. He says,—

"Among the names of those admitted from other counties who either were or afterwards became prominent in the law or politics, I notice Ephraim Banks, father of our chairman, auditor-general of the State, Judge Alexander King, Judge Kimmell, John G. Miles, Senator Scott, Judge Hale, Governor Curtin, Francis Jordan, Charles Shaler, R. L. Johnson, John Cessna, Ross Forward, Judge Pershing, Gen. John Williamson, Judge Hall, Judge John P. Blair, Harry White, Samuel T. Brown, Charles J. Faulkner and J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, Thaddeus Stevens, Judge White, Judge Pettis, Hon. R. M. Speer, Judge Thatcher, John M. Bailey, Thomas M. Marshall, Joshua F. Cox, and a number of others. Among them was John Blodgett, of Bedford, noted for his acquirements in general literature, his political tastes and wit.

"There was also admitted during the first year of the court a lawyer noted in the whole profession along the Juniata Valley, Mr. Isaac Fisher, of Huntingdon. In person, mind, and manners he was peculiar. He was a member of the Huntingdon bar, and during the first years after the organization of the county attended all the courts. In person he was huge, weighing about three hundred pounds, generally neat in dress, seldom appearing in court without gloves; of very extensive reading, with no end of research in the particular case on trial. He was the horror of the court, because of his unlimited citation of authorities. Always bland and respectful, but having a secret contempt for any lower one than the Supreme Court, he frequently said he would rather have one or two 'good exceptions' in the court below than a verdict.

"He was a thorn in the side of Judge Burnside, and was about the only lawyer he was afraid of While a law student I was present at the trial of several cases in which he was counsel. One case, between John Dougherty and Jack, Wigdon & Co., about the year 1853, was on trial. I, a student, was sitting near the counsel-table, drinking in all the law I could catch. Mr. S. S. Blair and —— Fisher were of counsel for Dougherty. A legal question arose during the trial, which was likely to prove disastrous to Dougherty's case. Mr. Blair was on his feet arguing the point with his usual force; the judge seemed to be against him, when I heard Dougherty say, somewhat excitedly, to Fisher, 'Why don't you say something, Mr. Fisher?' 'Why, my dear sir,' he replied, 'whenever I attempt it, that young man of yours takes the words right out of my mouth.' He was the man who, after the jury had rendered a verdict against him, and in face of the charge of the court, moved at once for a new trial, which was instantly granted, when he turned to the jury, who had not yet left the box, and, with a wave of his hand, said, 'You twelve lawyers can now go home!'

"He died about the year 1857. His last appearance was in the court at Huntingdon, on the hearing of a motion for a new trial. He always seemed to be moving for new trials. He had argued his reasons; the court's intimations were strong against him. Mr. Fisher suggested that the jury must have totally misapprehended the evidence. Judge Taylor said, 'I see, Mr. Fisher, you have but little confidence in modern juries.' Said Mr. Fisher, with a bow and the utmost blandness, 'And very little more in modern courts.' With this parting shot at courts and juries he left the court-room never to enter it again.

"Of the lawyers resident here, Hofius, James M. Bell, George A. Coffey, and the two Hammonds, Jolly, Louis H. Williams, Dunmire, Harris, and Rawlins, ten in all, are dead. Hofius died during the sitting of the July court in 1859. He was a man of most brilliant parts. A most effective advocate before a jury, clear, logical, and at times emotional, he had wonderful power. Judge Black once said to him that he was the most effective cross-examiner he ever heard interrogate a witness. He died at the early age of forty. I cannot end this notice of him with more fitting words than those from Gray's elegy, used by Mr. Blair in his eulogy of him at the meeting of the bar after his death,—

> "'No further seek his merits to disclose,
> Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,
> There they alike in trembling hope repose,
> The bosom of his Father and his God.'

"James M. Bell died in 1870. He had retired from active practice many years before. He was a man of great intellectual power, but seemed to lack the capacity to express his ideas with directness and point. Nevertheless, when in active practice, he was acknowledged by the profession as a very able lawyer. His name is connected as counsel with some of the most important causes tried in this and Huntingdon Counties.

"George A. Coffey removed to Philadelphia in 1855. He was district attorney of the county from 1852 to 1854, acting instead of Joseph Kemp, who had been elected. He was the United States district attorney for the Eastern District, at Philadelphia, during the war, and died about the year 1865. His acquirements were very extensive, and his talents of the highest order. Fluent, poetical, imagination unsurpassed, his addresses to a jury were intellectual treats. His talents, however, seemed better fitted for the rostrum than the court-room. As an orator, he was learned, eloquent, and instructive; but he lacked that practical force, that homely illustration, which are so convincing with a jury.

"Of those living and who have not removed we have them around us. Which of the three gentlemen—Banks,[1] Calvin, or McMurtrie—can of right claim, by reason of years, the honor of being the father of the bar, I shall not undertake to decide. All were here before the county was organized, and, from appearance, there is not much difference in their years. Mr. Blair, although admitted on the first day of the court, was then a young man, and while I have heard him addressed during the trial of a cause by Mr. Calvin as *my venerable friend*, in years he is far behind either of the others However it may be as to years, I can only say to the younger brethren their unexceptionable lives and professional success are worthy of all admiration.

"Neff, Hewit, Landis, and myself were admitted about the same time. We all claim to be young men. Of the many still younger, so full of hope and promise in the profession of their choice, time will not permit me to speak. We, who are older, can only hope that on some appropriate occasion, thirty years hence, they, in the prime of physical and intellectual manhood, will be able to speak of us as the departed or older lawyers, who brought no disgrace on a noble profession, and as having made the world a little brighter and better by living in it."

[1] As Messrs. Banks and McMurtrie have died since the delivery of Judge Dean's address, Mr. Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, may now justly claim the honor of being the father of the present bar of Blair County.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY BUILDINGS, ETC.

Temporary County Offices and Jail.—As shown in a preceding chapter, soon after the first board of county commissioners came into power by virtue of appointment by Governor Shunk, or on the 9th day of June, 1846, they entered into a contract with Maj. William Williams for rooms to be used temporarily by the various county officers. These rooms were situated in buildings standing on lot No. 61 of the original plot of Hollidaysburg, on the northeast corner of Allegheny and Wayne Streets. The offices of the prothonotary and register and recorder were established in a building formerly owned and occupied by Christian Garber, then deceased, while the commissioners' office was located in a structure then termed the Episcopal meeting-house, but which had been built by William McFarland about 1833 and occupied by him some five or six years as a cabinet-shop and warehouse.

At the same session of the commissioners arrangements were made for holding courts in the Methodist Episcopal house of worship, while John Mahony's stone house, near it, was rented to be used as a temporary county jail. These dispositions effected, the buildings mentioned were utilized for the purposes required of them for about one year, or until the court-house and jail were completed.

First Court-House and Jail.—On the 9th of June, 1846, County Commissioners Valentine Lingenfelter, William Bell, and William C. McCormick determined upon the size and general outlines of a court-house and jail for the new county, and issued a notice calling up builders to make proposals for their construction. On the 4th of July following a contract was made with Daniel K. Reamey, a prominent builder of Hollidaysburg, for the erection of a court-house and jail on the ground occupied by the present court-house. The contract price for both was $11,998.50, but because of alterations and extras the amount paid was $14,576.18. Both were finished and first occupied in June, 1847. They were constructed of brick, the court-house being two stories in height, and fronting with colonnades on Allegheny Street. Although Mr. Reamey's bid was much below that of the next lowest competitor, he, by pushing the building of the first court-house and jail with his accustomed vigor, was enabled to clear about five thousand dollars. The well-known architect, Hayden Smith, planned the cupola which surmounted the court-house.

However, the men who designed the original buildings at the county capital did not foresee the rapid growth of the new county, and both, years ago, became entirely insufficient for the purposes required of them.

The New Jail.—During the years 1868–69 the new or present jail was erected at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. It was built by Jonathan Rhule, of this county, Edward Havelan, architect, and the commissioners appointed to supervise its construction were Robert Waring, John C. Biddle, Robert R. Hamilton, Joshua Roller, and David Henshey. The first keeper was Sheriff H. B. Huff. On the 10th of April, 1873, however, the Legislature enacted a special law, authorizing the county commissioners to appoint a keeper annually, subject to the approval of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Under this law the first keeper appointed was A. Baird. The following year he was succeeded by John McClure, who continued keeper until his death. J. B. Kephart took charge on the 1st of April, 1880.

The building is constructed of stone in the most approved style of prison architecture. The corridors and cells are well lighted and ventilated, and at the same time are considered perfectly secure. It would be difficult to suggest any improvement in its arrangements, and consequently throughout it reflects great credit upon those who were employed in its erection.

The Present Court-House.—The old court-house, too, has outlived its usefulness. It was a good-enough building in its day and generation, and served quite well the purposes for which it was erected until the rapid increase of population, and correspondingly of litigation, rendered it exceedingly uncomfortable to all who were forced to spend "court week" within its walls. During the year 1874 the feeling that something must be done grew rapidly, and two grand juries declared in language more or less emphatic that the court-house was a nuisance. At last, on Thursday, April 29, 1875, the following presentment was read during a session of court:

> "The grand inquest, inquiring in and for the county of Blair, in April session, 1875, do make the following presentment: 'That we find the present court-house is inadequate and unfit for the accommodation of the courts and the officers of said county, and especially for the deliberations of the grand jury, as well as unsafe for the keeping of the records of said county; we, therefore, recommend the erection of a new court-house for the reception and safe-keeping of the records, as may be necessary for the proper use of said county.'"

After this presentment, Messrs. David Aurandt, John Clark, and Alexander Carothers, who at that time formed the board of county commissioners, decided to erect a new building, and on the 26th day of May, 1875, entered into a contract with Andrew Myers to superintend the removal of the old court-house and jail. Immediately after the demolition of the old buildings, a contract was made with Michael Walls, who agreed to make the necessary excavations for the foundation walls of the new structure. This contract was faithfully carried out, although Mr. Walls died while the work was in progress.

On the 11th of August, 1875, the commissioners having previously adopted a plan designed by David S. Gendell, an architect of Philadelphia, and advertised for proposals to erect the building, received and opened twenty-three bids, varying from one hundred

and three thousand and seven hundred to one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. The lowest bidder was John Schreiner, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and to him was awarded the contract. Said the *Standard*, of Hollidaysburg, after Mr. Schreiner had completed his work, "The people of Blair County were exceedingly fortunate in the fact that Mr. Schreiner was the builder of the new court-house. No other man could have done better. We question whether any other man would have done so uniformly well. Mr. Schreiner devoted his personal attention to the work. He acted as though the Blair County court-house were to be his monument. And he meant that it should speak no syllable of ill concerning him. Nor will it do so. It is a finished structure, a thoroughly good job 'from foundation-stone to turret-top.'"

Description of the New Court-House.—The following is an extract from a description of the building, furnished by David S. Gendell, architect, published in full in the *Standard*, July 4, 1877:

"The new building is erected upon a nearly level terrace formed by raising the entire lot of ground to an average height of over three feet above the sidewalk of the two streets. The terrace is surrounded by low stone walls, and provided with a wrought-iron railing. The ascent from the sidewalks is by a broad flight of steps on each street, the entrance on Allegheny Street being thirty-four feet broad. At each corner of the wall, and at each entrance, are large stone posts surmounted by ornamental wrought-iron gas-standards.

"The terrace has broad landings and foot-walks, laid with large flagstones. The spaces between the foot-walks and the walls are laid out in grass and shrubbery. The design and color of the stone-work connected with the terrace being the same as the building, give to the whole a unity of expression, and materially adds to the dignity of the building.

"The building is in the modern Gothic style of architecture, with the Italian treatment. This style, while it is directly founded upon mediæval Gothic, omits many of the details of the latter, or adapts them to modern requirements.

"The exterior walls of the building are of stone. The facing is of cut stone (the greater portion of which is from the Massillon quarries). The color of the main body of the work is a warm, rich, sunny buff, while the alternate arch-stones, with the hood-mouldings over the arches, the string-courses, cornices, and many of the other ornamental portions of the work, are of a beautiful deep peach-bloom color. The two colors present a sufficiently strong and yet a very agreeable contrast. While the different parts are thus sufficiently emphasized, the effect of the whole is exceedingly harmonious and pleasing, and free from that 'patch-work' appearance which is the bane of much modern architecture where stones of two or more colors are employed.

"Inside the exterior stone walls are four and one-half inch brick walls, erected separately from the stone-work, to which they are tied with wrought-iron anchors. There is an air-space of one and one-half inches between the stone walls and the brick lining. Thus freedom from dampness is secured.

"The plan of the structure bears some resemblance to the letter T. In width it is seventy feet on the front, eighty-three and one-half feet on the rear, and fifty-five and one-half feet across the narrow part. Its total depth is one hundred and thirty-two and one-half feet. The front portion of the building is two stories in height, surmounted with a high slated roof. The rear part is three stories high, the upper story being contained within a mansard roof, having ornamental gabled stone dormers.

"The building is surmounted by two front and one main tower. The ventilating shaft is six and a half feet square, eighty feet high, and gives perfect ventilation to the whole building. The various county offices, court- and jury-rooms are in perfect keeping with the other beautiful and perfect architectural designs of this model structure."

DEDICATION.—In May, 1877, the new court-house being about completed, the attention of the court was called to the fact, when the following order was issued in reference thereto:

"And now, 3d of May, 1877, in open court on the second Monday of April term, it appearing to the court that the new court-house, the erection of which was commenced at April term, 1875, will be completed and ready for occupancy on the 2d of July, 1877, at Argument Court, and that in view of the magnitude of the undertaking, the character of the building, its importance to the county in view of its increasing population and its largely increasing judicial business, the completion of so important a public work should be marked by proper notice; therefore, it is ordered that A. S. Landis, Samuel Calvin, Thad. Banks, B. L. Hewit, D. J. Neff, H. H. Herr, and A. A. Stevens, Esqs., be a committee to prepare a suitable programme of ceremonies and make such arrangements for dedicating the building to public use on the day aforesaid as may be deemed proper.

"By the court.

"JOHN DEAN,
"*President Judge.*"

Agreeably to this order, the committee appointed prepared the following order of exercises, which was strictly observed on the day of dedication:

Court called at 11 A.M. (Adjourned session.)

Adjournment of court, on motion of Hon. S. S. Blair.

Meeting of the bars of the district, organized with Hon. Thaddeus Banks, president.

Prayer by Rev. D. H. Barron.

Music.

Historical address by Hon. John Dean, president judge.

Music.

Address, Hon. Samuel Calvin.

Address, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

Music.

Addresses by Col. R. A. McMurtrie and others.

Court convened at eleven o'clock promptly. The voice of the crier was heard for the first time in the new temple of justice, the judges took their stations, and the court was in session. Then Hon. S. S. Blair arose and moved the adjournment of the court, referring in appropriate terms to the important events that were to follow.

Immediately after the adjournment of court, Mr. Landis, chairman of the committee of arrangements, arose and stated that the committee had selected the following officers for the occasion:

President, Hon. Thaddeus Banks.

Vice-Presidents, Gen. John Williamson, of Huntingdon; John Fenlon, Esq., of Cambria.

After the officers chosen had taken their positions, Mr. Landis addressed the committee of arrangements and others present, congratulating them upon the auspicious occasion which had caused them to assemble together.

Hon. Thaddeus Banks, the chairman, also made a few remarks, returning thanks for the position assigned him, and making complimentary allusions to Judges Black, Taylor, and Dean.

At the conclusion of Mr. Banks' remarks, Rev. D. H. Barron, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, delivered an appropriate and impressive prayer, which was followed with music by the band. The chairman then introduced Hon. John Dean, president judge of

the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, who delivered an historical address,[1] the chief address of the occasion, which, covering the ground as it did from 1846 to 1877, inclusive, was a most valuable and comprehensive contribution to history.

Hon. Samuel Calvin was next introduced. He said that he was assigned a place on the programme because he was the oldest member of the bar, but he wanted the ladies to bear in mind the difference between the oldest member of the bar and oldest man practicing at the bar. His address was full of reminiscences, many of them of a highly humorous character, concerning Judges Taylor, Burnside, and McCune (associate), and the older members of the bar.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black was next introduced, who stated that he came upon the condition that he was not to make a speech, but seeing his name on the programme as one of the speakers without his previous knowledge or authority, it was absolutely necessary that he should appear, not to make a speech, but for the purpose of apologizing for *not making one!* The reason he had assigned for not making a speech was that Blair County might make and ought to make orations for herself. (Here Judge Black pointed out and commented upon the fluency of Blair County lawyers.) They told him he should come forward and make a few remarks. Well, he said, he would do that; "he would take his position on the outer edge of the created space, and crack away at all eternity." But, upon second thought, he couldn't do that. His intellectual running-gears would give out before he could reach the outer edge of created space, and he thought that all eternity would be too much for him. He regarded the address of Judge Dean as the most perfect that he could have conceived of, and so with the other gentlemen who had spoken.

"You have erected a court-house which is, beyond comparison, the most perfect structure of its kind in this country. It reminds me of the description that Horace gave of the woman that he admired more than any other, *simplex munditiis*,—simple in the abundant wealth of its beauty." . . . "This building is dedicated to the administration of justice, which is the greatest of human concerns. The most important part of the machinery of justice is the county courts, the Courts of Common Pleas, those courts whose function it is to take original cognizance of all cases affecting life, liberty, and property, and to do justice between man and man. All the other machinery of our government is made for the purpose of bringing a competent judge upon that bench, and twelve honest men into that jury-box, in order that they may do justice.

"For that you make a Legislature; for that you have a Congress; for that you have a union of the States, an executive department, an army and navy. The ultimate object of it all is that justice shall be administered between the people of a neighborhood. As long as you can maintain perfect purity in the judiciary, and have justice administered promptly and speedily at home, it does not matter very much—that is, it is not a thing of vital importance—how the other parts of your political machinery go on; and whenever there is any serious corruption or wrong, by which the scales of justice do not hang with an even balance in these courts of original jurisdiction, you are in the worst possible condition in which you can be placed.

"Now, gentlemen, have I made a sufficient apology for not making a speech? If I have not, why, I will have to apologize for *that*. If there was anybody here who would speak evil of the Blair County court or its bar, or to falsify its history, or to say that the members of this bar were not the best men in the world, then I would have an issue which I could take up with them, and I think I could keep up my side pretty well. But I have nobody to fight! I am, therefore, in a situation somewhat like that of Jemima Wickersham, a female prophet, who made her appearance in Western New York. She said she was able to walk upon the water miraculously, and called divers persons to witness the performance. They assembled in large numbers, and just before she made preparation to step out on the lake she asked the crowd there assembled if they believed she could do it. They told her that they thought she could not. 'Then,' she said, 'you have little faith,—a generation of vipers, who seek a sign, and shall find none.' Therefore she would not walk upon the water that day. She tried them again, however, another day, and she put the same question to them, and, knowing what sort of an answer had defeated them before, they answered affirmatively that they believed she could. 'Very well, then,' said she, 'there is no use to work miracles in your presence, you have faith enough!' Now, I think you all have faith enough in your judge, and faith enough in your bar, and faith enough in yourselves to get on very well without any exhortation from me, and therefore I bid you an affectionate farewell."

[1] As will be perceived, we have quoted quite extensively from this address in preceding pages.

At the conclusion of Judge Black's remarks various persons were called upon for speeches, Col. R. A. McMurtrie, Judges Orvis and Hall, and Messrs. Orbison, Williamson, Johnston, and others. The majority of those called out, however, refused to respond. Gen. Williamson delivered an address, sparkling with that wit for which he is so famous, while the remarks of R. L. Johnston, Esq., of Cambria County, were intensely humorous and highly enjoyed by the audience. The meeting then adjourned, and the formal dedicatory ceremonies were over. We will add, however, that the building and its surroundings complete cost about one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

County Almshouse.—This refuge of the poor of the county is situated in Allegheny township, about a mile and a half northwest of the county-seat. It is a well-constructed brick building, two stories and a half high, and contains fifty-two rooms. In addition to these are two dining-rooms and two kitchens, besides the halls or corridors. The building was planned by that well-known architect, Hayden Smith, and Messrs. Peter Empfield and John B. Westley were its builders. It was erected in 1849–50, and cost seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents.

The farm contains two hundred and sixty-seven acres, twelve perches, being part of two tracts of land formerly owned by Joseph Patton and John Cochran. Both of these tracts were purchased by Samuel Royer, and by him transferred to the county in consideration of the sum of ten thousand dollars. The farm, generally speaking, is kept under a high state of cultivation.

The house was first occupied in April, 1850, and was in charge of Mr. John Lytle, its first steward, until 1852. He was succeeded by Edward McGraw, who remained until 1863; then came O. E. Crissman, who served until 1870. From 1870 to September, 1873, Joshua Aurandt occupied the position, and was then succeeded by William Shinefelt, who remained until April, 1881, when he was succeeded by Seth R.

Campbell, the present steward. Dr. J. A. Landis was the first almshouse physician. Dr. W. C. Roller is the present one.

The County's Financial Condition.—To show the present financial condition of the county, we submit the following summary of receipts and expenditures from Jan. 3, 1881, to Jan. 2, 1882:

RECEIPTS.

From collectors of townships and boroughs, etc	$68,260.42

EXPENDITURES.

Attorneys	$1,113.47
Bridges	5,187.30
Bonds and interest	19,501.63
Commissioners' office	2,577.92
Courts	7,887.24
Court-house	1,394.59
Jails and penitentiaries	5,805.01
Printing and stationery	1,807.03
Poor and lunatics	13,417.51
Treasurer's commissions	1,980.20
Miscellaneous	7,588.52
	$68,260.42 [1]

INDEBTEDNESS.

Total county indebtedness, less $38,714.40, the amount of outstanding debts due the county Jan. 2, 1882	$66,085.60

County Officers, Year of Election or Appointment.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Jeremiah S. Black, from the 27th of July, 1846 (the fourth Monday when the first court was held), to and including the March term of 1849.

George Taylor, from April 5, 1849 (his first court being held on the second Monday of July, 1849), to November, 1871.

John Dean, from the autumn of 1871 to the present time; was re-elected for a second term in October, 1881.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

George R. McFarlane, appointed June 8, 1846.
Daniel McConnell, appointed June 8, 1846.
George R. McFarlane, appointed March 11, 1847.
Davis Brooke, appointed Jan. 28, 1848.
James Gardner, appointed April 10, 1851.
James Gardner, elected October, 1852.
Levi Slingluff, elected October, 1852.
James D. Rea, appointed July 25, 1854.
James L. Gwin, appointed March, 1855.
David Caldwell, elected October, 1855.
John Penn Jones, elected October, 1855.
Adam Moses, elected October, 1860.
Samuel Dean, elected October, 1860.
Adam Moses, elected October, 1865.
B. F. Rose, elected October, 1865.
George W. Patton, elected October, 1870.
Joseph Irwin, elected October, 1870.
Charles J. Mann, elected October, 1875.
Samuel Smith, elected October, 1875.
Robert Stewart, elected October, 1880.
Robert L. Gamble,[2] elected October, 1880.
Joseph Fichtner, appointed September, 1881.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The first district attorney, Col. John Cresswell, was appointed by Governor Shunk, in June, 1846, and he was suceeeded by David M. Hofius, appointed by Governor Johnston, who occupied the position until 1861, when the office became elective. Joseph Kemp was then elected by the Whigs, but his health failing soon after, George A. Coffey performed the duties of the office until 1854, when Essington Hammond was elected. At the expiration of his term, Benjamin L. Hewit filled the office two terms; then John H. Keatley served almost two terms. Mr. Keatley resigned the last year of his second term, when John Dean was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dean was then elected at the next general election, and served one term. He was succeeded by Milton Alexander, who served one term. James F. Milliken was Mr. Alexander's successor; then came Thomas W. Jackson, and, lastly, the present incumbent, J. D. Hicks, Esq., who was elected in the fall of 1880.

SHERIFFS.

Benjamin E. Betts, appointed June 23, 1846.
Samuel J. Royer, elected October, 1846.
Thomas Rees, elected October, 1849.
William Reed, elected October, 1852.
George Port, elected October, 1855.
James Funk, elected October, 1858.
Samuel McCamant, elected October, 1861.
Martin L. Bechtel, elected October, 1864.
John McKeage, elected October, 1867.
Henry B. Huff, elected October, 1870.
Alexander Bobb, elected October, 1873.
James M. Stiffler, elected October, 1879.
G. T. Bell, elected October, 1879.

PROTHONOTARIES AND CLERKS OF COURTS.

Jeremiah Cunningham, appointed June 10, 1846.
Joseph Smith, elected October, 1846.
George W. Johnston, elected October, 1849.
Hugh McNeal, elected October, 1852.
Joseph Baldridge, elected October, 1855, and October, 1858.
Anthony S. Morrow, elected October, 1861, October, 1864, October, 1867, and October, 1870.
James P. Stewart, elected October, 1873, October, 1876, and October, 1879.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

John M. Gibbony, appointed June 17, 1846.
Louis H. Williams, elected October, 1847, October, 1850, and October, 1853.
Hugh A. Caldwell, elected October, 1856, October, 1859, and October, 1862.
David M. Jones, elected October, 1865, October, 1868, and October, 1871.
Abraham Lingenfelter, elected October, 1874, and October, 1877.
James S. Plummer,[3] elected October, 1880.

TREASURERS.

Robert H. McCormick, appointed June 9, 1846.
Joseph Morrow, elected 1846.
John Penn Jones, elected 1848.
A. M. Lloyd, elected 1850.
James M. Hewit, elected 1852.
Joshua W. McCord, elected 1854.
Samuel Hoover, elected 1856.
John Lingenfelter, elected 1858.
John McKeage, elected 1860.
James H. Cramer, elected 1862.
David Stiteler, elected 1864.
John W. Black, elected 1866.
John M. Clark, elected 1868.
Joseph Baldridge, elected 1870.
George W. Metz, elected 1872.
Isaac F. Beamer, elected 1874.
Alexander Rutledge, elected 1876.
Johnston C. Akers, elected 1880.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Valentine Lingenfelter, appointed June, 1846.
William Bell, appointed June, 1846.
William C. McCormick, appointed June, 1846.

[1] There is a manifest error in this statement as printed, for there was a balance remaining in the hands of the treasurer Jan. 2, 1882, of 1207.77.

[2] Died in September, 1881, Fichtner being appointed to fill the vacancy.

[3] His son, J. Lee Plummer, being deputy.

John K. Neff (for three years), elected October, 1846.
Edward McGraw (for two years), elected October, 1846.
William Bell (for one year), elected October, 1846.
Jacob Hoover, elected October, 1847.
David Caldwell, elected October, 1848.
Jacob Burley, elected October, 1849.
Samuel Dean, elected October, 1850.
John Bennett, elected October, 1851.
John Lowe, elected October, 1852.
John Campbell, elected October, 1853.
James Roller, elected October, 1854.
James Hutchinson, elected October, 1855.
David M. Confer,[1] elected October, 1856.
John R. McFarlane, elected October, 1857.
Enos M. Jones, elected October, 1858.
George L. Cowen, elected October, 1859.
George Koon, elected October, 1860.
James M. Kinkead, elected October, 1861.
David Shock,[2] elected October, 1862.
George W. Hewit, elected October, 1863.
Robert Waring, elected October, 1864.
John C. Biddle, elected October, 1865.
Robert R. Hamilton, elected October, 1866.
Joshua Roller, elected October, 1867.
David Henshey, elected October, 1868.
Jacob Walter, elected October, 1869.
David S. Longenecker, elected October, 1870.
Samuel Morrow, elected October, 1871.
David Aurandt, elected October, 1872.
John Clark, elected October, 1873.
Alexander Caruthers, elected October, 1874.
John Halfpenny, elected October, 1875.
Jonathan Slippy, elected October, 1875.
John Hileman, elected October, 1875.
John Halfpenny, elected October, 1878.
Samuel B. Confer, elected October, 1878.
James McIntosh, elected October, 1878.
John S. Calvert, elected October, 1881.
Joshua H. Roller, elected October, 1881.
James McIntosh, elected October, 1881.

Hugh A. Caldwell served as commissioners' clerk from the organization of the county until the autumn of 1846; then John Brotherline until March 22, 1847. L. H. Williams was then appointed and served until December, 1856. From Dec. 15, 1856, to Dec. 23, 1862, Hugh A. Caldwell again held the position, since which time Joseph Baldrige, the present clerk, has officiated.

CORONERS.

Joseph C. Morgan, elected 1847.
James Funk, elected 1855.
William Fox, elected 1858.
Jacob Weidensall, elected 1864.
John W. Humes, elected 1869.
George S. Mitchell, elected 1880.

SURVEYORS.

Henry C. Nicodemus, elected 1862.
John M. Gibbony, elected 1875.
Francis Cassiday, elected 1878.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

William Bell, elected 1849.
Joseph Fay, elected 1849.
J. A. Landis, elected 1849.
Edward McGraw, elected 1851.
Jacob Igow, elected 1851.
John G. McKee, elected 1851.
John Bennett, elected 1852.
George Cowen, elected 1852.
C. Stoner, elected 1853.
David Fleck, elected 1854.
C. Guyer, elected 1855.
M. Wike, elected 1856.
Samuel Shryver, elected 1857.
George Weaver, elected 1858.
John B. Riddle, elected 1859.
Peter Good, elected 1860.
William Burley, elected 1861.
David Aurandt, elected 1862.
Jacob Nicodemus, elected 1863.
Samuel Jones, elected 1864.
Samuel Moore, elected 1865.
Stephen Hammond, elected 1866.
Samuel Smith, elected 1867.
David Crawford, elected 1868.
Jacob Stifler, elected 1869.
Abraham Louden, elected 1870.
Andrew Biddle and John M. Bush, appointed to fill vacancy, 1870.
James M. Johnston, elected 1871.
F. D. Young, elected 1872.
Albert Wilson, elected 1873.
Joseph Riddle, elected 1874.
David Bell, elected 1875.
Edward Bell, elected 1876.
John S. Biddle, elected 1877.
David Bell, elected 1878.
Jacob C. Mattern, elected 1879.
Eli Smith, elected 1880.
David Bell, elected 1881.

AUDITORS.

Charles E. Kinkead, elected 1846.
William P. Dysart, elected 1846.
James Wilson, elected 1846.
William Reed, elected 1847.
James L. Gwin, elected 1848.
David Tate, elected 1849.
Jacob Walter, elected 1850.
George W. Smith, elected 1851.
James A. McCahan, elected 1852.
Samuel Smith, elected 1853.
Henry Lingenfelter, elected 1854.
John Hagerty, elected 1855.
John W. Tippery, elected 1856.
Samuel Morrow, elected 1857.
A. C. McCartney, elected 1858.
Joseph R. Hewitt, elected 1859.
A. M. Lloyd, elected 1860.
R. M. Messimer, elected 1861.
L. Lowry Moore, elected 1862.
David Henshey, elected 1863.
John A. Crawford, elected 1863.
Alexander Knox, elected 1864.
George W. Reed, elected 1864.
M. D. Thatcher, elected 1865.
Abraham Robison, elected 1866.
James McKim, elected 1866.
D. E. McCahan, elected 1867.
S. A. Fulton, elected 1868.
George W. Hoover, elected 1868.
William H Canan, elected 1869.
J. D. Hicks, elected 1869.
William H Calvert, elected 1870.
John C. Robison, elected 1871.
J. J. Noffsker, elected 1872.
Martin Bell, Jr., elected 1873.
Alexander Knox, elected 1874.
Charles E. Butler, elected 1875.
J. Ross Mateer, elected 1876.
B. F. Custer, elected 1876.
J. E. Hagey, elected 1876.
S. C. Baker, elected 1879.
J. H. Isett, elected 1879.
A. C. Clapper, elected 1879.
Aden T. Wilson, elected 1881.
Henry C. Lorenz, elected 1881.
James H. Patterson, elected 1881.

[1] Jacob Barnhart appointed to fill vacancy.
[2] Joseph Irwin appointed to fill vacancy, Shock having entered the army.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PRESS.

Hollidaysburg Newspapers—The Aurora, the first Attempt—Extract from the first Editor's Valedictory Address—Hollidaysburg Sentinel—Canal and Portage Register—Its changes in Name and Proprietorship—Hollidaysburg Standard—Beacon Light—Democratic Standard—Blair County Whig—Its Changes to the Blair County Radical—The Shield—The Leader—Altoona Publications—Altoona Register—Altoona Tribune—Daily Tribune—Altoona Vindicator—Altoona Sun—Daily Sun—Altoona Baptist—The Evening Mirror—Democratic Call—Evening Call—Present Weekly, Daily, and Sunday Call—Living Age—The Globe—Home Base—Der Deutsche Volksführer—Musical Advocate—Gospel Trumpet—Altoona Advance—Youths' Mirror—Our Work—Book-Keeper and Penman—Sunday Morning—City Directories—The Mirror Hand-Book—The First Venture—Slep's History of Altoona and Blair County—Tyrone Newspapers—American Era—Herald—Star—Western Hemisphere—Present Tyrone Herald—Tyrone Blade—Tyrone Democrat—Tyrone Times—Martinsburg Newspapers—Cove Echo—Williamsburg Newspapers—Temperance Vindicator—Williamsburg Independent.

HOLLIDAYSBURG NEWSPAPERS.

The Hollidaysburg Aurora, the first newspaper published within the limits of the present county of Blair, was established by T. P. Campbell in 1833, the first number being issued August 9th of that year. It was a neutral five-column folio, and bore the motto, "Truth incontestable in spite of all!" The business notice in the upper left-hand corner of the copies we have seen declared that the paper would be furnished to subscribers at the rate of "two dollars per annum if paid within the year, otherwise $2.50 will be charged." Advertisements were inserted at the rate of one dollar per square. The editor gave notice that all communications sent through the mails must be postpaid to receive attention, and further declared that no subscriptions would be discontinued until all arrearages were discharged.

Mr. Campbell continued the publication of the *Aurora* for one year, when he sold out to Messrs. H. & F. Semple, and removing to Huntingdon, soon after began the practice of law. No. 1 of Volume II., under the management of the Semple Brothers, was issued Thursday, Sept. 4, 1834, and in this number was published Mr. Campbell's valedictory.

The Semple Brothers conducted the *Aurora* in the interests of the Anti-Masonic party for a year or so, but, not succeeding very well as newspaper men, the publication of the paper then ceased, and the press and other material of the office passed into the possession of Jacob Snyder and Peter Hewit. It has been asserted that the *Aurora* "was again revived in the *Register* in 1836." This is an error, we believe, for, in 1837, Messrs. Snyder & Hewit advertised for sale an "Imperial Clymer" press, type, and other material, formerly used in the publication of the *Aurora*.

The Hollidaysburg Sentinel and Huntingdon, Cambria, and Bedford County Democrat was the next journalistic enterprise attempted in this portion of the commonwealth. Certain zealous Democratic residents of Hollidaysburg, fancying that they needed an organ to advocate their interests, as well as to assist in the candidature and election of Van Buren and Johnson, raised seven hundred dollars, purchased the materials of a defunct Huntingdon paper, and began the publication of a journal under the title mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph. It was a five-column folio, William R. McCay was its editor, and No. 1 of Volume I. was dated Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1835. It also ceased to exist after a year or so, and was succeeded by *The Standard*.

The Canal and Portage Register was established by John Scott and Henry C. Gray, and No. 1 of Volume I. was issued at Hollidaysburg, July 2, 1836. It was a five-column folio, and advocated the election of William Henry Harrison and Francis Granger, the Whig candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. In their first announcement to the public the publisher said, "In conducting the *Register* we shall use every exertion in our power to make it a useful and interesting journal to every class of our readers, embracing in its columns that variety of information which the different tastes and the multiplied pursuits of the public may demand. A newspaper, in order to be generally useful, must not be devoted to the interest of one class alone. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, or the politician cannot expect that his interests alone will be consulted to the exclusion of all others."

John Penn Jones purchased Mr. Gray's interest Oct. 26, 1836, and Messrs. Scott & Jones continued as partners until April 11, 1838, when Mr. Jones became sole proprietor, and enlarging the paper to a six-column folio, changed the name to the *Hollidaysburg Register and Huntingdon County Inquirer*. From May 1, 1839, to Feb. 24, 1840, D. B. Williams was associated with Mr. Jones. After the latter date Mr. Jones conducted the paper alone, and on the 4th of March, 1846, changed the name to the *Hollidaysburg Register and Blair County Inquirer*.

About 1855 the name was again changed to the *Hollidaysburg Register and Blair County Weekly News*. On the 25th of September, 1861, Mr. Jones took in H. A. Caldwell as a partner, and they continued together until Oct. 21, 1863, when John Dean, now president judge of this judicial district, became its proprietor. He sold it to Samuel Hoover & Son in 1866, and March 16, 1868, it was purchased by the brothers David and Jacob Z. Over. They changed the name to its present style, viz., the *Hollidaysburg Register*, Jan. 7, 1870, and on the 27th of November, 1872, Jacob Z. Over retired from the firm. On the 14th of April, 1880, the paper was enlarged from twenty-four to thirty-six columns, and on that day appeared in a dress of new and beautiful type. Throughout its existence the *Register* has been a stanch Whig and Republican journal. It is now published by David Over & Son.

The *Hollidaysburg Standard*, a five-column folio, was started with the materials of the old *Huntingdon Gazette* by P. L. Joslin, with George R. McFarlane as

editor, in the spring of 1838, and originally was owned by stockholders. On the 1st of January, 1841, O. A. Traugh and H. A. Boggs took charge, and conducted the paper until Jan. 1, 1843, when, differences occurring between the editors and stockholders in regard to the Portage Railroad, Messrs. Traugh & Boggs withdrew, and purchasing new material, started a new paper called the *Beacon Light*, a six-column folio, which was regularly published until June, 1845.

Meanwhile, John Dougherty purchased a lot of new material and began the publication of the *Democratic Standard* about Oct. 10, 1844. Soon after that time Alonzo S. Dougherty purchased the *Standard*, while O. A. Traugh purchased the interest of Mr. Boggs in the *Beacon Light*. Messrs. Traugh & Dougherty then merged these papers into a new series of the *Democratic Standard*, the event being consummated May 1, 1845. One year later Mr. Traugh became sole proprietor, and has continued as such until the present time, now more than thirty-six years, and making more than forty years of continuous newspaper work in Hollidaysburg, counting his connection with both papers. The *Standard* is an eight-column folio, and has always been ably edited. Among those who have assisted to give it character in an editorial capacity were U. J. Jones, author of the "History of the Juniata Valley," and Wesley H. Schwartz, the present editor of the *Altoona Tribune*.

The *Blair County Whig* was established by Jacob L. Slentz in 1846. It also was a Hollidaysburg publication. After about three years it was purchased by George T. Raymond and William S. Wilson. Subsequently Mr. Raymond conducted the paper alone. He is said to have been murdered at Woodbury, N. J. After a suspension of a month or so John Brotherline, Esq., purchased it, and continued its publication for a number of years. In 1861, John H. Keatley was associated with Mr. Brotherline, and about 1866 the name of the paper was changed to that of the *Radical and Blair County Whig*. On the 18th day of May, 1868, it was purchased by M. Edgar King and James H. Irwin. Its name was changed to *Blair County Radical*, and the office was soon after removed to the city of Altoona. The interest of James H. Irwin was purchased by Samuel G. Irwin, May 6, 1878, and by him leased to M. Edgar King. After that time James H. Irwin reassociated himself with Mr. King. Another change in its management has taken place within a recent period, and James H. Irwin is its present editor and publisher. The *Radical* is an advocate of Republican principles, and is now (October, 1881) near the end of its thirty-fifth volume.

The Shield, a paper in the interest of the Catholic Church, was published at Hollidaysburg during the years 1849–50 by Hayden Smith.

John H. Keatley commenced the publication of *The Leader* in Hollidaysburg in 1866, but after a little more than a year it was discontinued, and the materials being purchased by Dr. J. P. Thompson, of Williamsburg, Pa., he there started the *Temperance Vindicator* in the spring of 1868. About 1870 the paper was sold to Col. George F. McFarland, who removed the office to Harrisburg, but the press and other fixtures went to the *Bedford Press* office.

ALTOONA PUBLICATIONS.

In the spring of 1855, William H. and J. A. Snyder began the publication of the first newspaper enterprise undertaken in Altoona. They used the materials of the *Standing Stone Banner*, and their paper was known as the *Altoona Register*. After some five or six months it was discontinued, and the materials of the office were purchased by Ephraim B. McCrum and William M. Allison, who commenced the *Altoona Tribune* Jan. 1, 1856.

On the 1st of May, 1858, Mr. Allison disposed of his interest to H. C. Dern, and July 19, 1875, the interest of Mr. McCrum passed into the hands of Hugh Pitcairn, who with Mr. Dern has conducted the paper to the present writing. The *Daily Tribune* was first issued by Messrs. McCrum & Dern, April 14, 1873, which, after an existence of just two years, was discontinued. On the 28th of January, 1878, Messrs. Dern & Pitcairn resumed the daily edition, which with the weekly continues to be published. The *Tribune* has ever been an able advocate of Republican principles, and has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity. Recently the proprietors erected a neat and substantial three-story brick building, especially designed as a printing-house, on Twelfth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues. Adam J. Green performed editorial work on the *Tribune* for a number of years. On the 1st of February, 1881, he was succeeded by W. H. Schwartz, who, in an editorial capacity, has been connected with the *Altoona Sun*, the *Democratic Standard* of Hollidaysburg, and the *Altoona Tribune* since Jan. 1, 1869.

The *Altoona Vindicator* was established by James F. Campbell, May 1, 1868. In February, 1869, the office was nearly all destroyed by fire. New material was at once secured, but on the 10th day of December, 1869, D. W. Moore became its owner, who changed the name to the *Altoona Sun*, June 2, 1870. It was then variously managed by Moore & Son, Moore & McKinney, and again by D. W. Moore alone. John W. McKinney entered the firm Feb. 10, 1871. The *Daily Sun* was first issued May 2, 1870, and was continued seven months.

On the 10th of May, 1874, the office was purchased by the brothers N. C. and Cyrus N. Barclay, who enlarged it Jan. 1, 1879. In November of that year a joint-stock company was organized, composed of a large number of the most active Democrats of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, and Somerset Counties, for the purpose of establishing a daily Democratic paper in Altoona

in connection with the *Weekly Sun*. The organization, under the title of "The Sun Printing and Publishing Company," was completed Nov. 25, 1879, by the election of the following board of directors: Andrew J. Riley, John P. Levan, George W. Good, N. C. Barclay, S. M. Woodcock, M. Fitzharris, Albert F. Hess, F. D. Casanave, and R. W. Guthrie. This board of directors at a subsequent meeting elected A. J. Riley president, N. C. Barclay treasurer and business manager, and R. W. Guthrie clerk. William P. Furey was elected managing editor, John M. Furey city editor, and Cyrus N. Barclay superintendent of the printing department. Under this management the first number of the *Altoona Daily Sun* was issued Dec. 11, 1879. On the 17th day of March, 1881, however, the property of The Sun Printing and Publishing Company was sold at public sale, when Messrs. N. C. and Cyrus N. Barclay purchased the same, and have since continued the publication of the *Daily* and the *Weekly Sun*.

The Altoona Baptist, first a folio, but afterwards changed to a quarto, and published in the interest of the First Baptist Church of Altoona, was established in November, 1873, Rev. William Codville, editor. It was published by Harry Slep for about one year, when it was discontinued.

The Evening Mirror was started in Altoona, June 13, 1874, by Harry Slep and George J. Akers. It was a penny daily of four columns, but September 14th of the same year it was enlarged to five columns. W. J. Fleming entered the firm Nov. 15, 1874. On the 30th of May, 1875, it was again enlarged to six columns, the price being fixed at two cents per copy, or forty cents per month. Harry Slep became the sole proprietor Nov. 16, 1877, but his health failing he sold the paper Dec. 1, 1878, to W. K. Buckingham and W. S. Nicodemus, who, after a few months, changed it from an Independent to a Democratic paper, and named it the *Democratic Call*. Shortly after it resumed its independence from party shackles and bore the name of the *Evening Call*.

It then passed into the hands of Alexander & Herr, who conducted it until Jan. 1, 1880, when Edward B. Haines, who for six years previously published the *Williamsport Banner*, purchased the controlling interest and inaugurated active measures for the improvement of the paper. He constructed a suitable building adjoining the one previously occupied, stocked it with new printing materials, introduced steam, etc., and at present publishes, in addition to the daily edition, a weekly edition of four pages, and also a Sunday edition styled the *Sunday Call*, an eight-column folio. The Sunday paper was first issued June 5, 1880, and Mr. Haines became sole owner of the *Call* printing establishment December 1st following.

In 1874, D. B. Ream commenced the publication of a temperance paper in Altoona called the *Living Age*, but, notwithstanding its title, it survived but a brief period, and the materials being purchased by George J. Akers, he established a Sunday paper called the *Globe*, which, after a couple of months, or in the beginning of the year 1877, was converted into a daily. The paper was continued by Mr. Akers for some time, but for lack of proper lubrication the *Globe* ceased to revolve daily, and it was purchased by John Tomlinson and run as a Greenback paper, but this enterprise also failing, its publication ceased.

The *Home Base*, a base-ball weekly, was published during the season of 1876, by Frank McCullough, at the *Mirror* printing-house.

Der Deutsche Volksführer (the *German People's Leader*) was first issued by Harry Slep, March 28, 1878. It is an eight-column folio, not political, and is the only German paper printed in the Juniata Valley. It was sold by Mr. Slep to L. G. Lamade, in March, 1881, but is still published at Harry Slep's printing-house.

The *Musical Advocate*, of Altoona, a monthly publication, was established in July, 1877. R. B. Mahaffey is editor and proprietor, and its terms are fifty cents per year.

The *Gospel Trumpet*, T. B. Patton, editor, was established in 1878. It is circulated gratuitously, and is printed at Harry Slep's *Mirror* printing-house.

The *Altoona Advance*, weekly, by Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Rynder, was first issued May 3, 1879. It is principally devoted to commercial purposes, and is delivered free at every house in the city, but in the country, where it also circulates, a small subscription price is charged. Politically it is a Greenback labor-reform paper, Mr. Rynder having been one of the first in the State to advocate a new party on the financial and labor issues. It advocates high tariff, high wages, and cash payments. It is also a temperance journal. Mrs. Rynder contributes largely to its columns, and it has a circulation of thirty-five thousand copies. The *Advance* was first printed at Harry Slep's printing-house. It is now published at the *Call* office, but with the beginning of its next volume its proprietors propose to occupy an establishment of their own.

In August, 1879, Ed. J. Slep commenced the publication of the *Youth's Mirror*, a creditable monthly sheet, devoted exclusively to the rising generation. It is now issued semi-monthly.

Our Work, a monthly, was established in February, 1880. It was printed at the *Mirror* printing-house, but published by the Young People's Christian Association of the Second Presbyterian Church. It was discontinued in June, 1881.

The *Book-keeper and Penman*, monthly, was started in August, 1880, by J. F. Davis, editor and proprietor. Its terms are one dollar per year.

The *Sunday Morning*, a weekly eight-column folio, printed at Slep's printing-house, was established by George J. Akers in June, 1881.

The first Altoona City Directory of any consequence

was published in 1873, by Thomas H. Greevy. The accuracy and extent of the information it contained made it extremely valuable. This was followed by a directory for 1875–76, by the same author. The directory for 1878–79 was published by William H. Renner, of Altoona. It was a most complete compendium of such information as is sought for in a publication of the kind.

For the year 1875, George J. Akers compiled "The Mirror Hand-Book and Compendium of Facts," a pamphlet of forty-seven pages. It contained a synopsis of the local occurrences of that year, such as marriages and deaths, interments in Fairview Cemetery, State, county, and city elections, a brief history of Altoona, a list of city and county officers, sketch of the public schools, etc., making it a valuable book of reference. Harry Slep was the publisher.

In the early part of 1879, "The First Venture," a book consisting of one hundred and eighty-seven pieces of poetry and a story in prose, entitled "After Many Days," was issued from the press of Harry Slep. The book contained sixty pages. Five hundred copies were issued, which commanded a ready sale. It was prepared by Harry L. Woods, the author of a book of Irish tales entitled "Pat Muldoon's Anecdotes."

During the year 1880 an illustrated volume of two hundred and sixty-five pages, edited by James H. Ewing and Harry Slep, of Altoona, and issued from the press of Harry Slep's printing-house, was delivered to its patrons. It is entitled the "History of the City of Altoona and Blair County," and contains brief historical sketches of Hollidaysburg, Tyrone, Bell's Mills, Roaring Springs, Martinsburg, Williamsburg, Gaysport, Bennington Furnace, Kittanning Point, Arch Spring, Tipton, Newry, and Duncansville, besides a considerable amount of classified information not practicable to enumerate here. The work is meritorious.

TYRONE NEWSPAPERS.

The American Era was established by a stock company in Tyrone about the year 1856, with W. S. H. Keys as editor, afterwards Benjamin Jones. The material then went into the *Tyrone Herald* office, published by Robert Stoddard, which paper was suspended in about a year thereafter. As the *Tyrone Star*, it was revived by M. H. Jolly; afterwards it was conducted by Capt. James Bell, and suspended. Soon after the paper was again resuscitated by a stock company called the *Western Hemisphere*, and had J. W. Scott and Cyrus Jeffries as editors. Strange to relate, however, the *Western Hemisphere*, too, disappeared from view after a brief existence.

In August, 1867, H. R. Holsinger re-established the paper under the old name, the *Tyrone Herald*. Messrs. J. L. Holmes and C. S. W. Jones became its owners in April, 1868, and for some time after April, 1869, Mr. Jones alone conducted it. W. H. H. Brainerd was a partner in 1871–72, and Al. Tyhurst in 1875–76. Mr. Jones continues its publication at the present time. On the morning of July 8, 1880, the new three-story *Herald* building was destroyed by fire, together with a large portion of Mr. Jones' printing material. With most commendable energy and enterprise on the part of its publisher, however, the paper made its appearance regularly, as if nothing had happened.

The Tyrone Blade was established by J. L. Holmes, June 1, 1870. George Stroup became its owner Nov. 22, 1872, who changed the name to the *Tyrone Democrat*, and continued its publication until July 8, 1880, when the office was burned in the conflagration which destroyed the printing-house of its contemporary, the *Herald*, but, not like the latter paper, it has never risen, Phœnix-like, from its ashes.

The Tyrone Times, started as a semi-weekly paper June 1, 1880, was soon after changed to a weekly journal. Messrs. Holmes & Wooden are its present proprietors.

MARTINSBURG NEWSPAPERS.

The Cove Echo was published in 1874–75 in Martinsburg, by Henry and John Brumbaugh, and subsequently by B. F. Lehman, but it was discontinued for lack of adequate support.

WILLIAMSBURG NEWSPAPERS.

As mentioned previously, a newspaper known as *The Leader* was established in Hollidaysburg by John H. Keatley in 1866. After an existence of a little more than a year it was discontinued, but the materials of the office being purchased by Dr. J. P. Thompson, of Williamsburg, he removed them to the latter place and began the publication of a paper in the spring of 1868 styled the *Temperance Vindicator*. About the year 1870, Dr. Thompson sold out to Col. George F. McFarland, who removed the office to Harrisburg, but the press and other material went to the *Bedford Press* office.

The *Williamsburg Independent*, Williamsburg's present newspaper, was established by Rev. William W. Dunmire, its present editor and proprietor, in May, 1881, the first number appearing on the 10th of that month. It is a weekly, seven-column folio, and, according to its motto, "A family paper, independent in all things and neutral in nothing, seeking the public good." The *Independent* is ably conducted, and has a circulation of about four hundred copies, besides which a considerable amount of finely-executed job-work is done in the office.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Early Physicians—Drs. McCloskey, Bond, Buchanan, Alexander Johnston, Coffey, Metzger, Stark, Kneophler, Hontz, Keisey, Wolf, Trimble, Hamill, John D. Ross, Thomas Johnston, Getty, and Schmidt—The Blair County Medical Society organized in 1848—Original Members—Subsequent Members—Present Officers—Present Members—Physicians who Practice in the County at the Present Time.

Of the early medical practitioners within the present limits of Blair County, frequent mention is made in the separate township and borough histories found in this work, and to those narrations the reader is referred for pertinent matters not found, perhaps, in this chapter; for at this time it would prove to be an impracticable, never-ending task to attempt the work of preparing a complete medical history of this region covering the last one hundred and twenty-five years.

We have learned, however, that Dr. John McCloskey, a young unmarried man, owning one horse, was a practicing physician in Frankstown township in 1787, and that a Dr. Bond owned unseated lands in the township at the same time. In 1810, Dr. John Buchanan practiced medicine in the same township, and occupied a field in which, but a few years later, Dr. Alexander Johnston became his immediate successor. Dr. Johnston was the son of a Presbyterian minister of Huntingdon. He continued at Frankstown until about the year 1856, when he removed to Armagh, Indiana Co., Pa., and died there some four or five years ago at the age of about ninety years.

Dr. James Coffey, Dr. John Metzger, and Dr. Thomas Stark were also early physicians of Frankstown township, their names being mentioned in the records as early as 1830. In Williamsburg, Dr. George Kneophler was established as a practicing physician at the beginning of the century. Dr. Daniel Houtz, Dr. Alfred Keisey, Dr. Jesse Wolf, Dr. James Trimble, Dr. Robert Hamill, and the present Dr. John D. Ross were also early physicians in that village or its vicinity. Dr. Thomas Johnston was at Davidsburg, at least he owned property there, in 1830, and in Martinsburg Dr. John Getty and Dr. Schmidt were established as early as 1840.

Blair County Medical Society.—In pursuance of a call which appeared in the Hollidaysburg newspapers under date of July 1, 1848, and signed by Drs. James Coffey, J. A. Landis, A. Rodrique, Robert W. Christy, and Harry T. Coffey, a meeting of physicians was held in Hollidaysburg July 25, 1848, at which were present besides those signing the call Dr. William R. Findley, of Frankstown, and Dr. John Getty, of Martinsburg. At this meeting Dr. Getty served as the presiding officer, and Dr. Harry T. Coffey as secretary. Before adjournment Drs. Landis, Findley, and H. T. Coffey were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

On the 15th of November, 1848, an adjourned meeting was held at the Exchange Hotel in Hollidaysburg. A constitution and by-laws were then adopted and signed by those present, viz.: Drs. James Coffey, Landis, Rodrique, Christy, and Harry T. Coffey, and the following officers elected: Dr. James Coffey, president; A. Rodrique, vice-president; Robert W. Christy, secretary; and J. A. Landis, treasurer.

The constitution adopted describes the object of the society to be the advancement of medical knowledge, and to sustain and elevate the medical profession, to protect the interests of its members, to extend the bounds of medical science, and to promote all measures calculated to relieve suffering, to improve the health and to protect the lives of the community. Article 3, section 1, says, "No one shall be admitted as a member unless he is a graduate in medicine of some respectable school, or has a license to practice from some board recognized by the State Medical Society, or has been a practitioner of medicine for at least fifteen years, and who is in good moral standing in the place where he resides." The constitution and by-laws have been but slightly amended since their adoption in 1848. The society is also governed by the code of ethics of the American Medical Association.

The present officers of the society are S. M. Ross, president; John D. Ross, treasurer; George W. Smith, secretary; and the present active members, Joseph H. Ake, G. F. Arney, M. F. Black, D. W. Bonebreak, F. G. Bloom, H. C. Bloom, G. E. Brehman, G. W. Burket, R. W. Christy, C. H. Clossin, Rowan Clark, John Feay, William M. Findley, William R. Findley, J. F. Fulton, J. M. Gemmill, D. S. Hays, J. W. Johnston, H. Jacobs, J. A. Landis, Crawford Irwin, R. C. Irwin, E. S. Miller, John D. Ross, S. M. Ross, W. S. Ross, George W. Smith, J. M. Smith, W. C. Roller, Sidney Thompson, J. C. Thompson, and T. H. White.

Among others who have been members of the society, but are now deceased, or have removed, etc., were R. W. Christy, Sr., deceased; B. F. Royer, deceased; Henry F. Conrad, deceased; J. F. Kay, deceased; C. J. Hirst, deceased; C. H. Gardner, now in Philadelphia; Jacob M. Confer, deceased; J. H. Christy, deceased; J. Cooper McKee, now serving in the United States army; William B. Roberts, deceased; J. C. Happersett, now in the United States army; H. H. Roedel, removed; Charles Bower; J. T. Wilson; O. E. M. Haberacker, resigned; J. D. W. Henderson, removed; J. D. Kirk, removed; and Thomas F. Findley, deceased.

Present Blair County Physicians (*including Representatives of Various Schools of Medicine and Surgery*).—To Jan. 1, 1882, in compliance with an act of the State Legislature, approved June 8, 1881, the following physicians have appeared before the prothonotary of the county, and made oath or affirmed to the truthfulness of certain statements required of them:

ADAMS, NATHAN R., born in Gloucester County, N. J., now resides in the city of Altoona. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery in February, 1871, and has practiced in Altoona since April, 1873.[1]

ARNEY, GEORGE F., born at Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., is now a resident of Altoona. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1878. Since that time has practiced at Homer City, Indiana Co., Pa., and Altoona, Pa.

AKE, JOSEPH H., born at Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa., now resides there. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1850, and has practiced at Williamsburg since 1871.

ARNOLD, JAMES F., born in Juniata County, Pa.; now resides in the village of Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa. In March, 1867, he graduated from the New York Medical University, and has since practiced at the place of his present residence.

APPLEBY, DAVID J., is a native of Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Washington University of Medicine, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1877, and has since practiced at Dublin Mills, Fulton Co., Pa., and East Freedom, Blair Co., Pa., at the latter place since April 14, 1880.

BULICK, THOMAS M., born in Mifflin County, Pa., now resides in Altoona. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Jan. 18, 1872. He practiced in Mifflin County from June, 1871, to March, 1872; in Centre County from March, 1872, to June, 1878, and in the city of Altoona since the latter date.

BONEBREAK, DANIEL W., born in Waynesboro', Franklin Co., Pa., is now a resident of Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in February, 1864, and has practiced at Martinsburg, Pa., since 1871.

BUCK, MICHAEL J., is a native of Greenfield township, Blair Co., Pa., and now resides at Newry, Pa. His degree of Doctor of Medicine was received at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1873, and his practice of medicine has been confined to Newry and its vicinity.

BEACH, LEWIS U., born at Smithfield, Bradford Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., in March, 1864. Has practiced in Towanda, Pa., from 1870 to 1874; in Altoona, Pa., from 1874 to 1877; in Harrisburg, Pa., from 1877 to 1880; and again in Altoona, Pa., from 1880 to present time.

BUCK, MICHAEL J., born at Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, March 9, 1872, and at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1876. Has practiced at Carrolltown and Altoona, Pa.

BREHMAN, GEORGE E., born at McVeytown, Mifflin Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1869, and has been a resident of Altoona since 1871.

BURKHART, SIMON P., a native of Blair County, Pa., now resides at Millville, Logan township, Blair Co., Pa. He graduated from the American University, of Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1872, and has since practiced at Philipsburg, Centre Co., Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., and Millville, Blair Co., Pa., at the latter place since May, 1876.

BLOOM, HOMER C., born at Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa., resides at the same place. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of date March 4, 1878.

BURKET, GEORGE W., a native of Snicksburg, Indiana Co., Pa., now resides at Tyrone, Blair Co., Pa. He graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1857, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, March 2, 1867.

CAVINS, SAMUEL R., born at Bloomfield, Greene Co., Indiana, now resides in the city of Altoona. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1881.

CONFER, DAVID C., born at Duncansville, Blair Co., Pa., resides at the same place. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1881.

CROSTHWAITE, D. WILMOT, born at Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1881.

CHRISTY, JOHN T., is a native of Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., and now resides in the city of Altoona. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, April 5, 1851.

CLARK, ROWAN, born at Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa.; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., in March, 1854. He has since practiced at Bell's Mills and Tyrone, Blair Co., Pa.

EVANS, HENRY J., a native of Rhymney, South Wales, now resides at Tyrone. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1881.

EWING, C. M., born in the Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland County, Pa. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, Feb. 21, 1866. Until April, 1873, he practiced at Greenville, Indiana Co., Pa.; since the latter date at Tyrone, Pa.

FULTON, JOHN F., a native of Chanceford, York Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He

[1] The act requires physicians to account for their whereabouts for the past ten years only.

received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1880.

FINDLEY, WILLIAM M., born at Manor Hill, Huntingdon Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1867. He has practiced in Altoona since that time.

FUNDENBERG, WALTER F., born at Ligonier, Westmoreland Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, city of New York, March 1, 1872; was resident surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary during the years 1872–73, and has practiced in the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford, Somerset, and Allegheny, Pa., while a resident of Cumberland, Md.

FEAY, JOHN, received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1855. He is a native of Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa., and now resides in the city of Altoona.

GROVE, GEORGE W., born in Bedford County, Pa., now resides at Marionsville, Blair Co., Pa., a locality better known as *Puzzletown*.

GAMBLE, JAMES E., born at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin Co., Pa., now resides in Altoona. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., of date March 13, 1878.

GRAHAM, DAVID M., born in Allegheny County, Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1870, and at Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1877. Has practiced at Braddock's Field and Altoona, Pa.

GEMMILL, JACOB M., born at Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Pa., now resides in the borough of Tyrone. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., of date March 20, 1870.

HARTZELL, HENRY L., born in the city of Altoona, still resides there. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Kentucky School of Medicine, June 28, 1878, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, city of New York, March 10, 1881.

HALL, WILLIAM D., a native of Montour County, Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, March 2, 1867; practiced at Philadelphia, Pa., from date of graduation to September, 1868, then at Carlisle, Pa., until October, 1877, and since the latter date at Altoona, Pa.

HALL, MARY E. L., born in Philadelphia, Pa., now resides in Altoona, Pa. Has practiced at Carlisle and Altoona, Pa.

HUMES, JAMES R., born in Allegheny County, Pa., now resides in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Pa. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1874. He practiced at Etna, Allegheny Co., Pa., from March, 1874, to July 30, 1874, and since at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

HAYS, DAVID S., born in Huntingdon County, Pa., is now a resident of Hollidaysburg. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 20, 1856, and, except his services in the army during the war of the Rebellion, has remained at Hollidaysburg since he first began to practice.

HERR, FRANKLIN P., born in Bedford County, Pa., now resides at Claysburg, Blair Co., Pa. He graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, March 27, 1878, and has since practiced at Conemaugh, Altoona, and Claysburg, Pa., at the latter place since September, 1879.

HARTMAN, SAMUEL B., born in Dauphin County, Pa., now resides at Lancaster City, Lancaster Co., Pa. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1857, and now practices at Lancaster, Pittsburgh, and other places in Pennsylvania.

IRWIN, CRAWFORD, born in Frankstown township, now resides in the borough of Hollidaysburg. He received his diploma as a Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1847, and A.B., A.M., Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., September, 1844. He first practiced at Davidsburg, or Hensheytown, near Bell's Mills, for three or four years, then at Johnstown six months, afterwards at Armagh for a brief period, then for four years at Frankstown, and at Hollidaysburg since January, 1854.

IRWIN, ROBERT C., born in the borough of Hollidaysburg, now resides there. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1879. He has practiced at Freedom, Blair Co., Pa., and since November, 1879, at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

JACOBS, HENRY, born at Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1879, and since has practiced at Altoona, Pa.

JOHNSTON, JOHN W., born in Woodberry, Bedford Co., Pa., now resides at Claysburg, Blair Co., Pa. He is a graduate of the Albany Medical College, New York, of date Dec. 24, 1866, and since that time has practiced at Claysburg, Pa.

KENNEDY, CHARLES V. B., born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., still resides there. He graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, city of New York, March 1, 1875, and since has practiced at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

LANDIS, JOSEPH A., born in Montgomery County, Pa., now resides in the borough of Hollidaysburg. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Medical University of Maryland, April 7, 1828, and, with the exception of a few years passed in the city of Philadelphia, has practiced in Hollidaysburg and its vicinity since 1837.

LIVINGSTON, JEREMIAH K., born at Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa., now resides there. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dec. 29, 1874, and since has practiced at Coffee Run, Huntingdon Co., Pa., and Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

LEVENGOOD, WELLINGTON Y., born in Douglass township, Berks Co., Pa., now resides at Bellwood, Blair Co., Pa. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., of date March 12, 1877, and prior to his settlement at Bellwood (August, 1877) practiced at Lawrenceville, Chester Co., Pa.

LOGAN, JOHN, is a native of Ireland, and at present is a resident of the city of New York, N. Y. A graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of New York, March, 1877, he now practices at Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, Altoona, and other points in the State.

MILLER, EDWIN S., born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona, Pa. He became a Doctor of Medicine by virtue of documents received from the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, March 15, 1878.

MCCOY, JOHN C., born in the State of Delaware, now resides in New York City, N. Y. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of New York, Feb. 19, 1879.

PIPER, HENRY B., born in Westmoreland County, Pa., now resides at Tyrone, Pa. He graduated at the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1866, and since has practiced at Greensbury and Tyrone, Pa.

ROSS, SAMUEL MCNUTT, born at Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1850. He practiced at Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., from 1868 to 1875, and since the latter year in Altoona.

ROSS, JOHN D., born in the county of Indiana, Pa., has resided for many years in Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania March 29, 1832.

ROLLER, WILLIAM C., born at Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa., now resides in the borough of Hollidaysburg. He received the degree of A.B. at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, in July, 1857, and Doctor of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 9, 1861.

ROSS, WILLIAM S., a native of Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., now resides in the city of Altoona. He graduated from the University of Wooster, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1876, and since has practiced at Foxburg, Clarion Co., Pa., and the city of Altoona.

SMITH, GEORGE W., born in Huntingdon County, Pa., now resides in the borough of Hollidaysburg. He received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, March 24, 1863. He first practiced at Frankstown, but moved to Hollidaysburg in 1863.

STAYER, ANDREW S., born in Bedford County, Pa., now resides at Roaring Springs, Blair Co., Pa. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1873, and since has practiced at Roaring Springs.

SMITH, JAMES M., received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1870. Born in Huntingdon County, Pa, he now resides in the borough of Tyrone.

WAY, GEORGE C., born in Portage County, Ohio, now resides in the city of Altoona. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1875. He practiced in Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties from March, 1875, to 1879, and in Altoona since the latter date.

WENGERT, JOHN W., born in Cumberland, Pa., now resides at Fredericksburg, Pa. Was a student of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1860.

WILSON, JAMES T., born at Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Pa., now resides at Tyrone. Doctor of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1864.

WEAVER, JOHN H., born at Newry, Blair Co., Pa., now a resident of Altoona, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1873. He practiced at Gallitzin, Cambria Co., and Claysburg, Blair Co., Pa., until the fall of 1879, since the latter date at Altoona, Pa.

WHITE, THOMAS H., born at McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., Pa., now resides at Williamsburg, Blair Co. He received the degree of A.B., College of New Jersey, June, 1867, and Doctor of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1870.

WALKER, SAMUEL MCF., is a native of Allegheny County, Pa. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1874, and is now a resident of the city of Altoona.

WENGERT, JOHN H., a native of Cumberland County, Pa., received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1879. Prior to his settlement at Clappertown (his present place of residence), Sept. 1, 1881, he practiced at Pavia, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY SOCIETIES—INSURANCE—AGRICULTURAL.

The Blair County Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company, etc.

Insurance.—In accordance with the provisions of a special act of the State Legislature, approved April 8, 1848, the Blair County Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized on the 4th day of May, 1849, and the following officers elected: George R. McFarlane, president; James M. Hewit, secretary; John Walker, George R. McFarlane, R. A. McMurtrie, Thaddeus Banks, Joseph Smith, Thomas B. Moore, Gilbert L. Lloyd, and John Penn Jones, di-

rectors. Soon after John Walker was elected treasurer.

This company did business in the counties of Centre, Cambria, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Blair, and during the more than thirty years of its existence carried, in the aggregate, a vast amount of risks,—in 1870, one million two hundred thousand dollars,—but in 1880, under the management of Thaddeus Banks, president, S. P. McFadden, secretary, William Jack, treasurer, R. A. McMurtrie, Thaddeus Banks, William H. Gardner, A. F. Osterloh, A. S. Morrow, James R. Patton, and John Clark, directors, its entity ceased, after satisfying all creditors.

Agricultural.—The Blair County Agricultural Association of the borough of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was chartered in March, 1873, and articles of incorporation filed May 9th of the same year. Nothing of moment seems to have been done, however, to further the interests of the society until Jan. 30, 1875, when the following officers were elected at a meeting held in the office of the county commissioners:

Peter Good, president; A. S. Morrow, Robert Waring, vice-presidents; James Gardner, treasurer; Frederick Jaekel, recording secretary; A. M. Lloyd, corresponding secretary; W. C. Bayley, D. M. Bare, John Dean, auditing committee; Thaddeus Banks, William Jack, Calvin Stewart, M. K. Moore, John Bell, Solomon Lehman, and John Clark, executive committee.

At a meeting of the officers of the association, held at the banking-house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., in Hollidaysburg, on Monday, Aug. 2, 1875, it was resolved that the first annual fair of the association under its present charter be held, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 28, and ending Friday, Oct. 1, 1875. Accordingly the fair was held near Hollidaysburg at the time designated, and, comparatively, was a success, the secretary, in his report, speaking as follows: "The fair opened with delightful weather. At first the entries on the book were meagre, but after a while they came pouring in, and soon the members ran up to four hundred and eighty-eight."

No fair was held in the year 1876. On the 22d January, 1877, a meeting of stockholders was held at the office of Frederick Jaekel, in Hollidaysburg, when officers were elected as follows: John Hileman, of Frankstown, president; Peter Good, of El Dorado, and A. R. Irvin, of Bell's Mills, vice-presidents; James Gardner, of Hollidaysburg, treasurer; A. S. Morrow, of Hollidaysburg, corresponding secretary; Frederick Jaekel, of Hollidaysburg, recording secretary; W. C. Bayley, of Hollidaysburg, Samuel R. Schmucker, of Cove Forge, and Albert Wilson, of Frankstown, auditing committee; Col. William Jack, of Hollidaysburg, Joseph Wagner, of Williamsburg, A. M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, Solomon Lehman, of Martinsburg, Samuel Tussey, of Frankstown, John Musselman, of Duncansville, and William Van Alman, of Frankstown, executive committee; and Hon. Thaddeus Banks, in accordance with the law of May 8, 1876, a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

At a meeting held on the 10th of March, 1877, it was agreed to hold a fair at "Dell Delight," near Hollidaysburg, the place where the fair was held in 1875, Sept. 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1877, but on the 25th of August of that year it was decided to postpone the fair to September, 1878. The question of buying fair grounds was then discussed, and, in furtherance of the object sought, the following persons were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to purchase grounds:

James W. Riddle and A. R. Irvin, of Antes township; John L. Stiffler and Fred. Young, of Allegheny township; George Rhodes and C. Knox, of Blair township; Samuel Hare and James H. Patterson, of Catharine township; M. K. Moore, James Robison, and Samuel Tussey, of Frankstown township; Samuel J. G. Black and Jacob Friese, of Greenfield township; George Benton and Joseph Ruggles, of Freedom township; A. McAllister and D. Aurandt, of Huston township; George Clauss and Jerry Long, of Juniata township; Thomas Bell and Peter Good, of Logan township; Joseph Hutchison, of Altoona; Daniel D. Morell, Jacob S. Nicodemus, and Solomon Lehman, of North Woodberry township; Samuel McCamant, Col. Galbraith, J. C. Stewart, J. G. Fleck, and Ephraim Barker, of Tyrone township and borough; William Van Alman, D. N. Gowen, and D. Longenecker, of Taylor township; Joseph Wagner, John S. Biddle, George Fay, and Samuel R. Schmucker, of Woodberry township; Fred. Jaekel, of Hollidaysburg; and Henry Dern, John A. Smith, and Wilson Crane, of the city of Altoona.

On the 28th of January, 1878, the following officers were elected: James W. Riddle, of Bellwood, president; D. D. Morell, of Henrietta, and A. R. Irvin, of Bellwood, vice-presidents; James Gardner, of Hollidaysburg, treasurer; A. S. Morrow, of Hollidaysburg, corresponding secretary; Fred. Jaekel, of Hollidaysburg, recording secretary; William C. Bayley, of Hollidaysburg; Samuel R. Schmucker, of Cove Forge, and M. K. Moore, of Frankstown, auditing committee; Col. William Jack and A. M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, John Musselman, of Duncansville, Frederick Young, of Blair township, Solomon Lehman, of Martinsburg, Samuel Tussey, of Frankstown, and Joseph Wagner, of Williamsburg, executive committee; while Thaddeus Banks, Esq., was elected to serve as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, convening from time to time at Harrisburg, for the next three years.

In June, 1878, owing to the illness of President Riddle, D. D. Morell was appointed president. At the same time Col. Jack, W. P. Smith, and M. K. Moore were appointed delegates to attend a meeting of the State College of Agriculture at Bellefonte. Of the delegates named Col. Jack attended. On the 20th of July of the same year it was decided to hold a fair

at the Altoona Park, Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1878, and soon after arrangements were made with the owner of the park (Dr. S. C. Baker), who was to receive thirty-five per cent. of the net profits for ground-rent.

The fair was a grand success. People from Huntingdon and many other places were in attendance, and numerous exciting as well as interesting features were noticed by the Altoona newspapers. On the 3d nine or ten thousand people were present on the grounds. The Pennsylvania Railroad shops ceased work to allow employés to visit the fair, and what with horse-racing, base ball games, walking matches, etc., general hilarity assumed sway for the time being. On Thursday, October 3d, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold two thousand seven hundred and fifty tickets, good from Altoona to the fair grounds, and the receipts of the association for the year amounted to $2606.28, all of which had been expended by November 1st, except $177.44 then remaining in the hands of the treasurer.

At the annual meeting held in January, 1879, the officers elected were Daniel D. Morell, president; A. R. Irwin and W. P. Smith, vice-presidents; James Gardner, treasurer; Solomon Lehman, corresponding secretary; Fred. Jaekel, recording secretary; William C. Bayley, Samuel R. Schmucker, and M. K. Moore, auditors; Col. William Jack, A. M. Lloyd, Fred. Young, Samuel Tussey, and Joseph Wagner, executive committee. At this meeting it was also resolved to use all means to induce the managers of the State Fair "next approaching" to hold the same at Altoona, but although effective work was done by the Altoona and Hollidaysburg people, assisted by wide-awake agriculturists throughout the county, the project failed. It was also ascertained at the same meeting that the parties appointed in August, 1877, to solicit money with which to purchase grounds had done nothing comparatively.

No fair was held in 1879. The officers elected Jan. 26, 1880, were D. D. Morell, president; A. R. Irwin and Samuel R. Schmucker, vice-presidents; James Gardner, treasurer; J. D. Hicks, corresponding secretary; Fred. Jaekel, recording secretary; Col. William Jack, A. M. Lloyd, Fred. Young, Samuel Tussey, Joseph Wagner, William C. Bayley, and D. P. Brumbaugh, directors.

A fair was held Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 1880, at "Altoona Park," the grounds owned by Dr. S. C. Baker, for the use of which he was paid the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. Although the officers managing the affairs of the association worked zealously, the fair, financially speaking, was a signal failure. The recording secretary, Fred. Jaekel, Esq., in his annual report succeeding the fair, made use of the words here quoted:

"In submitting to you my report of the premiums awarded at the last fair of the society, held at Altoona Park, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 1880, I beg leave to state that the financial failure of the fair must be largely attributed to the inclemency of the weather. It was bitter cold, and this alone cost, at the lowest calculation, in the loss of gate-money, more than the amount required to square up and pay every cent of our obligations. Secondly, an agricultural society has no business to offer premiums for fast horses or professional trotters. Let those who delight in such sport have their own races; allow a small premium to horses owned in the county, but never make the exhibition of agricultural produce or stock subservient to horse-racing.

"The mistake has been made. It was made with the consent of all, and because the society has made that mistake it would not do to abandon the charter, as some have expressed themselves, and leave the good undone which a society of this kind is capable of doing, especially in a county like ours, full of wealth, resources, and the energy to apply them to the comforts of life.

"Especially the directors now in office should consider it a matter of honor to do all in their power to assist their successors in office, to make the society what it should be, an experimental school for the farmer. The farm stock was poorly represented, and it seems but little interest had been taken by farmers. The committees awarded a premium to *every animal on the grounds.*"[1]

On the 24th of January, 1881, the following (present) officers were elected: D. D. Morell, president; Peter Good and John E. Bell, vice-presidents; James Gardner, treasurer; George A. Dobyne, recording secretary; Col. William Jack, corresponding secretary; William C. Bayley, Daniel K. Reamey, W. P. Smith, Frederick Young, and A. M. Lloyd, executive committee; A. M. Lloyd, Joseph Wagner, and Frederick Stiffler, auditors. At the same time Frederick Jaekel was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture in place of Hon. Thaddeus Banks, deceased.

It was the intention to hold a fair the present autumn at Dell Delight, near Hollidaysburg, but at a meeting of the association held on the 20th of August, 1881, it was deemed inexpedient in consequence of the prevailing drought.

Following are the names of the stockholders of the association, Sept. 1, 1881: William C. Bayley, W. P. Smith, James Gardner, O. A. Traugh, John Dean, John A. Lemon, Samuel S. Blair, John H. Hileman, Henry L. Bunker, Frederick Stiffler, T. F. Beamer, Peter Good, John E. Bell, Frederick Young, Joseph Wagner, W. H. Gardner, Charles Vowinckel, Alexander Bobb, R. W. Christy, George A. Dobyne, R. A. O. Kerr, Anthony S. Morrow, Col. William Jack, J. K. McLanahan, Benjamin L. Hewit, Frank P. Tierney, J. D. Hemphill, James P. Stewart, James M. Stiffler, Aug. S. Landis, Frederick Jaekel, W. H. Good, H. M. Baldrige, D. D. Morell, John Lingafelt, C. H. Porter, P. W. Snyder, Samuel R. Schmucker, Martin Bell, Jr., and Daniel K. Reamey.

[1] The *italics* are our own.

CHAPTER IX.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed from Frankstown in 1788, and originally embraced, besides its present territory, the townships of Antes and Logan. As now defined its boundaries are Logan township on the north, Logan, Frankstown, and Blair townships on the east, Blair and Juniata townships on the south, the latter township and Cambria County on the west. In the eastern part some fine farming lands are noticed. Duncansville in the southeast, and Bennington Furnace in the northwest, both post-office stations, are the chief centres of population. The township received credit for two thousand one hundred and forty-eight inhabitants[1] in 1880. The greater portion of its people are engaged in coal-mining and the manufacture of lime and iron. In 1856 the iron-works in operation were Harriet Furnace, owned by the Blair Coal and Iron Company; Allegheny Forge, owned by E. H. Lytle; the Portage Iron-Works (rolling-mill, etc.), by J. Higgins & Co.; and Duncansville Foundry, by Mr. Gibboney. Those now at work are Bennington Furnace, by the Cambria Iron Company, and the Portage Iron-Works at Duncansville.

Early Residents, Etc.—Upon the organization of Huntingdon County in 1787, the resident tax-payers of that part of Frankstown now known as Allegheny township were Thomas Armstrong, Jacob Burgoon (from whom "Burgoon's Run" takes its name), Capt. Thomas Blair (from whom "Blair's Gap" derives its name), who then owned a large tract of land, horses, cattle, negro slaves, grist-mills, saw-mills, and distilleries, and of whom more will be said hereafter, John Blair, son of Thomas (after whom the township and county of Blair were named), Robert Curry, Henry Caldwell, John Edmiston, John Fetter, Michael Fetter, Jr., George Fetter, Matthew Hoffstadet, James Hart, John Kerr, William McFarland, Hugh McFarland, Luke McGuire, Christopher Nipps, Matthew Patton, Daniel Titus, John Williams, Jacob Whittinger, Matthew White, Charles Wellbaum, Henry Wertz, Francis Whitinger, and William Williams.

These men had all been witnesses of the exciting events transpiring during the Revolutionary struggle, and of the old French and Indian war which preceded it. Born as subjects of the reigning house of Great Britain, they were at the time of which we speak freemen, part and parcel of the then infant republic, whose future after the lapse of more than a century of years no mortal can yet divine. It is very probable, too, that a majority of those whom we have here mentioned had been active participants when long and rapid marches and encounters with merciless savage Tories and Indians were but common occurrences.

[1] It had, according to the United States census, sixteen hundred and forty-nine inhabitants in 1860, nineteen hundred and thirteen in 1870.

Capt. Thomas Blair, one of the prominent residents of Frankstown[2] township in 1788, and the father of Hon. John Blair (whose name is perpetuated by Blair township and county) was, prior to the beginning of the Revolution, a resident of Path Valley. He was active during that war in clearing the Upper Juniata Valley of Tories and Indians, and at its close settled at the mouth of what has since been known as Blair's Gap, in this township, where in 1788 he owned a grist-mill, saw-mill, one negro slave, four horses, four head of cattle, and three hundred acres of land, the latter by virtue of a warrant. He was an energetic man, and by his untiring exertions succeeded in getting a pack-horse road cut through his gap at an early day.

His son, Hon. John Blair, just mentioned, was also a prominent and useful citizen, and resided for many years at the same place. His usefulness and standing in the community made him probably the most conspicuous man of his day in this part of the State. He was foremost in the projection of the Canal and Portage Railroad. Blair township was so named in honor of him in 1839, and in 1846, when Huntingdon County was divided, his old friends paid another tribute to his memory by giving the new county his name.

In this township, near the mouth of Sugar Run, occurred the massacre of the "Bedford Scout," an account of which will be found in the history of Blair township in this volume.

Returning to the subject of the Blair family, however, we will add that the Blair homestead is now occupied by Mrs. P. P. Walker[3] and her family. Her

[2] See history of Frankstown, and list of residents for the year 1788.

[3] From conversations held with Mrs. Walker, and by means of records in her possession, we have learned that Capt. Thomas Blair was a native of Scotland, one of four or five brothers who settled at an early day in various parts of Pennsylvania, though one brother, William, also lived at Blair's Gap. Governor McClelland, of Michigan, and Dr. Grubb, of Franklin County, Pa., were nephews of these brothers, and the Shoenbergers and bank president Robison, of Pittsburgh, were relatives as well.

Capt. Thomas Blair built the front part of the present Walker residence immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war. The walls of this building are of hewn logs, but have recently been covered outside with the modern clapboards. The floor, however, in the large front room or parlor is the same as laid under the direction of Capt. Blair one hundred years ago. The grist-mill, saw-mill, and distilleries were built as early as 1785. The grist-mill also is still in use, but has been repaired many times. An addition to the dwelling-house was erected in 1790. On the 10th day of September, 1808, Capt. Thomas Blair, the patriot and soldier, died.

In 1827 the stone addition to the dwelling-house was built by his son, Hon. John Blair, and five years later, or Jan. 1, 1832, the latter died. Susan Blair, daughter of Hon. John Blair, and wife of John Walker, died in 1842, and at an Orphans' Court sale in 1844, John Walker became the purchaser of the Blair homestead. By his first wife he had six children, of whom Mrs. Hetherington, of Dubuque, Iowa, is the only survivor. In the spring of 1847 he (Walker) married at Fredericksburg, Va., Miss P. P. Payne, a native of Erie County, N. Y. The fruits of this marriage were eight sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except the second son, who had attained to manhood's years before his death. Mr. Walker died in 1863, and since that time the widow and mother has struggled most nobly, constantly, and at last successfully in her efforts to maintain this old and handsome property intact, and to educate her children.

husband (John Walker, Esq.) married for his first wife Susan, a daughter of Hon. John Blair, and finally became the owner of the property at an Orphans'. Court sale.

Erection of Allegheny Township (1793).—After the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and the consequent cessation of Indian hostilities on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, settlements in the old township of Frankstown increased rapidly. From its great extent in territory, however, many of the residents were put to countless inconveniences, and in 1792 moved to have the township divided. The question was decided in favor of a division the following year, for we find by referring to the records of Huntingdon County that at a Court of Quarter Sessions for Huntingdon County, convened at Huntingdon on the second Monday of November, 1793, before Thomas Smith, president judge, and David Stewart, Robert Galbraith, and Benjamin Elliott, associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas, etc., "the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Frankstown township, setting forth that the said township is too large and praying for a division of the same, read twice last session and continued under advisement to this session, was again read, the division proposed and prayed for in the said petition being as follows:

"Beginning at the line of Tyrone township where it crosses the south part of the Brushy Mountain, and thence along the summit of said mountain to the southwest end thereof; thence with a straight line to the line of Bedford County, so as to include the house that Henry Caldwell now lives in within the upper part next the Allegheny Mountain, and that the said upper division be called and known by the name of Allegheny township.

"Whereupon it is considered by the court and ordered that the said ownship of Frankstown be divided in manner and form as mentioned in the said petition; that the name of Frankstown remain with that part lying to the southward of the said boundary, and that the part to the northward of the said boundary be erected into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of Allegheny[1] township in all public records, with the same privileges as any other township in the said county."

Residents in 1794.—The first assessment of Allegheny township was made in the spring of 1794, and according to the roll, which is still preserved, the residents of that year in the territory now embraced by Allegheny, Logan, and Antes townships (all of which were included within the original limits of Allegheny) were as shown in the following tabulated statement. Those whose names appear in *italics* are known to us as having been residents of the territory laid out as Antes township in August, 1810:

	Acres.
Allen, William	150
Armstrong, Thomas	.....
Blackford, Jacob	150
Bell, James	100
Burns, James	50
Burgoon, Jacob	50
Blair,[2] Thomas	400
Blair, John	200
Bradley, Charles	100
Braddock, Nicholas	70
Carson, Hugh	100
Clark, William	150
Cook, Joseph	100
Crain, James	100
Curry, Robert	100
Coleman, Thomas	150
Christian, Philip	50
Crawford, James	150
Cunningham, John	100
Caldwell, Henry	100
Caldwell, Samuel	100
David, William	.....
David, John	200
Dunn, Thomas	50
Dodson, William	.....
Edington, Philip	50
Edington, Jonathan	150
Edmiston, John	60
Elder, John	.....
Fetler, John	30
Fetler, Michael, Jr	30
Felton, William	.....
Felton, John	100
Fetler, George	400
Galbraith, John	100
Glasgow, John	100
Gwin, John	50
Guthrie,[3] George	100
Gwin, William	.....
Guilliford, William	50
Galbraith,[4] William	50
Gailbraith, James	100
Gness, Samuel	150
Hanna, Henry	200
Hunter, John	50
Hesler, Michael	200
Hoffstader, Matthew	.....
Hart, James	300
Hamilton, Alexander	.....
Kerr, John	50
Karr, John	100
Karr, Samuel	100
Long, Hugh	50
Long, John	100
McFarland, William	150
McGwinner, Paul	.....
Martin, John	100
McFarland, Hugh	50
Myers, William, Sr	150
Myers, Benjamin	100
McGuire, Cornelius	114
Mitchell, Thomas	.....
McGuire, Luke	600
McGuire, Peter	400
Noble, John	100
Nipps, Christopher	100
Petticoat, Dorsey	200
Patton, Matthew	300
Pennington, Amos	100
Prather,[5] Thomas	200
Summers, Elizabeth	200
Stevens, Giles	100
Swartz,[6] Daniel	300
Swartz, Francis	200
Spear,[7] William	100
Swank, Christian	100
Tipton, John	100
Tipton, Jesse	50
Tussey, John	100
Trester, William	50
Thompson, John (weaver)	50
Thompson, John	50
Titus, Daniel	100
Titus, Peter	100
Van Schoik, Aaron	60
Williams, John	50
Waugh, Alexander	200
Whitinger, Jacob	.....
White,[8] Matthew	100
Webb, John	150
Wellbaum, Charles	50
Werts, Henry	120
Whitinger, Francis	50
Williams, William	50
Welch, John	.....
Wymort, Felty	50

Residents in 1810.—Still including the same territory,—*i.e.*, the present townships of Allegheny, Antes, and Logan,—the residents of Allegheny in the spring of 1810 were as follows:

Albaugh, David.
Arbell, William.
Allen, William.
Agnew, Daniel.
Ake,[9] John.
Ake, Francis.
Als, Daniel.
Bard, Richard.
Beamer, Matthew.
Bell,[10] Edward.
Bell, John.
Baker, John.
Baker, William.
Baker, Elizabeth.
Blair,[11] John.
Bennett, Caleb.
Ball, Thomas.
Boring, Reuben.
Blair, Thomas.
Burdine, John.
Burge, Joseph.
Burns, Mary.
Buttonbaugh, William.
Bennett, William.
Buttonbarger, William.
Christian, David.
Christian, Margaret.
Christian, Philip.
Caldwell, Samuel.
Caldwell, Henry.
Comoskey, John.
Crissman,[12] Benjamin.
Crissman,[13] Solomon.
Coleman, John.
Coleman, Thomas.
Coventry, Jacob.
Crane, Abraham.
Colchner, Henry.
Clark, William.
Clark, John.
Crissman, Jacob.
Contner, Michael.
Cook, Absalom.
Deckart, Henry.
Domer, George.
Dunlap, James.

[1] Various local historians will here find the true date of the formation of Allegheny township. That it is necessary to establish correctness is obvious when a prominent Blair County educator will write in 1877 as follows: "Sixty-five years ago John Steele taught the young ideas how to shoot in a house which stood on the present site of the Maitland House in Gaysport. At that time Frankstown included the present territory of Allegheny and Blair townships." . . . In another place in the same article he is still further from the mark by saying, "The non-accepting districts under the law of 1834 were Frankstown, which at that time included Allegheny and Blair."

[2] Owned besides one negro slave, two saw-mills, one grist-mill, and two stills.
[3] Owned besides two stills.
[4] Owned also one still.
[5] Owned a still.
[6] Owned a slave.
[7] Owned besides a slave and tannery.
[8] Also owned a still.
[9] Owned grist-mill.
[10] Owned a distillery, grist- and saw-mills.
[11] Owned a grist-mill.
[12] Owned a grist- and saw-mill.
[13] Owned a distillery.

Duncan, James.
Dempsey, George.
Davison, John.
Eller, Henry.
England, John.
Edington, Samuel.
Edington, Robert.
Edington, James.
Eaken, Samuel.
Eller & Yingling.
Fetter, Samuel.
Farber, John.
Farber, Daniel.
Fetter, George.
Fetter, Jacob.
Forshy, Solomon.
Forshy, William.
Gibbony,[1] Willis.
Guthrie, George.
Gray, Thomas.
Galbraith, Mary.
Gallagher, Charles.
Green, Nicholas.
Glasgow, William.
Glasgow, John.
Glasgow, Richard.
Glasgow, John, Jr.
Galbraith, Joseph, Esq.
Gwin, John.
Gray, James.
Galbraith, Ephraim.
Herr, William.
Hamilton, George.
Herr, John.
Harrier, George.
Hopkins, Benjamin.
Hunter, John.
Hunter, James.
Hutchinson, William.
Hutchinson, John.
Harrison, John.
Hartsock, Peter.
Hopkins, James.
Hartsock, John.
Hollace, William.
Harrier, John.
Igow, Joshua.
Igow, James.
Kunst, George.
Kelso, Joseph.
Kumler, Mary.
Kelliner, Michael.
Kenney, Thomas.
Locke, William.
Lefever, John.
Locke, Thomas.
Locke, Philip.
Letsinger, Leonard.
Long, Peter.
Mahood, Alexander.
Murray, David.
Maurer,[2] Daniel.
Myers, Charles.
McNeal, William.
Murray, John.
Moore, Joseph.
Miller, Christian.
McCarty, Dougal.
Michaels, Peter.
Mattay, John.
McCauley, John (of Tuckahoe).
Moyer, Jacob.
Mattay,[3] Abraham.
Miller, Nicholas.
McCauley, John.
Munshour, John.
McCullough, John, Sr.
Metzger, Andrew.
Myers, John.
McNitt, ——.
Neighbour, Nicholas.
Patton, John.
Preater, Abraham.
Petticoat, Dorsey.
Powell, Thomas.
Provines, Thomas.
Quigley, Thomas.
Root, Lemuel.
Rodkey, John.
Rosebaugh, Isaac.
Rodkey, Daniel.
Ruggles, William.
Rodkey, Frederick.
Roberts, Samuel.
Ricketts, Richard.
Ricketts, Thomas, Jr.
Ricketts, Thomas.
Rees,[4] Reese.
Robison, John.
Riggle, John.
Roberts, James.
Ramage, Thomas.
Sells, Abraham.
Schlagenhaust, Michael.
Swank, Christian.
Shaup, Henry.
Swank, David.
Swank, Christian, Jr.
Smith,[5] Francis.
Stephens, Edward.
Scandreff, William.
Swartz, Francis.
Swartz, John.
Smith, John.
Stephen, Giles.
Swartz, Daniel.
Smith, Jacob.
Sands, John.
Shese, Peter, Sr.
Tipton, Jesse.
Thompson, Samuel.
Troxell, John.
Troxell, John, Jr.
Thompson, Samuel, Jr.
Taylor, James.
Tussey, John.
Tipton, John.
Tipton, Caleb.
Thompson, Caleb.
Thompson, William.
Thompson, Benjamin.
Trout, John.
Ullery, David.
Wertz, Henry.
Wellbaum, Charles.
Wymond, Valentine
Wymond, John.
Wilson, Solomon.
Wilson, Joshua.
Williams, Thomas.
Wertz, Christian.
Wetzel, Henry.
Wolf, Martin.
Wallace, Michael.
Yingling, Peter.
Yinling, Joseph.
Yingling, Frederick.
Yingling, Peter, Jr.
Yingling, Frederick, Jr.
Young,[6] Christian.

[1] Owned a fulling-mill.
[2] Owned a saw-mill.
[3] Owned a distillery.
[4] Owned a distillery.
[5] Owned a tannery.

The single freemen of Allegheny in 1810 over twenty-one years of age were William Hallace, John Shoup, Alexander Blair, Benjamin Hopkins, Nicholas Tipton, Jacob Yingling, Deamer Bard, David Hunter, Henry McCauley, Daniel Dunkin, Joshua Bennett, Thomas Gallagher, Shipley Priestly, James Daniels, James Holden, William Guthrie, Jacob Albaugh, Philip Fetter, Jonathan Hopkins, John Taylor, Joseph Galbraith, Esq., John Fetter, Christian Wertz, Richard Glasgow, Peter Shese, Jr., John Stephenson, John McCartney, Joseph Christian, John Speer, and Arthur Moore, Esq.

Thomas Williams was the assessor in the year 1810, and at the close of his report he said that there were then within the township 33,426½ acres of resident land, 558 horses, 285 cows, 7 distilleries, 17 occupations, 4 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 fulling-mill, and 1 tannery. Total valuation of the foregoing, $99,328. There were 60,685 acres of unsettled lands, valued at $26,837. Total valuation of property to be assessed in the township, $126,165.

Residents in 1820.—The residents in 1820 (all that part of the township lying east of a line "beginning at the head of the main branch of the Little Juniata where it rises in the Allegheny Mountain; thence by the same to the house of Jacob Chubb; thence by a straight line to Brush Mountain, so as to include the house of John Ake, in the east end of said township," having been detached in August, 1810, to form Antes township) were as follows:

Albaugh, David.
Albaugh, David, Jr.
Albaugh, Stephen.
Alexander, James.
Allison & Henderson (proprietors of Allegheny Furnace and iron ore lands).
Baker, John.
Brubaker, Abraham.
Brubaker, Jacob.
Bamford, Henry.
Berry, John (wagon-maker).
Berry, Jacob.
Bard, Richard (justice).
Burnett, Robert.
Blair,[7] John.
Buchanan,[8] George.
Butler, Thomas.
Benton, William.
Clossin, James.
Clossin, William.
Christian, Jos. (blacksmith).
Coleman, Thomas.
Chrissman,[9] Abraham.
Chrissman, Jacob.
Chrissman,[10] Solomon.
Christian, Solomon.
Christian, Joseph.
Colclesser, Henry.
Christian,[11] Philip.
Duncan, Daniel.
Duncan, Samuel.
Dimsey, George.
Elliott, George.
Evry, Abraham.
Fowler, David.
Fox, John.
Forsythe, William.
Galbraith, Joseph (justice).
Gibboney,[12] Willis.
Glass, Henry.
Gray,[13] Thomas.

[6] Owned a distillery.
[7] Owned one saw-mill, one grist-mill, two distilleries, and seven hundred and ten acres land.
[8] Owned a saw-mill. He was a brother-in-law of John Blair, and built the Allegheny Forge about 1830.
[9] Owned grist-mill and saw-mill.
[10] Owned one distillery.
[11] Agent for Fockler's hemp- and oil-mill.
[12] Owned fulling-mill and carding-machine.
[13] Owned a distillery.

Gray, James.
Gray, James, Jr.
Gwin, John.
Galbraith, James.
Galbraith, Mary.
Geer, Peter.
Glunt, Peter.
Glunt, John.
Hare, John (carpenter).
Hartsock, John.
Hamilton, Patrick.
Henry, Francis.
Henry, William.
Kantner, M. (blacksmith).
Keech, George.
Keech, John.
Koonsman, William.
Kinsel, John.
Kunst, George.
Koch, John.
Kantner, Henry.
Leamer, George.
Lantz, Jacob (carpenter).
Lindsey, James (tinner).
Lindsey, Jacob.
Long, William (carpenter).
Long, John.
Long, Jacob.
Long, Peter.
Loudon, William.
Lint, Henry.
Lowry, Lazarus.
Manley, George.
Miller, Henry (blacksmith).
McNamara, Robert (tailor).
Myers, John.
Myers, Charles.
Myers, Charles, Jr.
Myers, Abraham.
McCartney, Lewis.
McKee, Thomas.
Milligan, Edward.
McGinnis, Paul.
Mawver,[1] Daniel.
Mawver, Daniel, Jr.
Mawver, Jacob.
Mawver, Henry.
Motley, Abraham.
Motley, Samuel.
Miller,[2] Jacob (for landlord).
Miller, Jacob (shoemaker).
McAteer, Patrick.
McCauley, Henry.
Myers, John, Jr.
Meadville, James.
Noble, Mary.
Nave, Jonathan.
Newman, William.
Noble, John.
Olinger, Jacob.
Rodkey, John.
Rosebrough, Isaac.
Rush, Daniel.
Rees, Reese.
Reap,[3] Peter.
Ruggles, William.
Simonton, William.
Simonton, John.
Simonton, James.
Schlegle, Henry.
Smith,[4] Francis.
Sands, John.
Snyder, Thomas.
Shomo, Henry (blacksmith).
Snyder, Henry (shoemaker).
Walker,[5] Henry.
Wertz, Christian.
Willman, Jacob.
Wilt, George (miller).
Wareham, John.
Young,[6] Christian.
Yingling, Jacob.
Yingling, Frederick.
Yingling, Isaac.

The single freemen at the same time (1820) were Jacob Lindsey, Abraham Brubaker, John Atkinson, James Coleman, John McCartney, William McAteer, Thomas Noble, Joseph Young, Allen McCartney, Alexander Gwin, John Gwin, Daniel Gwin, Samuel Christian, Peter Wareham, Daniel Coonsman, Henry Wareham, Jacob Snyder, John Shomo, John Wilson, Jacob Albaugh, Joseph Galbraith, Zachariah Albaugh, Jacob Olinger, John McGinnis, Thomas Simonton, Robert Brannon, Thomas Hoggset, John Smith, and David Fowler.

Daniel Mawver was the assessor; Philip Christian and John Simonton, assistants; John Kinsel and Peter Reap, collectors. Total valuation of property assessed in the townships, $165,859.

RESIDENTS IN 1831.

Alexander, James.
Albaugh, David
Anderson, Samuel.
Albaugh, David, Jr.
Albaugh, Stephen.
Albaugh, Jacob.
Arble, George.
Allison, Robert.[7]
Anderson, John.
Albaugh, Amos.
Berry, John.
Bice, William.
Buchanan, George.
Burgoon, Barnabas.[8]
Bouslough, Sebastian.
Blair, John M.
Blair, John, Esq.[9]
Brubaker, Jacob.
Brubaker, Abraham.
Baker, John, Jr.
Bouslough, Jacob.
Bigham, James.
Baker, Jacob.
Bright, George.
Burket, Jacob.
Cadwallader, Joseph.
Crissman, Abraham.[10]
Crissman, Jacob.
Coleman, James.
Christian, Joseph.
Clossin, Alexander.
Clapper, Daniel.
Clossin, William.
Coleman, John.
Coleman, Thomas.
Clossin, Peter.
Christian, Barbara.[11]
Christian, Samuel.
Christian, Solomon.
Colclesser, John.
Crane, Abraham.
Coleman, William.
Carman, Samuel.
Denlinger, Christian.
Duncan, Samuel.[12]
Davis, William.
Dickey, David.
Elliott, George.
Estriet, John.
Figert, Ann.
Forshey, Solomon.
Forshey, William.
Floom, Francis.[13]
Francis, Daniel.
Figert, Benjamin.
Farquhar, William N.
Glunt, John.
Glass, Henry, Jr.
Gail, Charles.[14]
Gray, Robert.
Gardner, Robert.[15]
Grove, John.
Glunt, Abraham.
Gibboney, Willis.[16]
Glass, Henry.
Glunt, Jacob.
Glunt, Henry.
Gwin, James.
Galbraith, Mary.
Gwin, John.
Gray, James, Jr.
Gray, James.
Galbraith, James.
Gray, Thomas.
Ganst, George.
Gillespie, James.
Gibboney, Daniel.
Gwin, Alexander.
Gwin, John.
Glunt, Peter and Valentine.[17]
Griffith, William.
Gibboney, John M., & Co.
Gibboney, John.
Graham, Robert.
Henry, John.
Hill, Samuel.
Hileman, John.
Hamilton, Elizabeth.
Hileman, Michael.[18]
Hetherington, George.
Henry, Francis.
Hamilton, Robert A.
Henry, Jane.
Hartsock, John.
Hamilton, James.
Hartsock, Jonathan.
Hartsock, Stephen.
Hartsock, Samuel.
Hull, David.
Hart, Ezra.[19]
Kinsel, John.[20]
Kough, John.
Kuntsman, William.
Key, James.
Kunst, George.
Kays, James.
Knox, Alexander.
Koon, Widow.
Kough, William.
Kunstman, Jacob.
Kissel, George.
Long, Mary.
Long, Jacob.
Long, John.
Lantz, Jacob.
Lantz, Jonathan.
Loudon, William.
Long, William.
Leamer, Henry.
Leamer, George.
Langwell, Robert.
Lantz, John.
McCartney, Ludwick.
Miller, Jacob.
McNamara, Robert.
McCartney, Allen.
McGahan, Alexander.
McKee, Thomas.
McCartney, John.
Myers, Abraham.
Manver, Henry.
Myers, Charles.
Martin, Samuel.
McGinniss, Paul.
McKitrick, Patrick.
Myers, John.

[1] Owned grist- and saw-mills.
[2] Agent for saw-mill.
[3] Owned a saw-mill.
[4] Owned a tannery.
[5] Owned two distilleries.
[6] Owned a distillery.
[7] Owned thirty acres land, the Allegheny Furnace being erected thereon.
[8] Owned a coal-bank.
[9] Owned four hundred acres mountain land, one grist-mill, and one saw-mill.
[10] Owned a grist- and saw-mill.
[11] Owned an oil-mill.
[12] Owned a saw-mill and tavern stand.
[13] Owned a brewery at Duncansville.
[14] Owned a distillery.
[15] Owned a saw-mill, fulling-mill, and carding-machine.
[16] Owned a fulling-mill, two carding-machines, and occupied "one post of profit."
[17] Owned a saw-mill.
[18] Owned a saw-mill and distillery.
[19] Owned a grist- and saw-mill.
[20] Owned a saw-mill.

Manver, Jacob.
Matea, Abraham.
McAtteer, William.
McAtteer, Patrick.
Martin, Thomas.
Moore, William.
Metzgar, Jacob.[1]
Moore, Silas.
McKee, Samuel.
Martin, John.
Neff, Jonathan.
Noble, John.
Ollinger, Jacob.
Ruggles, John.
Rosebaugh, Isaac.
Rhodes, William.[2]
Riling, John.
Rothkey, John.
Rees, Reese.
Ruggles, William.
Rifner, Peter.
Robison, William.
Robison, Adam.
Reep, Peter.
Robison, David.[3]
Shomo, Henry.
Scandritt, William.
Smith, Samuel S.
Stoner, John.
Sando, George.
Sando, Joseph.
Stuft, John.
Simonton, James.
Siegle, Henry.
Snyder, Thomas.
Smith, Francis.[4]
Shomo, John.
Smith, John.
Snyder, Christian.
Shomo, Henry A.
Turnbaugh, Adam.
Wallace, Michael.
Welsh, James.
Walker, Henry.[5]
Walter, John.
Williman, Jacob.
Walker, James.
Whetstone, John.
Walker, John.
Westover, Jonathan.
Yingling, Frederick.
Yingling, Jacob.
Yingling, Isaac.
Young, Christian.[6]
Young, Joseph.

The single freemen in 1831 were as follows: Thomas Yingling, Henry Shomo, Benjamin Figart, Thomas Martin, Samuel Galbraith, William McAteer, Jacob Albaugh, Abraham Brubaker, John M. Blair, Hadden Blair, Valentine Glunt, John Gwin, Jr., Alexander Gwin, Daniel Gwin, William Ruggles, Jr., Robert A. Hamilton, William McCleary, John Young, Thomas Burgoon, John Colclesser, Daniel Gibboney, John Clossin, John Neff, John Keffner, Daniel Colclesser, Peter Maneely, Samuel Myers, Samuel Hileman, William McGinnis, Alexander Fleming, James Nugent, Anthony Simonton, Daniel Koon, Andrew Gillespie, Samuel Young, William Kough, Henry Glass, John Anderson, Robert Longwell, Benjamin Ruggles, James Irwin, Samuel Burkett, and M. Coleman.

Robert A. Hamilton was the assessor; Samuel Duncan and Willis Gibboney, assistant assessors; James Alexander and Jacob Willeman, the collectors. The value of seated lands was $152,890; unseated, $5370; total value, $158,260.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1794–1881

1794.—William Spear, John Webb, supervisors; William McFarland, Michael Hesler, overseers of the poor.

1795.—No record.

1796.—Jonathan Edington, William Galbraith, supervisors; Matthew Patton, William McFarland, overseers of the poor.

1797.—Daniel Gripe, Amos Pennington, supervisors; William McFarland, Matthew Patton, overseers of the poor; George Fetter, John Glasgow, appraisers.

1798.—John Glasgow, constable; John Galbraith, John Tipton, supervisors; George Fetter, Christian Swank, overseers of the poor.

1799.—Daniel Gripe, constable; Dorsey Petticoat, Frederick Yingling, supervisors.

1800.—D. Martin, constable; Jacob Burgoon, Thomas Kennedy, supervisors; George Fetter, Charles Swank, overseers of the poor.

1801.[7]—George Fetter, constable; John Van Tries, Philip Christian, supervisors.

1802.—John Van Tries, constable; Edward Bell, David Albaugh, supervisors; Christian Swank, Dorsey Petticoat, overseers of the poor; John Holliday, Ephraim Galbraith, auditors.

1803.—Thomas Ricketts, Jacob Burgoon, supervisors; Edward Bell, Richard McGuire, overseers of the poor.

1804.—Philip Christian, constable; Thomas Ricketts, Jacob Burgoon, supervisors; Henry Caldwell, Richard McGuire, overseers of the poor.

1805.—Joseph Moore, constable; Joseph Galbraith, James Keene, supervisors; Amos Pennington, Daniel Mower, overseers of the poor.

1806.—Jacob Blackford, constable; Benjamin Crisman, James Keene, supervisors; Amos Pennington, Daniel Mawrer, overseers of the poor; John Holliday, John Van Tries, John Ake, Philip Christian, auditors.

1807.—John Baker, constable; Joshua Igou, Martin Wolf, supervisors.

1808.—Benjamin Crisman, constable; Joshua Igou, Martin Wolf, supervisors; James Hopkins, Daniel Mawrer, overseers of the poor; Joseph Galbraith, Joseph Moore, Amos Pennington, Joseph Keene, auditors.

1809.—Peter Long, constable; no other officers reported.

1810.—Daniel Mower, constable; John Troxell, Isaac Roseberger, supervisors; George Fetter, Thomas Ricketts, overseers of the poor.

1811.—Alexander Blair, constable; Joseph Moore, Thomas Provines, supervisors; George Fetter, John Hartsock, overseers of the poor.

1812.—George Faulkner was appointed constable, but refusing to serve, was fined by the court forty dollars, which he paid; no other officers reported.

1813.—Demer Bard, constable; John Hartsock, Francis Smith, supervisors; Isaac Roseberger, Charles Wellbaum, overseers of the poor.

1814.—Charles Moyer, constable; Ephraim Markle, Peter Sheese, supervisors; Philip Christian, Joseph Moore, overseers of the poor.

1815.—Thomas Snyder, constable (other officers not reported).

1816.—William Simonton, appointed constable, refusing to qualify, was fined forty dollars; Patrick Hamilton, Philip Christian, supervisors; Joseph Moore, Philip Christian, overseers of the poor; Willis Gibboney, town clerk.

1817.—Edward Milligan, constable; Philip Christian, Chris. Young, supervisors; Philip Christian, Joseph Moore, overseers of the poor; Willis Gibboney, town clerk.

1818.—Edward Milligan, constable; Daniel Mower, Thomas Snyder, supervisors; Philip Christian, George Kuhns, overseers of the poor.

1819.—Peter Reip, constable; Daniel Mower, Samuel Duncan, supervisors; David Albaugh, Abraham Crissman, overseers of the poor.

1820.—Peter Reip, Jacob Lantz, supervisors; Patrick Hamilton, John Baker, overseers of the poor.

1821.—Thomas Lloyd, constable; John Kintzel, John Rodkey, supervisors; Willis Gibboney, John Simonton, overseers of the poor.

1822.—Samuel Duncan, constable; John Kintzel, Thomas Gray, overseers of the poor.

1823.—John Rodkey, constable; Abraham Crissman, William Simonton, supervisors; Philip Christian, Thomas Gray, overseers of the poor.

1824.—Christian Denlinger, constable; Abraham Crissman, Peter Glunt, supervisors; Philip Christian, John Blair, Esq., overseers of the poor.

1825.—Christian Denlinger, constable; William Kuntzman, James Alexander, supervisors; Christian Young, John Baker, overseers of the poor; Willis Gibboney, Richard Bard, Samuel Duncan, Christian Denlinger, auditors.

1826.—Abraham Crissman, constable; James Alexander, Henry Walker, supervisors; John Baker, Christian Young, overseers of the poor; Richard Bard, Allen McCartney, John Simonton, Jacob Lindsay, auditors.

1827.—John McCartney, constable; Henry Walker, Jonathan Neff, supervisors; John Hartsock, C. Denlinger, overseers of the poor; Willis Gibboney, Christian Denlinger, John Simonton, Allen McCartney, auditors.

1828.—Jonathan Lantz, constable; Peter Reip, Christian Young, supervisors; Christian Denlinger, John Hartsock, overseers of the poor; C. Denlinger, Abraham Crissman, A. McCartney, John Gwin, auditors.

[1] Owned a saw-mill.
[2] Owned a saw-mill.
[3] Owned a tannery at No. 10.
[4] Owned a tannery at Duncansville valued at two thousand dollars.
[5] Owned a distillery.
[6] Owned a distillery.

[7] It was proposed, and the people petitioned in 1801, to have the township divided, but the court unanimously agreed that such division was unnecessary.

1829.—Jonathan Lantz, constable; Peter Reip, Henry Walker, supervisors; John McCartney, Christian Denlinger, overseers of the poor; Willis Gibboney, James Alexander, Allen McCartney, George Keppel, auditors.

1830.—John M. Blair, constable; Samuel Duncan, John Hartsock, supervisors; William Kunsman, Jacob Lantz, overseers of the poor; James Alexander, Allen McCartney, William Kunsman, Henry Maurer, auditors.

1831.—Jonathan Lantz, constable; William Loudon, Joseph Christian, supervisors; William Kuntzman, Jacob Willeman, overseers of the poor; Robert Hamilton, John M. Blair, John M. Gibboney, James Alexander, auditors.

1832.—George Kissel, John Gwin, constables; Samuel Smith, Jacob Long, supervisors; Samuel Smith, Lewis McCartney, overseers of the poor; Christian Denlinger, Willis Gibboney, Allen McCartney, auditors.

1833.—James Nugent, constable; Samuel S. Smith, Jacob Lantz, supervisors; Joseph Christian, William Kuntzman, overseers of the poor; John Gwin, auditor.

1834.—Samuel S. Smith, constable; James Bigham, Jacob Lantz, supervisors; Thomas Green, Jacob Bouslough, overseers of the poor; Jacob Black, auditor.

1835.—James Nugent, constable; Thomas McKee, Abraham Myers, supervisors; Jacob Bouslough, Thomas Gray, overseers of the poor.

1836.—James Alexander, John Noble, supervisors; Samuel McDowell, Joseph Christian, overseers of the poor; John M. Gibboney, John Stoner, auditors; John M. Gibboney, Samuel S. Smith, school directors.

1837.—Michael Thompson, constable; David Robison, Joseph Christian, supervisors: Michael Thompson, Samuel Anderson, overseers of the poor; Joseph Cadwallader, auditor; Eli Hastings, Samuel McDowell, school directors.

1838.—Curtis Young, constable; John Kough, John Riling, supervisors; Joseph Cadwallader, Jacob Stiffler, overseers of the poor; John Noble, auditor; Jacob Black, John Kinsel, school directors.

1839.—John Kough, constable; Robert Thompson, Joseph Graff, supervisors; John McCartney, Abraham Myers, overseers of the poor; James Hutchinson, John Stoner, auditors; John Young, Lazarus Lowry, John Black, James Hutchinson, Allen McCartney, school directors.

1840.—John Kough, constable; William Bell, Christian Snyder, supervisors; Samuel Robinson, Joseph Grove, overseers of the poor; John Gwin, auditor; William Bell, Christian Snyder, school directors; Jacob Black, clerk.

1841.—W. W. Harris, constable; William Loudon, Jacob Burket, supervisors; John M. Gibboney, John Kinsel, auditors; George Elliott, Christian Snyder, school directors; William Lantz, town clerk.

1842.—William W. Harris, constable; William Loudon, John Stuff, supervisors; William Bell, Christian Snyder, overseers of the poor; Jacob Stiffler, Matthew Simpson, auditors; Daniel C. Gibboney, Samuel Anderson, William Long, school directors; Jacob Black, clerk; John Gwin, appraiser.

1843.—Elias P. McClelland, constable; H. McClelland, John Stuft, supervisors; R. H. McCormick, John Funk, overseers of the poor; John Gwin, auditor; David Robison, Jacob Black, school directors; Jacob Black, clerk; John Lantz, appraiser.

1844.—Michael Simons, constable; Jacob Miller, James Irvin, supervisors; Alexander McFarland, Samuel Hileman, overseers of the poor; William Johnston, auditor; George Cowan, Robert R. Hamilton, school directors; William Lantz, town clerk.

1845.—Michael Simons, constable; James Irvin, Abraham Real, supervisors; William Loudon, Robert Thompson, overseers of the poor; William Walker, Samuel McDowell, auditors; Michael Hileman, Michael Stoner, school directors; D. Woods Baker, clerk; James Hutchinson, John Lantz, appraisers.

1846.—Michael Simmons, constable; James Irvin, Samuel McDowell, supervisors; William Loudon, Robert Thompson, overseers of the poor; Daniel Colclesser, D. C. Gibboney, auditors; James Hutchinson, Abraham Real, school directors; J. H. Stiffler, clerk.

1847.—Philip Beamer, Joseph Dysart, inspectors; Samuel Hileman, constable; John Young, John Miller, school directors; Joseph Cadwallader, auditor; William Loudon, Robert Thompson, overseers of the poor; Allen McCartney, assessor.

1848.—William Koonsman, constable; Samuel Hileman, assessor; Allen McCartney, Robert R. Hamilton, school directors; William Loudon, William Walker, overseers of the poor; William Bell, auditor.

1849.—George Cowan, justice of the peace; Jacob Williman, assessor; Jacob H. Stiffler, constable; William Walker, Joseph Young, supervisors; Sylvester Baker, auditor; James Hutchinson, Abraham Beale, school directors.

1850.—John M. Gibboney, justice of the peace; Jacob Willeman, assessor; George C. Ferree, constable; George Cowan, auditor; John Kough, Jacob H. Stiffler, supervisors; Peter Wilt, John H. Stiffler, R. W. Christy, school directors.

1851.—Jacob H. Stiffler, justice of the peace; John Keech, assessor; George M. Ayres, constable; John Funk, E. Brubaker, supervisors; James Armor, Abraham Stoner, school directors; R. W. Christy, D. C. Gibboney, overseers of the poor.

1852.—Daniel C. Gibboney, assessor; Jonathan Christian, constable; Abraham Myers, David Riling, supervisors; R. W. Christy, John Fries, school directors; George M. Ayres, James Armor, auditors.

1853.—John Keech, assessor; John Isett, constable; Jacob Cottzsbaugh, William Ayers, supervisors; John H. Stiffler, Martin Poundler, school directors; William S. Hamilton, auditor.

1854.—John D. Spielman, assessor; Thomas Law, constable; William Ayres, Jacob Coltebaugh, supervisors; Robert R. Hamilton, Joseph Dysart, school directors; John M. Gibboney, auditor.

1855.—Robert R. Hamilton, assessor; Jacob H. Stiffler, William Ayres, supervisors; Martin B. Ayres, David Robison, school directors; Jacob Higgins, auditor.

1856.—Jacob Black, assessor; William Vaughn, supervisor; Joseph Higgins, Abraham Stoner, school directors; John McCabe, auditor; James Alexander, clerk.

1857.—James Williamson, constable; no record of other officers.

1858.—John H. Stiffler, assessor; Jacob Coldenbaugh, Ellis Hart, supervisors; Jacob Black, Daniel C. Gibboney, John M. Stiffler, school directors; John M. Gibboney, Nicholas Funk, auditors.

1859.—Joseph G. W. Burns, assessor; Ellis Hart, Jacob H. Stiffler, supervisors; John H. Stiffler, Emanuel Clapper, Joseph Higgins, school directors; Joseph Dysart, auditor.

1860.—Peter H. Wilt, assessor; Ellis Hart, Jacob Clingerman, supervisors; Robert R. Hamilton, R. W. Christy, school directors; Nicholas Funk, auditor.

1861.—Daniel Hicks, assessor; Ellis Hart, David Robison, supervisors; Joseph Dysart, A. W. Wilt, school directors; Thomas Holland, auditor.

1862.—James Williamson, assessor; Peter K. Stiffler, Solomon Laugham, supervisors; Emanuel Clapper, Jacob Black, school directors; John M. Gibboney, auditor.

1863.—James Williamson, assessor; Ellis Hart, P. H. Wilt, supervisors; Frederick Wilt, William H. Irvine, school directors; Robert R. Hamilton, auditor.

1864.—Robert R. Hamilton, assessor; Samuel Wallace, Peter H. Wilt, supervisors; John H. Stiffler, Charles Sackett, school directors; James McKean, auditor.

1865.—P. H. Wilt, assessor; Ellis Hart, Jacob H. Stiffler, supervisors; William Smith, John J. Canan, school directors; John M. Gibboney, auditor.

1866.—Samuel Moore, assessor; Jacob H. Stiffler, Ellis Hart, supervisors; James M. Kine, Alexander W. Wilt, school directors; Robert R. Hamilton, auditor.

1867.—D. C. Gibboney, assessor; Martin Poudler, Ellis Hart, supervisors; C. E. Sackett, John H. Stiffler, school directors; John J. Canan, auditor.

1868.—John J. Canan, assessor; Martin Poudler, Jacob Hann, supervisors; Daniel Hicks, Jacob Black, school directors; John M. Gibboney, auditor.

1869 (February).—R. R. Hamilton, assessor; Martin Poudler, Jacob Hann, supervisors; Martin Poudler, J. K. McKinney, school directors; Jacob H. Stiffler, auditor.

1869 (October).—Martin Poudler, C. Eicholtz, supervisors; John M. Gibboney, John H. Stiffler, school directors; John J. Canan, auditor.

1870 (October).—Samuel Moore, assessor; Martin Poudler, Henry Fleck, supervisors; Jacob H. Stiffler, G. S. Black, school directors; J. Black, auditor.

1872 (February).—Emanuel Clapper, assessor; Martin Poudler, Ellis Hart, supervisors; E. Clapper, J. Masterson, Thomas Stanley, school directors.

1873.—Samuel Moore, assessor; A. Stoner, Ellis Hart, supervisors; Jacob Hanner, John Gibboney, E. R. Baldridge, school directors; Martin Gates, auditor.

1874.—Emanuel Clapper, J. B. Cunningham, assessors; Ellis Hart, Abraham Stoner, supervisors; James Funk, Samuel Wallace, school directors; S. W. Piper, auditor.

Wm. Wheatley.

1875.—James Long, assessor; James McCoy, Joseph Mitchell, supervisors; Samuel C. Steiner, Emanuel Clapper, school directors; S. R. Clapper, auditor.

1876.—R. R. Hamilton, assessor; Michael Zeigler, John Shadle, supervisors; Martin Gates, John Ross, school directors; John H. Stiffler, auditor.

1877.—William Harney, assessor; Ellis Brubaker, James McCoy, supervisors; Andrew Derno, John Leonard, school directors; Anthony Johnston, auditor.

1878.—R. R. Hamilton, E. G. Watkins, assessors; James McCoy, John Clossin, supervisors; Westley De Haven, S. C. Steiner, W. Montgomery, school directors; G. W. Lindsey, auditor.

1879.—Andrew Biddle, assessor; Ellis Hart, James McCoy, supervisors; James Funk, William Montgomery, school directors; A. J. Selwitz, auditor.

1880.—Samuel Moore, Samuel C. Steiner, assessors; James McCoy, Ellis Hart, supervisors; John Leonard, Jonathan Yingling, school directors.

1881.—Samuel Moore, Patrick Casey, judges of elections; Patrick O'Brien, Westley De Haven, inspectors: Charles Walker, assessor; Ellis Hart, James McCoy, supervisors; W. F. Montgomery, constable; James Callahan, William J. Shirley, school directors; Silas W. Piper, auditor; Lee Walker, township clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (SINCE 1846).

George Cowan, 1849; John M. Gibboney, 1850; Jacob H. Stiffler, 1851; William Smith, 1854; Jacob H. Stiffler, 1856; William Smith, 1859; Jacob H. Stiffler, 1861; Nicholas Funk, 1864; Jacob H. Stiffler, 1866; John M. Gibboney, 1869; Jacob H. Stiffler, 1871; Jeremiah W. Black, 1873; John M. Gibboney, 1874; Jeremiah W. Black, 1878; John M. Gibboney, 1879.

CHAPTER X.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.—(*Continued.*)

Villages.—DUNCANSVILLE.—This little village is pleasantly situated on Blair Creek and the Newry Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The line of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike forms its main avenue. It lies partly in Blair, but the major portion, the churches and manufactories, are within the borders of Allegheny township. It contains a post-office, the Portage Iron-Works, Gibboney's grist-mill and foundry, four church edifices, viz., Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian, two school-houses, a large tannery, various stores and small mechanical shops, and about three hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Among its professional and business men at this time are D. C. Confer, physician; Samuel Confer, merchant; John M. Gibboney, postmaster, surveyor, justice of the peace, and owner of grist-mill and foundry; John Musselman, owner of the Portage Iron-Works, now operated by the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company; C. Musselman, railroad and express agent; William Smith, tanner; John Vaughn, merchant and hotel-keeper; Francis Wolf and John M. Yingling, cabinet-makers.

Prior to the year 1810, Francis Smith (who also kept an inn) built a small tannery on the site of Duncansville. His appears to have been the first business venture here, if, indeed, his buildings were not the first to be erected. Soon after the completion of the turnpike, however, a school-house was built on the island just above the tannery. The Duncan family also were here before the year 1820.

In 1828, Willis Gibboney[1] settled near the Duncans, and built a woolen-factory on the property now owned by Daniel C. Gibboney's heirs. Other residents here were Samuel Duncan, tavern-keeper, who lived in the brick house on the corner now occupied by Joseph Vaughn; Francis Smith, the tanner; Francis Floom, a brewer and inn-keeper; John Berry, a wagon-maker, and Samuel S. Smith, a wagon-maker. John M. Gibboney opened the first store in the spring of 1830. In 1831, Samuel Duncan, as proprietor, laid out the village plot of Duncansville, and Jacob Walter laid the plot to the eastward of Duncan's and named his town "Waltersville," or "Walterstown." Soon afterwards the two proprietors agreed to toss up a penny and let that decide whether both plots should go under the name of Duncansville or Walterstown. Mr. Duncan won, hence the name of Duncansville. It now includes, besides the plots already mentioned, "Lloydsville," laid out by Gilbert A. Lloyd; "Temperanceville," laid out by Davis Mitchell; "Henrysburg," laid out by Capt. Henry; and "Mullen Ghar," laid out by James McCahan. It has three school-houses, four church edifices, and some six hundred inhabitants.

For some years John Blair, Esq., of Blair's Gap, was the postmaster for this neighborhood, but after his death and the completion of the Portage Railroad and rolling-mill, John McCabe (clerk in rolling-mill) became Duncansville's first postmaster.

Manufacturing.—The Duncansville rolling-mill, or, as otherwise known, "Portage Iron-Works," were built in 1833–34, by Samuel Duncan and Thomas McNamara. The same parties built the nail-works soon after. These works came into the possession of John Musselman, formerly of Lancaster County, some fifteen years ago. July 10, 1882, Mr. W. M. Wheatley, of the rolling-mills at West Altoona, purchased the works, and proposes to repair the old buildings and erect new ones.

William M. Wheatley, resident partner and manager of the Portage Iron Company (limited), at Duncansville, is a native of Northumberland County, Pa., where he was born, Aug. 22, 1827. His grandfather, John Wheatley, a native of Nottingham, England, was for a long time a well-known merchant in that city, but by reason of his openly-avowed sympathy for the French revolutionists, in 1788, coming into home disfavor, resolved to emigrate to America. He

[1] In 1806, Willis Gibboney came from Woodberry, Bedford Co., Pa., and for two or three years operated Hoover's fulling-mill, which stood near the locality now known as El Dorado. In 1808 he built a fulling-mill and wool-carding works on Burgoon's River, the site now occupied by the Colclesser Bros.' axe and pick manufactory. These works were operated by him and his sons until the removal to Duncansville in 1828. Willis Gibboney was the father of five sons, viz., John M., Joel, Daniel, Henry, and Willis, Jr., of whom John M., the oldest, was born in Bedford County, Sept. 17, 1805.

carried a stock of goods with him, and located in Northumberland, Pa., whither his friends, Dr. Priestly and Dr. Cooper, had preceded him. He traded his goods for a farm near the town; was a justice of the peace and scrivener during the later years of his life, and died at Northumberland in 1840, aged eighty-eight. He had five children, of whom John Wheatley, Jr., was the second. The latter, who was born in Northumberland, married Harriet, daughter of Martin Withington, died in 1873, aged seventy-seven. William M., his second child and oldest son (of a family of eleven), remained at home until he reached his twenty-fifth year, passing his early manhood meanwhile in assisting his father in farming and boating. In 1852 he went to Rome (Georgia) as clerk for W. S. Cothran & Co., railway and steamboat contractors of large interests. After serving them two years he entered the employment of Maj. Mark A. Cooper, of the Etowah Iron-Works, in Floyd County (Georgia), as confidential clerk and manager. Three years of hard work there impaired his health so that he returned to his Pennsylvania home for rest, and subsequently traveled a year in the far West. He tarried awhile in Missouri, and in the summer of 1857 married Mildred, daughter of William Humes (formerly of Rockbridge County, Va., but then of Morgan County, Mo.), whose father, John Humes, a famous master-mechanic of his day, was the builder of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal. Upon his marriage Mr. Wheatley bought a farm in Johnson County, Mo., and after farming for three years, proceeded with his family to his old Pennsylvania home for a visit. While he was there the outbreak of the civil war occasioned his resolution to sell his Missouri farm and remain in the East. He continued inactive until 1865, when he embarked for Montana Territory, taking with him a steam saw-mill which he proposed to erect at the point now known as Diamond City. After a protracted, adventurous, and dangerous trip he sold out his venture before completing it, and at the end of a year was back again in Pennsylvania. Returning then with his family to Missouri, he bought the old farm-homestead earlier owned by his wife's father, and conducted the farm until March, 1873, when he was recalled to Pennsylvania by the fatal illness of his father. Shortly after his father's death he engaged as cashier with the Altoona Iron Company, and continued with that corporation as cashier until the fall of 1876, when he was chosen secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the company. That connection he maintained until July 10, 1882, when with A. R. Whitney, of New York, he founded the Portage Iron Company (limited). They purchased the old Portage Iron-Works at Duncansville, and at once enlarged the property to its present proportions. Their improvements consisted of the erection of a new building, one hundred and thirty by one hundred and forty feet, supplied with a fifteen-inch bar-train, an eight-inch guide-train of rolls, three new engines, aggregating upwards of three hundred horse-power, a fifteen-ton muck shear, and all other necessary appliances for the rapid and economical production of merchant-iron. The mill has a daily capacity of fifty tons of finished iron, and employs about one hundred and forty hands. It ranks among the most important industries in Central Pennsylvania, and under Mr. Wheatley's capable direction has developed into a valuable enterprise.

For more than thirty years Mr. Wheatley has passed through the varying and stirring phases of a more than ordinarily active life. Taught at the outset the valuable lesson of sturdy dependence upon his own efforts, he has steadily held to the principles that lie at the foundation of a successful career. Thrift, industry, and energy have been his watchwords, and thus steering by a course that wise counsels and careful judgment marked as the one to be trod, he has not only won a place among successful men, but, better still, he has deserved it.

The Gibboney foundry was built by Alexander McKinney in 1842, but no work was done there until 1848, when John M. Gibboney became the owner, and operated it from that time until the beginning of the late war quite successfully.

Among the most prominent residents of Duncansville and largely connected with the manufacturing interest of this section of the country is James Funk, ex-sheriff of Blair County, lime-burner and farmer, who takes appropriate rank among the useful and industrious citizens of Blair County. He was born in Black Log Valley, Huntingdon Co., April 17, 1823. His father, John Funk, was a native of Funkstown, in Washington County, Md., whither his ancestors emigrated from Germany at a very early period in America's history, and where they became historic figures in the annals of Western Maryland. John Funk came to Pennsylvania with his father, and married Jane, daughter of Jacob Goshorn, of Tuscarora Valley. Of their children the only ones living are Mrs. Mary Ayres, of Sharpsburg, and James Funk. The latter remained with his father at Duncansville (to which place he removed in 1836) until, reaching his twenty-first year, he took employment at the Portage Railway, where he remained one year. In 1850 he embarked in business in Blair County on his own account as a lime-burner, and to that business he has steadily adhered ever since. From time to time he has extended his operations in that direction until to-day he has extensive kilns at five different points in Blair County, and leads all others in the same section in that branch of industry. He gives steady employment to about eighty hands. At Frankstown he has what are claimed to be the largest limekilns in America. They are two in number, measuring each forty-four feet long, thirty-one wide, and thirty-seven high, cost over twelve thousand dollars, and have a combined daily capacity of eight hundred bushels.

Mr. Funk has long been at the front as a represen-

James Funk

tative man in politics as well as in business. He was elected county commissioner in 1855 on the American ticket, and in 1858 was nominated sheriff on the American ticket, and elected subsequently as a Fusion candidate on what was known as the People's ticket. He was (as a Democrat) one of the first two jury commissioners chosen in Blair County; was twice defeated as a candidate to the Legislature, and once defeated as a candidate for associate judge. He joined the ranks of the Democracy in 1860, and, as an instance of the strength of his personal following, it may be noted that when defeated for office he ran invariably far ahead of his ticket. For fourteen years he served as school director in his township, and then emphatically declined to allow his name to stand again for re-election.

Mr. Funk is eminently a man of business, strict and prompt in all his dealings, and shrewd in the conduct of his various enterprises. He occupies a handsome home in Duncansville, and there owns also a fine farm. Although now denied by the calls of his large manufacturing interests from taking his old-time active part in politics, he is nevertheless thoroughly abreast the progress of affairs that mark the history of American advancement, and takes especial pride in advising himself as to the march of social and political events at home and abroad.

The Baptist Church of Duncansville was organized April 8, 1844, with forty-seven members dismissed from the Hollidaysburg Church, with which its previous history is connected. A neat brick house of worship was built about the time of the organization. In 1855, however, the church disbanded on account of removals, and the remaining members united with the Hollidaysburg Church. The whole number of baptisms was twenty-two, and the pastors, Rev. A. K. Bell, 1847–49; Rev. A. J. Hay, 1852–53; and Rev. D. J. Yerkes, in 1854.

The Lutheran Church edifice was built about the year 1852, and the Methodist Episcopal in 1867. We have failed to obtain any satisfactory data regarding these organizations, although such information was promised. By referring to the county records, however, we find that the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Duncansville was incorporated by the Blair County Court of Common Pleas, May 3, 1858, in response to the petition of the following-named citizens: John M. Gibboney, John Walter, J. S. Carbaugh, G. W. Slaysman, Edward Lower, Abraham Koon, Daniel F. Beegle, Robert Gardner, David Koon, Samuel Ruggles, R. T. Harris, Charles Gardner, and Samuel Koon.

The Presbyterian Church of Duncansville was organized in 1846, and a house of worship was erected the following year at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars. Among the original members (there being some sixteen or eighteen) were Mrs. Knox, Alexander Knox, Sr., Mary Knox, Dr. Kane, Mary Kiolin, Samuel Wallace and wife, Thomas Wilson and wife, John McKee and wife, Samuel Moore and wife, and Alexander Knox, Jr.

Rev. Mr. White was the first pastor, and remained one year. His successor, Rev. Samuel Hill, was here six years. The church was then supplied by various ministers for about two years, when Rev. Thomas Stevenson was called, and remained until 1858. Then came Rev. B. F. Collins, who served until 1863, to be succeeded in the fall of 1864 by Rev. A. Fleming, who remained eighteen months. Dr. William J. Gibson came here in the spring of 1866, and labored continuously until the winter of 1881–82. He still resides in the village, but in consequence of his great age and failing eyesight has retired from pastoral work. This church, now without a pastor, has thirty-five members. The original elders were John McKee, Thomas Wilson, and Samuel Moore. William Smith, of Hollidaysburg, also served as an elder of this church. The present ones are Samuel Moore, Thomas Patterson, and John Rhodes.

BENNINGTON.—This is a village, composed principally of the employés of the iron furnace[1] and coal-mines located here. It has about six hundred inhabitants, and among its business men and firms of the present are E. R. Baldridge, postmaster, also superintendent of the iron-furnaces, coal- and coke-works; J. B. Cunningham, dealer in general merchandise; Denniston, Porter & Co., coal operators; C. C. Miller, physician; George W. Shiffler; William J. Shirley, carpenter; and John Wernz, carpenter.

Being situated on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in the immediate neighborhood of vast deposits of bituminous coal, the place is constantly improving. The Cambria Iron Company, the Kittanning Coal Company, of Philadelphia, and the firm of Denniston, Porter & Co.,[2] of Hollidaysburg, are all interested in the development of the mineral interests which centre here.

FOOT OF TEN.—The hamlet known as the Foot of Ten, or *Germanyville*, so named because standing at the foot of the tenth inclined plane of the old and famous Portage Railroad, contains a grist-mill,[3] school-

[1] The Bennington Furnace was built about the year 1846. For some years it has been owned and operated by the Blair Iron and Coal Company. It furnishes employment for seventy-five men, and its products amount to five hundred and fifty tons of pig-iron per month.

[2] This firm is composed of James Denniston, C. H. Porter, and Aug. S. Landis, all of Hollidaysburg. The company was formed in 1870, and now takes rank as one of the most extensive mining and shipping corporations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. One hundred and forty men are employed, and the products—sixty thousand tons of coal and fifteen thousand tons of coke—are used chiefly at Gap Furnace and the rolling-mills and furnaces at Hollidaysburg.

[3] As early as 1830, Robert Gardner had in operation at this point a saw-mill, fulling-mill, and wool-carding machines. A portion of the buildings then in use still remain. Near by, however, and using the same water-power privilege, is a new and most complete grist-mill, which was erected in 1881 by the Byer, Guyer Company, of Tyrone, for George W. Lindsey, the proprietor. Mr. Lindsey was born in Frankstown township in 1840. His grandfather (James Lindsey) carried on the turning business in Hollidaysburg for many years, and his father (David Lindsey) now resides near the village of Frankstown. The latter

house, and about twenty dwelling-houses. Blair Creek affords valuable water-power privileges, and the Huntingdon and Indiana turnpike also passes here.

Early Merchants and Inn-Keepers.—The retailers of foreign merchandise in 1824 other than wines and spirits were John Blair and Samuel Hill; in 1826, Samuel Hill alone; in 1829, David Y. Hileman alone; and in 1830, Silas Moore and Griffith (William) & Hileman (D. Y.). The inn-keepers of 1830 were Thomas Caldwell, Francis Floom, Francis Murphy, Manasseh McPike, and John B. Christy.

The merchants in 1841 were Robert McCormick, Elias Baker & Co., John Dorland, Thomas McNamara, and William Walker. In 1846, Samuel Confer, Joseph Patton, William Walker, Bell & Higgins, Elias Baker, and Michael Thompson. In 1852, Joseph Gardner, William Vaughn, and John Tries were the inn-keepers.

CHAPTER XI.

ANTES TOWNSHIP.

In 1810 this township was erected from Allegheny, and forty years later a portion of it was detached to form the present township of Logan. As now organized it has Cambria County and Snyder township on the north, Snyder and Tyrone townships on the east, Tyrone and Logan townships on the south, the latter township and Cambria County on the west, while its water-courses are the Juniata River and various tributaries, known as Taylor, Coal Bank, Shaw, Collier, Bell's Gap, Sugar, Beaver Dam, and Laurel Runs.

It embraces a considerable portion of the famous Tuckahoe Valley. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the eastern part in a northeast and northwesterly direction, and on this line, at Bell's Mills, Fostoria, Tipton, and Elizabeth Furnace, are centred a majority of the inhabitants. These numbered two thousand two hundred and four in 1860, eighteen hundred and ninety-three in 1870, and two thousand two hundred and eighty-two in 1880. The Bell's Gap Railroad[1] starts from Bell's Mills, and in following up the course of Bell's Gap Run (which flows southeasterly) it gains an altitude at Lloydsville of over eleven hundred feet above its starting-point, nine miles away. This road was built in 1872,

was born in 1809, and his wife (a Miss Clabaugh) was a native of Huntingdon County, Pa.

The present mill is forty by sixty feet, and three and one-half stories in height. It contains three run of stones, the latest improvements for the manufacture of fine grades of flour, etc., and when fully completed will cost considerably more than ten thousand dollars.

[1] In the summer of 1881 a correspondent of a Pittsburgh journal, writing from Altoona, said, "Blair and Cambria Counties contain many natural as well as artificial curiosities, and visitors to Altoona, Cresson, and other points of interest in this mountain region find much to admire. One of the most attractive points just now is Bell's Gap Narrow-Gauge Railroad, and a trip over it never fails to pay the tourist for his trouble. This little road was built in 1872 for the purpose of affording an outlet for the valuable bituminous coal found on the summit of the mountain. The starting-point is at Bell's Mills,—or Bellwood, as the post-office is called,—seven miles east of Altoona, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From Bellwood to Lloydsville, on the summit of the mountain, it is nine miles. The village, which is inhabited almost entirely by miners, contains a population of about six hundred. It is located in a corner of Cambria County, not far from the Clearfield line, two thousand one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea, and one thousand one hundred and seven above the starting-point at Bell's Mills. Recently the road has been extended fifteen miles from Lloydsville to Coalport, on Clearfield Creek, where valuable mines have been opened, and the shipments of coal over the road now average five thousand tons daily. As the region traversed by the extension is filled with an abundance of heavy timber, consisting of pine, oak, and hemlock, nine steam sawmills, with a capacity each of twenty thousand feet per day, have been put in operation. The village of Coalport already contains forty houses, and sixty more are under contract. Six months ago it consisted of one frame house.

"This wonderful little road is a narrow-gauge, and the average grade for seven miles from the starting-point is at the rate of one hundred and fifty-five feet to the mile. The great cañon up which it threads its way is called Bell's Gap, although there are plenty of tourists who sigh for a more romantic name. In laying out the road the engineers were compelled to wind along the frowning precipice in order to successfully make the ascent, and as this track is necessarily very crooked, it has not inaptly been compared to a huge serpent coiled about the hills. Starting from the little station on the main track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the cars are pushed up by a locomotive, and return of their own gravity with carefully managed brakes. Some very high trestle-bridges are passed over, which are now being obviated to a certain extent by fillings. The first trestle is eighty feet in height, and the curve has a radius of twenty-eight degrees, which makes it sharp and graceful. Another trestle over Shaw's Run is seventy-six feet in height, with a similar curve. As the ascent is being made the view is very fine, and as the little locomotive sweeps around the graceful curves and dashes over the high bridges it resembles a thing of life in these mountain solitudes. After crossing Shaw's Run trestle, which is appropriately termed the Horseshoe Bend of the Bell's Gap road, the track rapidly pushes up the mountain at a grade of one hundred and fifty-five feet to the mile. A better idea of the sharpness of the curve may be formed when it is stated that it is two miles around from heel to heel, and probably not more than six hundred feet across from where the curve commences.

"After describing this sharp bend in the road climbs the mountain rapidly, and when Point Lookout is rounded a scene of unsurpassed grandeur is unfolded to the eye. In sweeping up from the great curve an altitude of three hundred feet has been gained, which puts the tourist nine hundred feet above the track of the main line at Bell's Mills, only a few miles distant. But it is the sublime magnificence of the scene which is presented from the Point that captivates the eye and causes the traveler to stand spellbound as he gazes upon it. As he looks down the wild gorge, bounded on either side by graceful mountains, clothed from base to summit with dark-green foliage, and away beyond for six miles the view is exceedingly fine, until it is shut out by Brush Mountain, which rises like an immense green curtain to form the background of the picture. The scene resembles an immense panorama suddenly unveiled before the vision by some giant hands, and as the little locomotive halts at the Point to breathe, as it were, excursionists never fail to avail themselves of the opportunity to drink in the glorious scene. The writer has seen wilder gorges in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, but nothing to compare with this in softness of beauty, graceful outlines, and richness of foliage. The journey over the Switchback has been extolled in rapturous language, but it must sink into comparative insignificance when compared with this Allegheny scene.

"After passing Point Lookout the village at the summit is soon reached, and evidences of thrift and prosperity are found at every turn. Lloydville does not differ from all mining towns. A few hundred yards from the village and on the line of the railroad track extensive picnic grounds have been laid out and handsomly ornamented with walks, rustic seats, croquet levels, and a covered pavilion of sufficient capacity to accommodate ten sets in a dance. The grounds are inclosed with a rustic fence, which required considerable ingenuity to devise, which never fails to elicit the admiration of visitors. The pavilion has been named Rhododendron Hall on account of the abundance of this flowering shrub on the mountain. There is a large bubbling spring of living water on the grounds, which is pure and ice-cold. A pond has also been constructed

chiefly to bring coal from the mines on the mountain to the Pennsylvania Railroad, but, on account of the grand and romantic scenery along its course, its mountain peaks, deep gorges, cuts, and windings, it is much visited and admired by summer tourists.

In 1856 the Elizabeth Furnace, owned by Martin Bell, the Mary Ann Forge, owned by John Bell, and Cold Springs Forge, owned by Isett & Co., were in active operation. Since then many changes have taken place, and Elizabeth Furnace only (owned by the heirs of Martin Bell) is now at work.

Early Residents, Etc.—Immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war and the consequent discontinuance of Indian and Tory ravages under British auspices, several families settled within the present limits of Antes township, and finally became possessed of homesteads by right of occupation and improvements.

Hence among those who were domiciled here as early as 1787 were William Allen, owning one horse and one cow, valued at £13; James Crawford, owning one hundred and fifty acres of land, two horses, and two cows; Jonathan Edington, owning one hundred and fifty acres of land by right of improvements, two horses, and two cows, all valued at £160; Philip Edington, owning fifty acres of land by right of occupation, two horses, and two cows, valued at £150; John Glasgow, owning one hundred acres of land by right of improvements, two horses, and two cows; Robert Ricketts, owning two hundred acres of land by right of location and two horses, all valued at £170; Jesse Tipton, owning fifty acres of land by right of occupation, one horse, and one cow; Edward Tipton, owning one horse and one cow, whose property was valued at £160; and Measaugh Tipton, who owned one horse, one cow, and other holdings, of the value of £116.

When Allegheny township was formed from Frankstown in 1793, among the additional residents in that part of the first-named township now known as Antes were Christian Black, who as a tanner and farmer made the first improvements at Logan's Spring, the property now owned by David Henshey; Manasseh Bradley, William Clark, John Clark, Abraham Crane, Robert Edington, Samuel Edington, Jacob Fetter, John Hunter, known to early residents as a very stout and indolent man; John Hunter, Jr., Jacob Myers, Daniel Swartz, John Swartz, Giles Stephens, John Tussey, Caleb Tipton, Timothy Van Schoick, Aaron Van Schoick, and Peter Wertz.

Erection of Antes Township.—During the April sessions of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon County, held at the borough of Huntingdon, in the year 1808, before Hon. Jonathan Walker, president judge, the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Allegheny township was read, praying that the said township be divided by a line as follows: "Beginning at the head of the main branch of the Little Juniata, where it rises in the Allegheny Mountain; thence by the same to the house of Jacob Chubb; thence by a straight line to Brush Mountain, so as to include the house of John Ake, in the east end of said township." Whereupon the court appointed John Blair, John Patton, and Andrew Henderson a commission to inquire and report to the next court agreeably to the act of Assembly of March 24, 1803.

At the August term of 1808, it being the "next term," the same order was continued, and was continued through succeeding terms until the August sessions of 1810, when Messrs. Henderson, Patton, and Blair rendered their report, as follows:

"We, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon County to report to the said court whether in our opinions a division of Allegheny township is necessary, and if so, in what manner the same should be done for the greatest benefit and convenience of the inhabitants, report, That a division of the said township is, in our opinion, necessary, and that it will be most convenient to divide it by a line south fifty-four and a half degrees east, so run as to include the farm of Thomas Provines, and one of John P. McKnight's, in tenure of Henry Wertz, to the southeast of said line, and the same line continued northwesterly to the summit of the Allegheny Mountain, and southeasterly to the summit of Brushy Mountain.[1]

"Given under our hands April 10, 1810.

"ANDREW HENDERSON.
"JOHN PATTON.
"JOHN BLAIR."

Thereupon the following order was placed upon record:

"In testimony of the high regard which this court entertains for the memory of the late Col. *Antes*,[2] of the town and county of Northumberland, as well on account of his Revolutionary services as of his personal worth, talents, integrity, and piety, the court decree, That the new township within returned to the court, as by the annexed draft, be called and known by the name of ANTES, and the residue of the division by the former name of Allegheny. And the court further decree the division and establishment of the two townships as within returned to us by the commissioners.

"By the court,
"JONATHAN WALKER.
"DAVID STEWART."

Resident Taxables in 1811.—Antes township having been formed during the August term of 1810, the first separate assessment was not made until the spring of 1811. According to that assessment, there-

for trout, and a short distance from it is a fountain, which sends up its jet of spray to add to the beauty of the place. These beautiful grounds are situated in the heart of a primeval forest, and beneath the umbrageous shade of widespreading hemlocks, oak, beech, and other timber pleasure-seekers cannot fail to enjoy themselves, so the air is always cool, bracing, and pure. Ferns and laurels abound, which add to the attractions surrounding this weird retreat. Excursion parties are sent up in observation cars, and the return trip is made without the aid of a locomotive. The fare from Altoona to the summit and return is only sixty-five cents, and tourists will miss one of the grandest sights in the Alleghenies if they fail to make the trip over this little narrow-gauge railroad, now so successfully managed by Superintendent R. G. Ford, who can manipulate the brake of a descending car with wonderful skill and ease."

[1] On the 2d and 3d days of December, 1874, George Waring, Peter Empfield, and William Y. Anderson, commissioners appointed by the court in October, 1874, ran out the line at present dividing the township of Antes and Snyder. Their work was confirmed by the court at April session, 1875.

[2] See other published works, which have stated, erroneously though, that the township derived its name from "a somewhat noted Tory who resided here during the Revolutionary war."

fore, the resident tax-payers of Antes,[1] and the kind and value of property owned by each, were as follows:

Ake, John, acres, 500; grist-mills, 1; saw-mills, 1; valuation, $2140.
Ale, Daniel, acres, 210; valuation, $570.
Allen, William, acres, 487; valuation, $507.
Aiken, Samuel, acres, 150; value, $105.
Bell, Edward, acres, 500; grist-mills, 1; distilleries, 1; value, $2665.
Bell, John, cattle, 1; value, $10; tax, 2 cents.
Ball, Thomas, acres, 200; value, $440.
Burdine, John, acres, 200; value, $240.
Boyle, Henry, cattle, 1; value, $10; tax, 2 cents.
Buttonberg, William, acres, 174; value, $254.
Bradley, Manasseh, acres, 200; value, $290.
Clark, William, acres, 100; value, $670.
Clark, John, acres, 250; value, $1060.
Crane, Abraham, acres, 200; value, $890.
Coventry, Jacob, acres, 100; value, $200.
Cherry, Nicholas, horses, 2; cattle, 1; value, $79.
Condron, James, acres, 280; value of property, $1760.
Coyar, Mary, acres, 400; value of property, $210.
Domer, George, acres, 270; value of property, $360.
Deckert, Henry, acres, 100; value of property, $130.
Doyle, Dennis, acres, 100; value of property, $150.
Edington, Robert, horses, 2; cattle, 1; valuation, $70.
Edington, Samuel, acres, 117; valuation, $167.
Fetter, Jacob, acres, 250; value of property, $580.
Glasgow, Richard, acres, 300; value of property, $660.
Glasgow, John, Jr., acres, 200; value of property, $280.
Glasgow, John, acres, 383; value of property, $1689.
Gallagher, Thomas, horses, 1; value, $30.
Galbraith, Mary, acres, 230; value of property, $960.
Glasgow, William, cattle, 2; value, $20.
Gallagher, Charles, acres, 100; value of property, $450.
Hutchinson, William, acres, 243; value of property, $241.
Hunter, John, acres, 100; value of property, $150.
Harrier, John, acres, 100; value of property assessed, $110.
Hopkins, James, acres, 70; value of property, $370.
Hopkins, James, Jr., acres, 150; value, $250.
Hopkins, Jonathan and Benjamin, acres, 300; value of property, $680.
Harrier, George, acres, 200; value of property, $280.
Hunter, John, Sr., acres, 10; value of property, $30.
Hutchinson, John, acres, 100; value of property, $130.
Hutchinson, Joseph, acres, 317; valuation, $1268.
Igou, Joshua, acres, 300; value of property, $390.
Igou, James, acres, 200; valuation, $240.
Irwin, Jared, horses, 1; cattle, 1; valuation, $90.
Kelchaner, Michael, acres, 198; valuation, $278.
Kelso, Joseph, acres, 400; valuation of property, $480.
Kenney, Thomas, acres, 234; valuation, $244. He taught a school in the vicinity since known as Elizabeth Furnace as early as 1800.
Lock, William, acres, 200; value of property, $280.
Lock, Thomas, acres, 100; value of property, $140.
Lefavoir, John, acres, 200; value of property, $270.
Lock, Philip, acres, 200; value of property, $100.
Myers, Jacob, acres, 150; valuation, $660.
Matthews, Abraham, acres, 150; valuation, $500.
Meredith, William, acres, 148; value of property, $336.
McCauley, John, acres, 100; value of property, $140.
McClellan, John, horses, 1; cattle, 1; valuation, $240.
McFarland, Alexander, acres, 200; valuation of property, $1080.
Matthews, John, acres, 250; value of property, $790.
Neighbour, Nicholas, acres, 4; valuation, $34.
Oshel, George, acres, 250; value of property, $1040.
Oshel, John, acres, 287; valuation, $1148.
Patton, John, acres, 220; valuation, $880.
Priestley, Jonathan, acres, 200; valuation, $250.
Priestley, Shepley, acres, 50; distilleries, 1; value of property, $485.
Quigley, Thomas, acres, 450; value of property, $1420.
Root, Lemuel, acres, 250; value of property, $330.
Riggle, John, acres, 200; valuation, $100.
Roberts, Samuel, horses, 2; cattle, 2; value, $80.
Robinson, John, cattle, 3; value, $30.
Ricketts, Thomas, acres, 106; value of property, $610.
Ricketts, Richard, acres, 200; value of property, $260.
Swartz, Daniel, acres, 250; value of property, $330.
Swartz, John, acres, 500; value of property, $580.
Stephens, Giles, acres, 106; value of property, $716.
Slagel, Henry, acres, 215; value of property, $190.
Stephens, Thomas, acres, 152; value of property, $354.
Smith, John, acres, 341; value of property, $1063.
Snyder, Abraham (agent), acres, 100; valuation, $50.
Smith, Jacob, acres, 300; valuation, $390.
Stewart, Alexander, acres, 250; valuation, $1110.
Troxell, John, acres, 200; valuation, $650.
Trout, John, Jr., horses, 1; cattle, 2; valuation, $50.
Tipton, Jesse, acres, 150; valuation, $500.
Troxell, John, Jr., acres, 10; valuation, $40.
Tussey, John, acres, 200; value of property, $1240.
Taylor, James, acres, 134; value of property, $214.
Tipton, Caleb, acres, 290; value of property, $330.
Van Schoick, Timothy, acres, 100; value of property, $330.
Wallace, Michael, acres, 280; saw-mills, 1; value of property, $860.
Whitzel, Henry, acres, 300; value of property assessed, $330.
Wertz, Peter, acres, 100; valuation, $110.
Wyman, or Wymon, Felty, acres, 200; valuation, $200.
Yingling, Peter, acres, 200; value of property, $240.
Yingling, Frederick, acres, 200; value of property, $210.

At the same time the single freemen above the age of twenty-one years were Samuel Glasgow, John Kelchaner, Alexander Ale, Jonathan Hopkins, Benjamin Hopkins, James Hopkins, Jabez Stephens, John Myers, Richard Glasgow, Thomas Gallagher, Thomas Priestley, John Tyler, and James Taylor.

We thus find that the taxables in 1811 (other than single freemen) numbered but ninety-five, and that the manufactories consisted of grist- and saw-mills owned by John Ake, a grist-mill and distillery owned by Edward Bell, a distillery owned by Shepley Priestley, and a saw-mill owned by Michael Wallace.

Residents of 1820.—During the decade from 1810 to 1820 but a slight increase in population had been made, yet many changes had taken place among residents. Their names,[2] in the year last mentioned, were as follows:

Samuel Aiken, Alexander Ale,[3] John Ake, Sr., John Ake, Jr., William Ake, John Adams, Daniel Ale, Robert Allison,[4] Jacob Burley, Manasseh Bradley, John Boyers, John Boyle, William Buttonberg, Henry Boyle, Elizabeth Burdine, Edward Bell,[5] William Berry, Abraham Crane, Andrew Cherry,[6] John Crouse, Nicholas Cherry, William Carson, Israel Cryder, John Dodson, George Domer, Daniel Domer, Patrick Dougherty, Henry Deckert, Widow Edington, Jacob Fox, John Farnsworth,[7] John Glasgow, John Glasgow, Jr., Richard Glasgow, Lewis Given, Thomas Green, Benjamin Hopkins, Jacob Haines, John Hutchison, David G. Hunter, George Harrior, Barbara Hull, Joseph Holland, James Hopkins, John Harrison, James Harrison, John Hunter, Sr., John Homer, Henry Homer, Frederick Heffleman, Robert Hamilton, Peter Igou, Joshua Igou, James Igou, Jared Irwin, Thomas Johnston, Peter Kesler, Thomas Kenney, Samuel Kenney, Joseph Kelso, Thomas Lock, William Long, Matthew Low, Jacob Leamer, Garret McGuillen, Jacob Myers, John

[1] The reader will bear in mind that from 1810 until 1850, Antes included, besides its present territory, a considerable portion of Logan township, the latter division having been formed from Antes and Allegheny in 1850.

[2] In this, as well as in the preceding and subsequent lists, the assessor's mode of spelling names is followed.

[3] Owned a saw-mill.

[4] Owned an ore bank.

[5] Owned grist- and saw-mills, one distillery, and four hundred and seventy-seven acres land.

[6] Owned a saw-mill.

[7] Owned grist- and saw-mills.

Matthews, David Murray, John McClellen, Widow Meredith, Alexander McPherson, James McPherson, Alexander McFarland, William McKnight, James McKnight, Stephen McLain, Robert McFarland, Thomas Maize, Hugh Mulholland, Henry Naugle, George O'Shel, Widow O'Shel, John Patton, David Panther, Thomas Ricketts, Lemuel Root, John Rigol, Sr., John Rigol, Jr., Martin Steel, Peter Shimfessell, Henry Soders, John Swartz, Daniel Swartz, Jacob Smith, John M. Smith,[1] Herman Snyder, Jabez Stephens, James Taylor,[1] Jesse Tipton, Caleb Tipton, John Trout, John Troxler, Sr., John Troxler, Jr.,[2] Samuel Thompson, John Triester, John Venaky,[3] Timothy Van Scoyk, Henry Whitzel, Henry Walker, George Weaver, John Weaver, Adam Weight, George Weight, Sr., Joshua Williamson, Samuel Williams, George Weight, Jr.

The single freemen during the same year (over twenty-one years of age) were George Wait, Lewis Gwin, Alexander Ale, John Crane, Christopher Crane, William Tanehill, John Root, James Glasgow, Edward Rodgers, John Wait, John H. Graham, Robert McFarland, Thomas Kenney, Jonathan Hopkins, Patrick Dougherty, James Hopkins, George Weaver, William Boyle, John Cherry, John Rigol, Henry Homer, Lemuel L. Carpenter, Harley Williamson, Richard McQuillen, John Hunter, and Daniel McCauley.

Following is a list of taxables, etc., during 1830:

Ale, Daniel, owned 3 horses, 2 cows, 130 acres, and 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Ale, Alexander, owned 86 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 saw-mill, and 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Ake, William, owned 1 horse, 2 cows, and 340 acres.
Austin, David, owned 1 cow.
Burket, Samuel, owned 1 cow.
Buttonberg, William, owned 2 horses, 2 cows.
Bradley, John, owned 150 acres and 1 cow.
Bradley, Manasseh, owned 150 acres, 1 cow, and 1 horse.
Bell, Edward, owned 3674 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows.
Black, John, 6 horses, 2 cows, 1 saw-mill, 277 acres.
Boyle, Henry, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Bower, Conrad, 50 acres, 1 cow.
Boyle, John, 1 cow.
Burdine, Elizabeth, 200 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Bunket, Peter, 7 acres.
Burnham, Dudley H., house and lot in Davidsburg, 1 cow; was also a prominent early school-teacher.
Bower, Michael, 1 cow.
Bell, John, 1 cow.
Beamer, Samuel, 1 cow.
Burley, Philip, 1 cow.
Burley, Joseph, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Calderwood, William, 1 cow.
Clossin, Josiah, 127 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows.
Coleman, John, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Cherry, Anthony, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Cherry, Andrew, 400 acres, 1 saw-mill, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Cherry, Jacob, 42 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Cherry, Nicholas, 2 horses, 2 cows, 200 acres.
Cherry, John, 1 cow, 109 acres.
Crane, Abraham R., 6 horses, 2 cows, 550 acres.
Contrur, Henry, 1 cow, 52 acres.
Contrur, Michael, 1 cow, 52 acres.
Crane, Christian E., 2 horses, 1 cow, 76 acres, 1 distillery, and 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Collier, John, 1 cow.
Crane, John, 1 cow, 2 lots in Davidsburg.
Crane, Abraham, 198 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Cryder, Jacob, 3 cows, 408 acres, 1 saw-mill.
Curry, William, 4 horses, 3 cows, 182 acres.
Campbell, John, 1 horse.
Domer, David, 150 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.

[1] Owned saw-mills.
[2] Agent for Wallace's saw-mill.
[3] Owned grist- and saw-mill.

Domer, George, 63 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Domer, Matthias, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Deckert, Ann, 100 acres, 1 cow, 50 acres.
Domer, John, 1 cow.
Domer, Jacob, 1 cow, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Dougherty, Patrick, 300 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Dysart & Lloyd, 300 acres, 7 horses, 4 cows, and 1 forge of 3 fires (th Antes Forge).
Eaken, Samuel, 140 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Eaken, William, 1 cow.
Ervin, Daniel, 320 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows.
Ervin, James, 350 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Ellis, Alexander, 1 lot in Davidsburg, 1 cow.
Everly, Henry, 1 cow.
Eckley, Joseph, 1 cow.
Figart, William, 1 horse and 2 acres.
Figart,[4] John, 1 horse and lot in Davidsburg, 2 cows.
Fleck,[5] David, 7 acres, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Fleck, Henry, 14 acres, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Fetter, Abraham, 80 acres, 1 cow.
Green, Joseph, 25 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Green, Thomas, 150 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, 1 saw-mill.
Glasgow, James and Taylor, 320 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.
Glasgow, Richard, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Glasgow, Mary, 187 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Gwin, Lewis, 100 acres, 2 horses.
Galbraith, Archibald, 6 horses, 2 cows.
Gourley, George, 280 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Henshey, John, 200 acres, 1 saw-mill, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Hartzell, George, 200 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Hopkins, Jonathan, 30 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
Hamilton, Robert, 198 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows.
Hartzell, Jacob, 196 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Hutchinson, John, 175 acres, 1 saw-mill, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Hutchinson, James, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Harrison, James, 150 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
Hopkins, Mary, 147 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Hopkins, Joseph, 187 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Hopkins, Benjamin, 156 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Hannah, John, 1 cow.
Henigh, George, 200 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Hunter, Jane, 400 acres, 1 cow.
Hull, David, 1 horse, 1 cow, 200 acres.
Hutchison, John, 267 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Hunter, David G., 100 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows.
Hull, Elizabeth, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Homer, Elizabeth, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Hagerty, William, 1 cow.
Holland, Joseph, Jr., 150 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Harrison, Jerome, in occupation.
Haines, Jacob, 1 cow.
Igou, John, 1 cow.
Igou, Joshua, 300 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Igou, Peter, 115 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Igou, James, 200 acres, 1 horse, 5 cows.
Igou, Joshua, Jr., 1 cow.
Igou, Jacob, 1 horse, 4 cows, 270 acres, 1 saw-mill.
Isett, Jacob, 1 tannery, 1 house and three lots in Davidsburg.
James, Atley, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Johnston, Dr. Thomas, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Kennedy, John, 100 acres.
Kelso, Sarah, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Kerr,[6] Alexander, 1 cow.
Krotzer, John, 247 acres.
Krise, Stephen, 1 cow.
Kephart, Conrad, 1 cow.
Kunsman, John, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
Long, William, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Lesher, John, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Leamer, Jacob, 96 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Miller, James, 1 horse, 1 cow; agent for 492 acres.

[4] John Figart built the first house in Davidsburg in 1828. It is now occupied by the widow of George Hicks.
[5] David Fleck established the tannery in Davidsburg.
[6] An early school-teacher.

McClelland, John, 1 cow.
McClelland, John, Jr., 1 cow.
Miller, George, 1 cow.
McCauley, William, 300 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
McPherson, Alexander, 110 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Mulholland, James, Jr., agent for 115 acres, 2 cows.
Mulholland, James, 1 cow, 70 acres.
McQuillen, George, agent for 200 acres.
McKnight, Robert, 250 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows.
McFarland, Alexander, 320 acres, 5 cows, 5 horses.
McFarland, Robert, 3 horses, 3 cows.
McQuillen, Garrett, 2 horses, 1 cow.
McCauley, Daniel, 116 acres, 1 saw-mill, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Martin,[1] Samuel, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 fulling-mill, and 1 carding-machine.
McMurray, William, 176 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Manley, George, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Nelson, Robert, 250 acres, 1 powder-mill, 1 horse, 1 cow; was also an early school-teacher
Nelson, James, 302 acres, 1 cow.
Nogle, Henry, 200 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
Pottsgrove, George, 166 acres, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 distillery, 3 horses, 3 cows.
Riegel, Henry, 400 acres, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Pierce, Britton, agent for 50 acres.
Root, Lemuel, 268 acres, 2 cows.
Root, John, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Root, Jacob, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Ramsey, John, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Ruggles, Mary, 300 acres, 1 cow.
Rollin, William, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Robison, James, 180 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Smith, John, 340 acres, 1 saw-mill, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Sodders, William, 1 cow.
Smith, Jacob, 300 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Smith, Jacob, Jr., 200 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Smith, John, Jr., 1 cow, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Stevens, Jabez, 94½ acres, 1 horse.
Stevens, Giles, 79 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Scott, James, 1 cow.
Stewart, Duncan, 86 acres, 1 cow.
Swartz, Daniel, 100 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows.
Swartz, Israel, 200 acres, 1 cow.
Swartz, John, 200 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Sweeney, Hugh, 1 cow.
Saltscriver, Jacob, 1 cow.
Shemfessel, Peter, 1 cow.
Thompson, Ellen, 50 acres, 1 cow.
Thompson, James, 50 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Taylor, William, 1 horse, 1 cow, 170 acres, 1 saw-mill.
Trout, John, 4 horses, 4 cows, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Trout, John, Jr., 1 horse, 1 cow.
Truman, Thomas, 50 acres, agent for Wilson's saw-mill.
Taylor, James, 303 acres, 1 saw-mill, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Tyler, Elizabeth, 50 acres, 1 cow.
Tipton, Caleb, 117 acres, 2 horses.
Tipton, John, 80 acres, 2 cows. He occasionally manufactured gunpowder.
Tiffer, John, 2 cows, 1 horse.
Turnbaugh, John, 1 horse, 1 cow, 174 acres from Wallace.
Tyler, John, 6 acres, 2 cows.
Vensky, John, 66 acres, 2 cows, 1 horse, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill.
Van Scoyk, John, 150 acres, 1 cow.
Van Scoyk, Stephen, 140 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Van Scoyk, Thomas, 1 cow, 1 lot in Davidsburg.
Williams, Thomas, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Williamson, James, 1 horse, 1 cow, 200 acres per McKnight.
Wilson, Robert, 2 horses, 3 cows, 200 acres for McKnight.
Wilson, John S., 180 acres, 3 horses, 1 cow, 1 saw-mill.
Walt, Abraham, 1 cow.

The single freemen at the same time (viz., 1830) were Anderson Williams, Christian Smith, James Hamilton, William Pottsgrove, Robert Ramsey, John McClelland, Robert McKnight, James Curry, Hugh Erkin, George Irvin, Henry Black, Samuel Ferguson, William Hutchison, Dennis Bradley, Robert McFarland, Jacob Holland, William McClelland, David Nagle, James McKillip, John McKillip, John Campbell, and Samuel Tumbleson. William McMurray was the assessor, the seated lands being valued at $102,476, the unseated at $8599.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

1810.—Joseph Taylor, constable; James Hopkins, William Hutchison, supervisors; Thomas Ricketts, John Glasgow, overseers of the poor; Edward Bell, Joshua Igou, Thomas Kenny, John Ake, auditors.
1811.—John Ake, constable; Daniel Ale, James Taylor, supervisors; Joshua Igou, Abraham Crane, overseers of the poor.
1812.—John M. Smith, constable. No record of other officers.
1813.—Thomas Lloyd, constable; William Hutchison, George Domer, supervisors; Giles Stephens, Jacob Smith, overseers of the poor.
1814.—John Harrison, constable; John Ake, Giles Stephens, supervisors; Lemuel Root, John M. Smith, overseers of the poor; Joshua Igou, Edward Bell, John Glasgow, auditors.
1815.—Edward Bell, constable. No record of other officers.
1816.—John Glasgow, constable; M. Bradley, John M. Smith, supervisors.
1817.—Alexander McFarland, constable; Thomas Johnston, Alexander McFarland, supervisors; Lemuel Root, John Ake, Sr., overseers of the poor; Edward Bell, Joshua Igou, David G. Hunter, auditors; Edward Bell, Joshua Igou, appraisers.
1818.—William Ake, constable. No record of other officers.
1819.—David G. Hunter, constable; John Farnsworth, John Harrison, supervisors; Joshua Igou, William McKnight, overseers of the poor.
1820.—John Adams, constable. No record of other officers.
1821.—George A. Bell, constable; Edward Bell, Abraham Crane, supervisors; James Hopkins, David G. Hunter, overseers of the poor.
1822.—Robert Hamilton, constable; John Trout, Edward Bell, John Hutchison, supervisors; John Glasgow, Daniel Ale, overseers of the poor; John Holliday, Joshua Igou, Thomas Kinney, Henry Deckert, auditors.
1823.—Robert Hamilton, constable. No other officers reported.
1824.—Lemuel Root, constable; Richard Glasgow, Thomas Stevens, supervisors; John Coleman, Thomas Stevens, overseers of the poor; Joshua Igou, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Williams, auditors.
1825.—William McCauley, constable; Robert Hamilton, Uriah Clossin, supervisors; John Smith, William Crane, overseers of the poor; Samuel Martin, Thomas Williams, Daniel Domer, David G. Hunter, auditors.
1826.—Abraham Crane, constable; Robert Hamilton, John Krotzer, supervisors; Daniel Irvin, Josiah Clossin, overseers of the poor; David G. Hunter, Daniel Ale, Jacob Igou, auditors.
1827.—William McMurray, constable; John Trout, John Krotzer, supervisors; Alexander Ale, James Taylor, overseers of the poor; William McCauley, Samuel Martin, Josiah Clossin, auditors.
1828.—William McMurray, constable; John Henshey, John Trout, supervisors; James Glasgow, Joseph Hollen, Sr., overseers of the poor; Daniel Ale, David G. Hunter, and Robert McKnight, auditors.
1829.—William McMurray, constable; John Henshey, Robert McKnight, supervisors; Lemuel Root, Joseph Hopkins, overseers of the poor; Daniel Ale, David G. Hunter, Taylor W. Glasgow, and Samuel Martin, auditors.
1830.—John M. Smith, constable; Thomas Lloyd, Jacob Smith, supervisors; John Hutchison, Jonathan Hopkins, overseers of the poor; David G. Hunter, William Long, William McCauley, Joseph Hopkins, auditors.
1831.—John Henshey, constable; David G. Hunter, Jacob Smith, supervisors; John Henshey, William McMurray, overseers of the poor; Robert Hamilton, Alexander Ale, Samuel Martin, auditors.

[1] Samuel Martin located near Mary Ann Forge prior to 1824. He was a brother-in-law of Edward Bell, an early school-teacher, and the first to build woolen-mills in the township. About the year 1826, he established the first Sunday-school, the sessions being held in the school near the burial-ground.

Of the burial-ground mentioned an old resident informs us that in 1824 the remains of but six persons had been placed there, five of whom were John Bell, Sr., and his wife, old Mr. Hopkins and his wife, and Joshua Williamson, the father of old "Jim" Williamson.

1832.—John Hershey, constable; John Black, David G. Hunter, supervisors; John Kratzer, Benjamin Hopkins, overseers of the poor; William Dysart, auditor.

1833.—David G. Hunter, constable; Abraham Crane, John Bell, supervisors; James Igou, Richard Glasgow, overseers of the poor; David Bell, auditor.

1834.—William Long, constable; Abraham Crane, John Bell, supervisors; John Root, C. E. Crane, overseers of the poor; David G. Hunter, auditor.

1835.—John Trout, constable; David G. Hunter, John Trout, supervisors; John Crissman, Graham McCamant, auditors; Jonathan Hopkins, Thomas Van Scoyk, school directors.

1836.—John Trout, constable; Abraham Crane, John Hershey, supervisors; Robert Hamilton, John Coleman, overseers of the poor; David Bell, auditor; William Long, Isaac Yingling, school directors.

1837.—John Trout, constable. No others reported.

1838.—David Byers, constable; Alexander Ale, Jacob Cryder, supervisors; Abraham R. Crane, John Campbell, overseers of the poor.

1839.—C. E. Crane, constable; George Hartzell, John Hershey, supervisors; Jacob Buttonberg, overseer of the poor.

1840.—John Lyon, constable; John Coleman, Josiah Clossin, supervisors; Benjamin Hopkins, Thomas Green, overseers of the poor; Allen McGlathery, auditor; David Hershey, Jacob Buttonberg, school directors; Edward B. Tipton, clerk.

1841.—Jacob Buttonberg, constable; John Coleman, Josiah Clossin, supervisors; James Glasgow, William Ake, overseers of the poor; Jacob Igou, auditor; Martin Bell, Peter Igou, school directors.

1842.—James Glasgow, constable; John Coleman, Taylor W. Glasgow, supervisors; Jacob Domer, Jacob Root, overseers of the poor; John Campbell, auditor; Jacob Hartzell, Aaron Beyers, school directors; James Calderwood, town clerk.

1843.—John Goleman, constable; Robert Campbell, Henry Riggle, supervisors; W. P. Dysart, Jacob Smith, Jr., overseers of the poor; Martin Bell, Daniel Domer, auditors; D. G. Hunter, Allen McGlathery, school directors; James J. Hopkins, clerk; Taylor W. Glasgow, Matthew Long, appraisers.

1844.—Miller Clossin, constable; Samuel McGlathery, Jacob Root, supervisors; John Hutchinson, Thomas Shaw, overseers of the poor; William Dysart, auditor; Jacob Igou, Martin Bell, school directors; David Hershey, clerk; Jacob Trout, George Paight, appraisers.

1845.—Joseph Cherry, constable; Samuel McGlathery, James Igou, supervisors; Edward Bell, Daniel Domer, overseers of the poor; Graham McCamant, auditor; John Gheer, Alexander Ale, school directors.

1846.—John Glasgow, constable; John Bell, James Glasgow, supervisors; G. McCamant, Henry Riggle, overseers of the poor; B. F. Bell, auditor; W. P. Dysart, Jonathan Hamilton, school directors; John Glasgow, clerk.

1847.—Samuel McGlathery, Samuel Hershey, inspectors; Jacob Igou, constable; Alexander McPherson, Jacob Mowry, school directors; G. W. Russ, auditor; Martin Bell, Alexander McPherson, overseers of the poor; John Campbell, assessor.

1848.—James L. Gwin, David G. Hunter, justices of the peace; Jacob Smith, constable; James Mulholland, William H. Ake, supervisors; Thomas Hunter, assessor; George W. Russ, Graham McCamant, school directors; Allen McGlathery, auditor.

1849.—Jonathan Hamilton, assessor; Austin Haggerty, constable; Robert McKnight, William P. Dysart, overseers of the poor.

1850.—Joshua Igou, assessor; Henry W. Plotner, constable; G. W. Russ, auditor; John Cherry, Anthony Swires, supervisors; Robert McKnight, David Hershey, school directors.

1851.—Lemuel Ale, William Wilson, justices of the peace; Jacob Smith, assessor; John Root, constable; John Cherry, Abraham Beyer, supervisors; Jacob Root, David G. Hunter, school directors; G. McCamant, auditor.

1852.—J. W. Glasgow, assessor; James Hartzel, constable; Henry Hershey, Henry Riggle, supervisors; E. L. Cowen, Jacob Smith, school directors; John Campbell, auditor.

1853.—George W. Russ, assessor; John Campbell, justice of the peace; William Hopkins, constable; John Burkholder, J. B. Meadville, supervisors; E. R. Igou, Martin Bell, Samuel G. Wilson, school directors; J. W. Glasgow, auditor.

1854.—Robert McKnight, assessor; William Hopkins, constable; Jacob Igou, John J. Burkholder, supervisors; John Campbell, John Miller, school directors; Thomas Hunter, auditor.

1855.—John E. Irvin, assessor; John Burkholder, William Meredith, supervisors; George A. Smith, Lewis Hopkins, Aaron Beyer, school directors; James P. Glasgow, auditor.

1856.—John A. Smith, assessor; Alexander McFarland, Thomas Hunter, supervisors; John Gheer, John Taylor, Martin Bell, school directors; Robert McKnight, Abram R. Irvin, auditors; William A. B. Satterfield, clerk.

1857.—No record.

1858.—David A. Domer, assessor; George Fagley, supervisor; Robert McKnight, John C. Williams, school directors; William N. Hays, auditor.

1859.—A. C. Irvin, assessor; Thomas G. Trout, Joshua Igou, supervisors; Thomas Hunter, Taylor W. Glasgow, school directors.

1860.—James P. Glasgow, assessor; Jacob Cox, Thomas G. Trout, supervisors; Allen D. Smith, Martin Bell, school directors; William F. Sellers, auditor.

1861.—George A. Smith, assessor; Abram Fleck, David Nearhoof, supervisors; John J. Estep, Thomas Kevans, school directors; Thomas Hunter, auditor.

1862.—Lemuel Ale, assessor; Daniel D. Crowell, Silas McFarland, supervisors; Thomas Clossin, James P. Glasgow, school directors; David Hershey, auditor.

1863.—John Halfpenny,[1] assessor; William P. Dysart, D. D. Crowell, supervisors; Martin Bell, A. D. Smith, school directors; David Manley, auditor.

1864.—Edward Bell, Jr., assessor; Andrew Cherry, Thomas Stevens, supervisors; Daniel A. Domer, William Stevens, school directors; John Elliott, auditor.

1865.—Thomas Hunter, assessor; Jacob Smith, Stephen Van Scoyac, supervisors; Daniel D. Crowell, school director; Thaddeus Stewart, auditor.

1866.—John Hershey, assessor; Jacob Domer, Alexander Ambrose, supervisors; Levi Stahl, John Elliott, John Estep, Martin Bell, school directors; John Halfpenny, auditor.

1867.—H. Mulholland, assessor; A. Ambrose, Samuel Cox, supervisors; S. G. Manley, John Gheer, school directors; D. Hershey, auditor.

1868.—William Hopkins, assessor; Edward Bell, W. S. Stevens, supervisors; John Estep, Levi Stahl, H. McCartney, school directors; Thaddeus Stewart, auditor.

1869 (February).—John Halfpenny, assessor; William Stevens, Edward Bell, supervisors; William Lytle, Thomas McCartney, school directors; David Hershey, auditor.

1869 (October).—W. S. Stevens, John Haggerty, supervisors; Martin Bell, Simpson Manley, school directors; Alexander Dysart, auditor.

1870 (October).—John Gheer, assessor; Thomas Stevens, George A. Smith, supervisors; John Estep, Levi Stahl, school directors; David Manley, auditor.

1872 (February).—Thaddeus Stewart, assessor; William Stevens, J. P. Glasgow, school directors; Thomas Stevens, Jacob Root, supervisors; R. L. Holliday, auditor.

1873.—R. C. Igou, assessor; Jacob Root, D. G. Manley, supervisors; Martin Bell, Simpson Manley, school directors; David Hershey, auditor.

1874.—E. B. Dysart, assessor; John Burkholder, Thomas Hunter, supervisors; Thomas Hunter, William Estep, school directors; Thaddeus Stewart, auditor.

1875.—John Halfpenny, assessor; David Manley, William Stevens, supervisors; Edward Bell, James P. Glasgow, school directors; James Riddle, auditor.

1876.—Asbury Cox, assessor; George Weight, Thomas Hunter, assistant assessors; David Manley, William Stevens, supervisors; J. M. Root, John Hershey, school directors; Thaddeus Stewart, auditor.

1877.—John Hostler, William Stevens, supervisors; Abraham Young, D. L. Wray, school directors; N. P. Ramsey, auditor.

1878.—John J. Estep, assessor; John Hostler, David Phillips, supervisors; Thomas Beyer, Michael Bridenbaugh, school directors; J. W. Riddle, auditor.

1879.—John J. Estep, assessor; Asbury Cox, David Phillips, supervisors;

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[1] Col. John Halfpenny removed from Oak Hall, Centre Co., Pa., to the vicinity of Bell's Mills in 1853. He had operated a woolen-mill at Oak Hall for nine years. He at once began the manufacture of carpets, woolen cloths, yarn, etc., near Bell's Mills, which operations were continued until 1867. During that year he built new mills, which, furnishing employment to some ten or twelve men and women, were successfully operated until Dec. 13, 1875, when they burned, and were never rebuilt. Col. Halfpenny died Jan. 8, 1882. He had served six years as commissioner of Blair County, also on the staff of Governor Pollock, hence the title of colonel.

David Manley, F. W. Shaffer, school directors; Silas Moore, auditor.

1880.—John Henshey, assessor; Asbury Cox, John Hagerty, supervisors; Samuel Henshey, D. L. Wray, school directors; John Campbell, auditor.

1881.—John J. Estep, judge of elections; David Reigle, Joseph McCloskey, inspectors; William S. Stevens, assessor; Thomas Stevens, Albert McFarland, supervisors; John G. Walters, constable; Edward Bell, Thomas Hunter, school directors; Silas Moore, Benjamin Halfpenny, auditors; James Campbell, township clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(Commissioned since 1846.)

James L. Gwin and David G. Hunter, 1848; Lemuel Ale and William Wilson, 1851; John Campbell, 1853; George W. Ross, 1856; John Campbell, 1858; Joseph K. Morrow, 1859; John Campbell, 1863; James P. Glasgow, 1864; John Campbell, 1868; Levi Stahl, 1869; John Campbell, 1873; John Gheer, 1875; John Campbell, 1878; and John Gheer, 1881.

Early Merchants and Inn-Keepers.—Until the year 1828, Edward Bell seems to have been the only retailer of foreign merchandise (other than wines and spirits) in the township. During that year, however, he had as a competitor Dudley H. Burnham. From 1829 to 1841, Edward Bell again occupied the field alone. During the latter year, though, and for a few years succeeding, Graham McCamant and John Krotzer were mentioned as merchants. John Bell and Josiah Clossin were the inn-keepers in 1830. In 1846 the merchants and inn-keepers noted were John Dougherty, Martin Bell, Benjamin F. Bell, John Bell, and Graham McCamant. The Cranes were also early inn-keepers at Davidsburg, or Hensheystown.

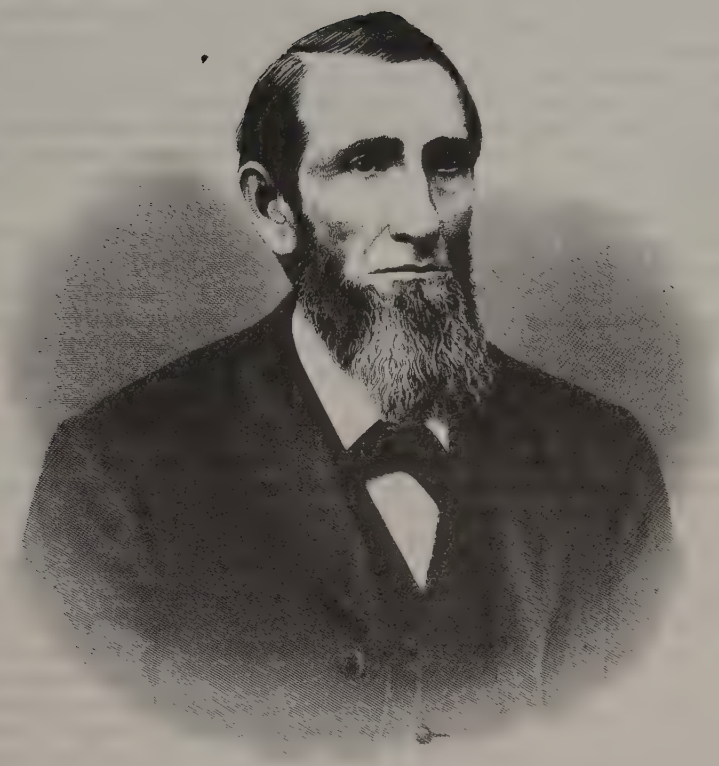
Villages.—BELL'S MILLS, or BELLWOOD.—This village, noted for its beautiful mountain scenery and pure healthy atmosphere, is situated on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, midway between the towns of Altoona and Tyrone. It derives additional importance, also, as the junction or starting-point of the Bell's Gap Railroad, which has already been quite fully described. The town contains four church edifices (viz., Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran, and Presbyterian) and about five hundred inhabitants. Among its present business and professional men are D. L. Wray, merchant and postmaster; William M. Bell, proprietor of hotel and meat-market; Alonzo T. Estep, blacksmith; John Gheer, furniture dealer and justice of the peace; Thomas P. Gheer, carpenter; W. Y. Levengood and J. C. Thompson, physicians; C. Long, butcher; James Lowther and Thaddeus Stewart, proprietors of grist-mills; S. Moore, Jr., merchant, besides proprietors of a drug-store and business enterprises but recently established. Four pastors of churches also reside here, viz., Rev. W. W. Dunmire,[1] of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. S. F. Forgeus, of the Baptist Church; Rev. Isaac Krider, of the Lutheran Church; and Rev. J. H. Mathers, of the Presbyterian Church.

[1] Mr. Dunmire is also publisher and editor of the *Bellwood Independent* (formerly the *Williamsburg Independent*), a family weekly newspaper, the first number of which was published at Bellwood, May 16, 1882. (See history of Woodberry township.)

Of Mr. Lowther above mentioned, the following biographical sketch will no doubt be read with interest:

James Lowther was born on the 4th day of July, 1824, in Concord, Franklin Co., Pa. His grandfather, James Lowther, emigrated from Ireland when but a boy, and located in Concord. This was before the war for independence, and when it commenced he enlisted in the patriot army. Of his services but little is known except that he was captured by the British, and for a time confined in the prison near what is now Germantown, Pa., where the English kept their prisoners of war. At the close of the war he returned to Concord, where he owned a farm, and on which he resided until his death, which took place about the year 1825. His wife was Miss Margaret Freeman, and was born in Scotland, from whence she came with her parents when she was a child. Their union was blessed with eleven children,—five sons and six daughters. John, father of James Lowther, was the oldest son, and was born in Concord, above named, on the 29th day of October, A.D. 1784. He grew to man's estate in Concord, and Aug. 31, 1813, married Miss Margaret Patten, who lived but a few years, leaving a son and daughter. For his second wife he married, April 23, 1823, Sarah Hamilton, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Drake) Hamilton. Miss Hamilton was born on the 15th day of February, 1792, and died June 25, 1865, at the home of her son James in Altoona, where her husband had passed away on the 12th day of February, 1858. John learned the blacksmith trade, and followed the business in Concord until 1828, when he sold out and moved to Wayne township, in Mifflin County, Pa., where he bought a farm. Until 1854 he carried on his farm, and at the same time worked at his trade. He then sold out and moved to Altoona, where he remained until his death, which occurred as above set forth.

To them were born but two children. Thomas I., the second one, died in boyhood, leaving only James, the eldest, and the subject of this brief sketch. His boyhood days were passed on the farm in Mifflin County. The first rudiments of his education were obtained by walking three miles to the little log cabin of Mrs. Kilpatrick. The one little room of her cabin served as bedroom, kitchen, dining-room, and schoolroom. Small and primitive as the cabin was, within its walls were obtained the first rudiments of the education of some of Pennsylvania's most successful business men, all of whom look back with pleasure to the little cabin and the old Irish gentleman who reigned supreme therein. Mr. Lowther's first business for himself was working his father's farm, but it was too slow a coach for him, and in 1848 we find him working with his team on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was then being built through their neighborhood. For the services of himself and team he received two dollars per day, and this was his start in life.



Jas Lowthian

He kept adding to his stock, and kept it on the railroad until he had saved a few hundred dollars. In the spring of 1854, in company with William McDowell, he embarked in the mercantile business in Altoona. During this time lumbering was being extensively carried on in the adjoining counties of Cambria and Clearfield, and to Mr. Lowther, who has proved himself especially adapted to that business, it was a tempting field, and in 1862 he commenced lumbering in Cambria County, with Jacob Wagner for a partner, meeting with marked success. He finally, in 1869, sold his store, and thenceforth devoted his entire energies and time to the lumbering business. He transferred his operations to Clearfield County, and formed a partnership with Thomas McCauley, of Altoona, who was a bold and skillful operator. They were together six years, and then dissolved partnership, after which Mr. Lowther became the head of the firm of Lowther & Co., the Co. being his son J. Lloyd Lowther.

On the 1st day of January, 1882, the Flynn brothers, of Clearfield County, were admitted, and the firm then became known as Lowther & Flynn. They are now carrying on an extensive business, and own large and valuable tracts of timber-land in Blair, Cambria, and Clearfield Counties. They have a mill in Clearfield County which turns out twenty thousand feet of lumber daily, another one four miles from Bellwood with a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet per day. To the last-named mill the logs are drawn by a locomotive on a railroad of their own, which connects the mill with the uncut timber. All the modern appliances are used, and great quantities of lumber are manufactured annually and shipped to points east and west. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Lowther purchased the old Bell mansion, farm, and flouring-mills at Bell's Mills, and the ensuing spring broke up his residence in Altoona and moved to the new purchase, where they have since resided. In politics Mr. Lowther is a Democrat, as his ancestors have been before him; but he has never been an aspirant for political or official honors. He has always taken an active interest in politics, but has been too busy to compete for office. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as were his father and mother, he has taken a deep interest in its welfare and advancement, and has been for the past twenty-five years, and is now, an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Altoona. Since its organization he has been a member of the board of directors of the Juniata Valley Camp-Meeting Association. On the 6th day of January, 1853, he was married to Miss Susan M. Wible, who was born near Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Sept. 28, 1834. She is a daughter of William and Eliza (Haines) Wible, who were members of one of the old families of Westmoreland. The Wibles were originally from Schuylkill County, the Haines from Bucks County. To Mr. and Mrs. Lowther have been born Lizzie K., Feb. 23, 1854, died June 3, 1872; J. Lloyd, Jan. 29, 1856; William F., July 17, 1870, died Jan. 13, 1872; James W., June 24, 1872, and Harry C., Feb. 21, 1876.

This locality was known as Bell's Mills for many years before the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It appears that the Edingtons were the first residents in the vicinity, and were here as early as 1785, if not before the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle. About the year 1800, however, Edward Bell,[1] Esq., located here, became the owner of a large tract of land, erected a grist-mill and distillery, afterwards a saw-mill, and hence the name of Bell's Mills. About 1830, Edward Bell & Sons built the Mary Ann Forge, and in 1832, as mentioned elsewhere, Elizabeth Furnace. The building of the grist- and saw-mills, the distillery, and the forge and furnace, although considerable distance intervened between them, resulted in bringing together a considerable number of workmen and their families, yet not until some years after the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad through this valley did the locality now known as the town of Bell's Mills wear the aspects of a village.

The construction though of the Baptist parsonage in 1854, the Baptist Church in 1856, the Presbyterian Church in 1865, the Methodist Church in 1868, the Bell's Gap Railroad in 1872, the Lutheran Church in 1876, and the plotting of the town[2] in 1877 have all materially assisted to make the village as it appears to-day,—*i.e.*, picturesque, yet awaiting many much-needed improvements.

TIPTON.—The village of Tipton was laid out by Herman Haupt, as proprietor, Jan. 21, 1856. A note attached to the map of the plot says that it is "located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Blair County, Pa., ten miles east of Altoona, being the terminus of the

[1] Edward Bell passed the early years of his life in Sinking Valley (where his father, John Bell, was one of the earliest settlers), and during his lifetime he delighted in telling that the first shoes he ever wore he made himself, while he, his father's family and their neighbors, sought safety in Lowry's Fort during the struggle of the Americans for independence.

In 1830 he was the owner of three thousand six hundred and seventy-four acres of land, and in 1832 he built the Elizabeth Furnace. The furnace property soon after came into the possession of his son, Martin Bell. The latter was of an inventive turn of mind, and not wishing to have his furnaces in blast on Sundays, he rebuilt the stack, etc., and so arranged matters that the fires could be banked each Saturday night with ease and safety, and work again resumed the following Monday morning. In 1836 he utilized the gas which had hitherto escaped unused from the tunnel-head, and in consequence Elizabeth Furnace was the first in the country to use the escaping gas for the production of steam.

These improvements were patented in 1840, and Martin Bell became entitled to a royalty from all iron-masters using gas, but being of a generous nature he never pressed his claims, and probably did not realize more than three thousand dollars in all for his valuable invention. He became wealthy though, and the furnace, which is still in operation, is now owned by his heirs.

[2] On the 30th of June, 1877, the town of Bell's Mills was laid out under the direction of Dr. A. K. Bell, assignee of B. F. Bell; the streets running parallel with the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad being Front, First, Second, Third, and Fourth, those intersecting being Cambria, Boyle, Church, and Martin.

plank-road leading to Clearfield County." The original plot contained one hundred and fifty-four lots, besides the station-grounds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. William P. Dysart was also an early resident and large property-holder.

The first settlers in the vicinity were the Tiptons, and from them the place derives its name. In 1828 the Antes Forge[1] was built by Dysart & Lloyd; then followed the Baptist Church in 1841, the Presbyterian Church in 1845, and very soon thereafter the brick Methodist Episcopal Church,[2] which was subsequently burned.

Prominently identified with the pioneer interests of this section of the country was the Beyer family, of which the following is a brief sketch:

David Beyer, of whose ancestors but little is known save the fact that they came from Germany, was born near Frederick Town, Md., Sept. 7, 1763. The death of his parents when quite small threw him upon his own resources for a livelihood. He grew to manhood near his birthplace, learning the miller's trade. He married Miss Sarah Crum, and for a few years lived near Baltimore, where he worked at his trade and obtained a start in life. He moved with his family to the Sinking Valley about 1797, and located in what is now Tyrone township, Blair Co., where he purchased some land, on which he built a brick house, saw-mill, and grist-mill. Here he remained until 1833, farming and milling. He was a noted miller, and his flour, some of which was sold in Baltimore, always brought the highest market price. He sold the Sinking Valley property in 1833, and purchased the mill-site now owned by his son, Aaron Beyer. He built a grist-mill, which was then much needed, and which did the work for all the country around. In 1809 he joined the Methodist Church, of which he was ever afterwards a consistent member. He was licensed as an exhorter and local preacher, and followed the calling without money and without price. His house was ever the welcome home of the itinerant preachers of that day, and it is said the first services held in the Sinking Valley were held in his barn. He raised a family of thirteen children. Mr. Beyer departed this life Dec. 1, 1841, leaving his two youngest sons, Abraham and Aaron, owners of his property. His son John built a mill on Shaver's Creek, near Petersburg, in Huntingdon County. Three daughters married and settled near Akron, Ohio, where many of their descendants still live. Another son, David, settled in Clearfield County, while his other children settled in Iowa, Kansas, Virginia, and other States, and at the time of his death numbered, with their children, nearly one hundred.

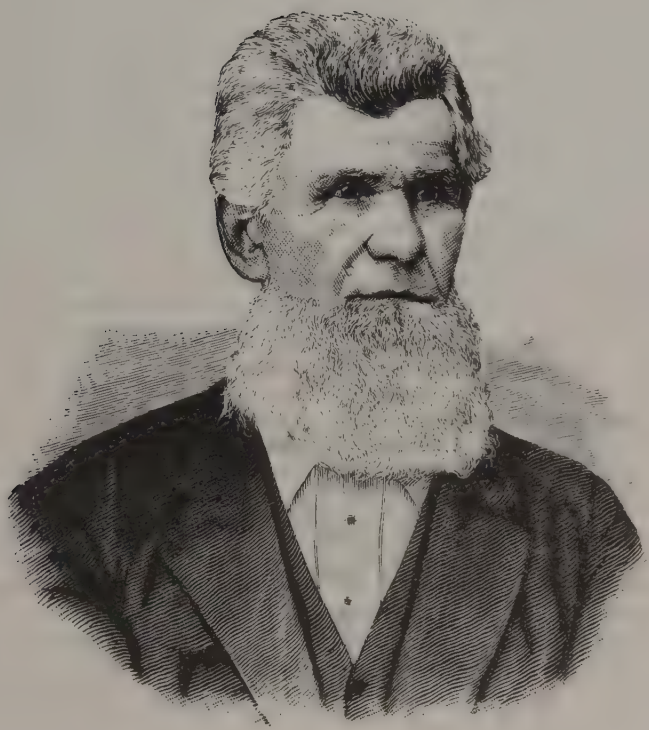
[1] The Antes Forge had three fires. It was sold to Graham McCamant in 1833. About the year 1855 operations were discontinued.

[2] On the 2d of September, 1849, Aaron Beyer, Abraham Beyer, John Sheer, David W. Utley, Charles S. Welsh, and Lewis Palmer, trustees of Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church at Tipton, granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars, certain lands, privileges, etc.

Aaron Beyer was the youngest of the family, and born in the Sinking Valley, Aug. 23, 1811. He also became a miller, and, arrived at manhood, followed his trade at Union Furnace, then for Henry Spang in Canoe Valley, and then for his father until the mill was sold in 1833, when he, with his father, moved to the present home in Tuckahoe Valley, where he has since resided. On the 12th day of January, 1831, he was joined in marriage to Miss Lydia Ramey, daughter of Frederick and Martha (Keller) Ramey. Mrs. Beyer was born March 4, 1811. Their union has been blessed with thirteen children, namely, Francis D., Elizabeth J., Martha A., James S., Catherine B., Angeline, Emeline, Mary A., Sanford D., A. W., Sarah B., Lydia R., and William M. Of these four sons and five daughters are still living, all in Blair County but James, who after three years' service in the Union army during the Rebellion spent fifteen years in Virginia preaching the gospel of peace. He is now a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and is preaching in the Half-Moon Valley. Sandford D. was a private in Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was killed March 25, 1865, in front of Petersburg. Of the Beyer family a goodly number served in the Union army, five of whom gave their lives, willing sacrifices upon the altar of their country's liberty and honor. Aaron Beyer is now the owner of the property left by his father, and built the mill now in operation thereon. He has also been engaged in merchandising and other business, but at this time (January, A.D. 1883) has retired from business, and is passing away the declining years of a long and useful life quietly and happily. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church forty-six years, and during all that time has been a trustee and class-leader. In politics a Democrat in Johnson's time, but for many years a sturdy supporter of the Republican party.

F. D. Beyer, eldest son of Aaron Beyer, was born in Tuckahoe Valley, Oct. 23, 1831. Arrived at manhood he engaged in the lumbering business, and in 1861 built on the water-power owned by his father a planing-mill, which he operated until 1865, when the machinery was moved to Tyrone and put in a steam planing-mill. In 1868 he sold out to McCamant, Elliott & Co., and soon after again furnished the planing-mill in Tuckahoe with machinery, and ran it in connection with a finishing-shop in Tyrone. In 1871 the finishing-shop in Tyrone was enlarged, and a steam-engine and the machinery necessary for a first-class planing-mill put in. It burned down in May, 1873, when the mill now run by him was at once put up, and is now, in connection with a saw-mill, lumber-yard, and building, giving employment to from thirty to fifty men. Mr. Beyer was married on the 23d day of December, 1856, to Miss Lizzie Blake, of Martinsburg, and they have had ten children, seven of them living, two of whom are married.

FOSTORIA.—This is a station on the Pennsylvania



Aaron Beyer

Railroad, having about one hundred inhabitants. Among its business men of the present are Levi Stahl, dealer in general merchandise, also postmaster; Nicholas Beahm, dealer in grain and live-stock; L. Boyer, proprietor of meat-market; David Boyle, lime manufacturer; Samuel Milliken, lumber dealer, and Louis A. Mitten, carpenter.

DAVIDSBURG. — Davidsburg, or, as otherwise known, Hensheystown, was laid out by John Henshey[1] in 1827, and so named in honor of his son David. Long before the beginning of the Revolutionary war Capt. Logan, the Indian chief (and the firm friend of the Americans), built his wigwam at the beautiful spring here which still bears his name. Subsequently he removed to the locality now known as Tyrone. In 1792, however, Christian Black, a tanner as well as farmer, became the owner of the lands surrounding Logan's Spring, and, as the remains of old tan-vats attest, here carried on his business for some years. He finally sold out to Thomas Ricketts,[2] who, as already related, transferred the premises to John Henshey in 1824.

Until the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad (and the consequent diversion of travel from the broad wagon-road which led from Bellefonte to the Portage Railroad at Duncansville, *via* Charlotteville, Antes Forge, Davidsburg, Mary Ann Forge, Antes post-office, and Elizabeth Furnace,[3] in Antes township), Davidsburg was quite an active business centre, and at one time could boast of two taverns, three stores, a tannery, two shoe-shops, two tailor-shops, two blacksmith-shops, and one wagon-shop, besides carpenters, cabinet-makers, etc. Its glory has departed, however, it being now but a quiet little hamlet, having no business interests. For many years John Bell, as postmaster, handled all the mail matter arriving in the township at the Antes post-office. Dr. Crawford Irwin (now of Hollidaysburg) was the first physician to locate in Davidsburg. After him came Drs. Giles, Baldwin, Confer, and Clark, the last named having been in the vicinity until the spring of 1881.

After the erection of Antes township, the first and other early elections were held at Logan's Spring. It was also a favorite place for early militia musters.

Religious History.—For many years the religious organizations in the townships held their meetings in the various school-houses. It appears that the United Brethren built the first church edifice on land owned by Alexander Ale about 1830, the Baptists building the second one at Tipton, or, as then known, Antes Forge, in 1841, the Presbyterians building one near the same place in 1845, and the Methodists, prior to 1849, also built a church near that forge.

Baptist Church.—Logan's Valley Baptist Church was organized June 24, 1837, under the fostering care of Rev. Thomas E. Williams, with sixty-nine members,[4] a good many of them having been dismissed from the Birmingham Church.

Rev. James Phillips, an Englishman, was the first Baptist preacher to visit this region. He was here in 1820, and is supposed to be the same as the pastor of the Bradford Church in 1822. His visits were far apart. In 1821 he baptized in the Juniata, near Mary Ann Forge, "Joshua Williamson and Brother and Sister Hopkins." These were the first immersions in this part of the valley. Father Thomas Williams was present and participated in the ordinance. Rev. Richard Proudfoot, and a school-teacher by the name of Bell, and Rev. Thomas E. Thomas preached occasionally. Then the latter preached once a month while pastor at Birmingham. The persons baptized with William McCaulley, and others living in the neighborhood, were members of the Birmingham Church before Logan's Valley was organized.

After the organization, Revs. Thomas E. Thomas, Thomas Williams, and David Williams supplied until 1840, when Revs. John P. Rockafellow and W. B. Bingham in conjunction supplied for a short time. In 1842, Rev. W. B. Bingham became pastor, and served that and the following year. Then Rev. A. K. Bell was called and served ten years, 1844 to 1853, inclusive, his successors being Rev. A. B. Still, 1854; Rev. George W. Young, 1855–63; Rev. A. F. Shanefelt, 1864–66; Rev. John Burke, 1867–70; Rev. William Swinden, 1872–76; Rev. Thomas Van Scoyac, 1877; Rev. C. H. Scott,[5] 1878–81, and Rev. S. F. Forgeus, the present pastor, who came here in October, 1881.

The early services were held in a school-house near the Antes, or, as later known, McCamant's Forge; then, through the efforts of Mr. A. K. Bell, several years before his conversion, the large school-house near the cemetery at Bell's Mills was built for the double purpose of a school- and meeting-house. In 1841 a frame house was built near the residence of William P. Dysart (the locality since known as Tipton), costing one thousand dollars. It was burned

[1] John Henshey (the father of the present Deacon David Henshey, of Davidsburg) was born in Lancaster County, Pa., July 1, 1776. After residing there and in Franklin County, Pa., for some years, he removed to Sinking Valley in the spring of 1813, where, on the 2d of August of the same year, his son David was born. In all his family consisted of four sons and four daughters. In 1824 he sold his interests in Sinking Valley, and purchased of Thomas Ricketts three hundred and fifteen acres of land in Antes township, or the premises now partly occupied by the village of Davidsburg and the farm of David Henshey. He died in January, 1856.

[2] Mr. Ricketts died in 1828.

[3] The post-office station at Elizabeth Furnace is known as Sabbath Rest, the name originating from the fact that the furnace, under the proprietorship of Martin Bell, performed no work on Sundays.

[4] Of the sixty-nine constituent members, William McCaulley, Atlee James, Michael Bowers, Samuel Aiken, Daniel Fetter, David Snyder, Thomas Van Scoyac, Adie Kyle Bell, John Van Scoyac, Hugh Aiken, Stephen Krice, Samuel Beamer, David Jenkins, Jacob Saulsgiver, Michael Breninger, Hugh Mulholland, Jacob Isett, John Edmiston, David Phillips, Robert Carson, and John Weight were prominent.

[5] Mr. Scott died April 9, 1881.

down in 1856. In 1854 the present parsonage of Bell's Mills was built at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The brick church at the same place, costing six thousand two hundred dollars, and the frame church at Tipton, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, were erected in 1856.[1] In 1871–72 this organization contributed two-thirds of the amount necessary to build the present Tyrone Baptist meeting-house, which cost two thousand five hundred dollars. Besides this there are few houses in the Association that the Logan's Valley Church has not helped to erect.

Deacon William McCaulley was the prominent member at and for a long time after the organization. He died a few years since at an advanced age. To 1880 the total number of baptisms was five hundred and thirty-seven. At the present writing (1882) the membership is one hundred and twenty-five.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Logan's Valley Circuit at the present time consists of churches at Bell's Mills (Bellwood post-office), Asberry Settlement,[2] Blair Furnace, Grazierville, and Tipton.[2] Of these the Logan's Valley Methodist Episcopal Church at Bell's Mills seems to have originated in the spring of 1844, when Rev. Mr. Brads formed a class in the school-house near Mary Ann Forge. Among the members of this class were Charles S. Welch, leader, and his mother, a man by the name of Moore and his wife, Daniel Holland and wife, and John Sheer and wife. Meetings were held once in two weeks. When organized this class was embraced by the Williamsburg Circuit. A few months afterwards, however, the circuit was divided, and the class was transferred to the Birmingham Circuit, Rev. Thompson Mitchell in charge.

The school-house mentioned was occupied until the completion of the present house of worship at Bell's Mills in 1868. It cost three thousand dollars, and was dedicated Jan. 3, 1869, Rev. T. B. Reese preaching the dedicatory sermon. During the same year (1869) the Logan's Valley Circuit was formed.

Since Mr. Mitchell's time,—*i.e.*, 1844,—the pastors on the Birmingham and Logan's Valley Circuits have been James Stevens (probably) in 1845–46; pastor in 1847 unknown; John Hersey, 1848; George Guyer, 1849; J. S. McMurray, 1850; George Guyer, 1851; Mr. Watters, 1852–53; W. A. McKee, 1854; Elisha Butler, 1855; Mr. Spangler and G. W. Couner, 1856; J. Wesley Black and Mr. Ackerman, 1857; J. Wesley Black and J. W. Buckley, 1858; J. A. Mellick and J. D. Brown, 1859; J. A. Mellick and L. M. Smith, 1860; James A. Coleman and W. A. Houck, 1861; James A. Coleman and W. W. Evans, 1862; John Stine and J. W. Leckie, 1863; John Stine and S. A. Crevling, 1864; John Morehead and C. Brittain, 1865; John Morehead and Watson Case, 1866; George Warren and J. P. Moore, 1867; George Warren and J. D. Pennypacker, 1868; John A. Woodcock (the first preacher of the new Logan's Valley Circuit), 1869; Daniel Hartman, 1870–71; W. C. Robbins, 1872; John A. Dixon, 1873–75; William M. Meminger, 1876–77; George Guyer, 1878–80; Isaac Heckman, now of Martinsburg, 1881; and W. W. Dunmire, late of Williamsburg, the present pastor since April, 1882.

The present officers of this church are William Helsel and T. B. Hunter, class-leaders; Tobias Krider, John Gheer, and T. B. Hunter, stewards; and William Helsel, superintendent of Sabbath-school. This article is prepared from information derived of John Gheer,[2] Esq.

Presbyterian Church.—The Logan's Valley Presbyterian Church was organized in 1837. It appears, however, that in 1836, Rev. Samuel Hill preached in this neighborhood one-sixth of his time. In 1837 the church was organized, and he ordained as ruling elders John Campbell and James Hunter, who had been elected previously by the members. The members enrolled and received at that time were John Campbell, Barbara Campbell, James Hunter, Janet Hunter, Graham McCamant, Elizabeth Scott, Josiah Clossin, Mary Clossin, Nicholas Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, John Krotzer, Elizabeth Krotzer, Alexander McFarland, Nancy McFarland, John McFarland, Elizabeth McFarland (wife of John), Alexander McFarland, Jr., Nancy McFarland, Elizabeth McFarland, David G. Hunter, Harriet Kinney, Martha Kinney, and Mary McFarland. Of these were baptized Mrs. Barbara Campbell, Alexander McFarland, Nancy McFarland, and Mary McFarland.

The first house of worship was erected in 1845, near where the town of Tipton now stands. It cost about fifteen hundred dollars, and is still used for regular services. It was a central point for the congregation at that time, but many changes have taken place since. In 1865 another building was erected at Bell's Mills, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. It has since been found to be unfavorably located, and the congregation have now in process of erection a building near the railway station of Bell's Mills, which will cost five thousand dollars.

Before the organization of this church occasional

[1] On the 20th of December, 1856, Benjamin F. Bell and wife granted to William P. Dysart, David Henshey, James Mulholland, Edward Bell, and Martin Bell, trustees of the "Logan's Valley Baptist Church" (which, with Martin Bell, Hugh Mulholland, Thomas Hasson, William P. Dysart, John Henshey, Jr., Daniel McIntosh, John Weight, William McCaulley, Thomas Van Scoyac, David Henshey, John Miller, William Beigle, Edward Bell, George W. English, and E. B. Tipton named as incorporators, was incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas during April term, 1855), a certain tract of land for the purpose of building a "meeting-house and parsonage thereon, and a classical school, and for no other purpose."

[2] The Asberry and Tipton Churches, the oldest organizations in the circuit.

[2] The Gehrs, the ancestors of John Gheer, emigrated from Germany to Philadelphia some thirty years before the beginning of the first war between Great Britain and the United States. In 1843, John Gheer removed from Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Pa., to Davidsburg. He has been a respected citizen of that town and Bell's Mills since. By occupation he is a cabinet-maker, and since 1875 has served as a justice of the peace.

preaching was furnished the Presbyterians at Logan's Valley by Revs. David Bard, Galbraith, Hill, and others. Rev. Samuel Hill seemed to be a regular supply in 1836, and doubtless continued as such for several years thereafter. The church was dependent upon supplies furnished by the Presbytery of Huntingdon until about the year 1856, when Rev. J. J. Hamilton became the pastor, or stated supply, and remained in that connection until about 1859. In 1860 this church was connected with the Tyrone and Birmingham Churches, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Joseph Barnard, but this relation existed only for a short time. The following year (1861) the Logan's Valley Church was united with that of Sinking Valley, under the care of Rev. Orr Lawrence, which relation was continued until 1867, when Mr. Lawrence took exclusive charge of the Sinking Valley Church.

The present pastor, Rev. J. H. Mathers, was called to this church early in 1868, and in the summer of that year he was duly installed. In this connection Mr. Mathers has said, "Our church is a small one, and it was a mere experiment that was made when the church called a pastor for his whole time. It has, however, extended into the fifteenth year." The present membership of the church is ninety-five, the existing officers being John Campbell, Samuel G. Wilson, and D. L. Wray, elders; A. R. Irwin, F. M. Glasgow, Albert McFarland, William A. Lytle, and R. G. Ford, deacons; A. R. Irwin, F. W. Shaffer, and Thomas Fleck, trustees. Flourishing Sunday-schools exist at Bell's Mills and Tipton. At the former place there are seventy-five scholars, Rev. J. H. Mathers, superintendent; at the latter fifty scholars, with Thomas Fleck as superintendent.[1]

Lutheran Church.—Grace Lutheran Church at Bell's Mills was organized in March, 1876, Revs. H. Baker, J. F. Shearer, and J. B. Crist, of Altoona, Charles Schnure, of Union County, Pa., and the pastor, J. Kistler, being present. This was an offshoot from the Tyrone Church, and among the original members were John Haggerty and Elizabeth, his wife, R. C. Igou and Mary, his wife, Jacob Ebaugh and his wife, Lloyd Ebaugh, Cora Newhouse, Emma Wertz, Sarah Huston, Lutetia Huston, Blair Cherry, Laura Haggerty, Joseph Ramsay, and Mollie Ramsay. Prior to Aug. 28, 1876, however, Abraham Young and Anna M. Young, his wife, Mollie E. Young, William Haggerty, Joseph Cherry, Anna E. Cherry, Jane Cherry, Nancy Shaw, and William Newhouse had joined the organization.

The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid Aug. 28, 1876, and on the 28th day of January, 1877, the completed structure was dedicated, Dr. F. W. Conrad, D.D., being present. The building cost sixteen hundred dollars, and has sittings for two hundred and fifty persons, yet the present congregation numbers but thirty-five.

[1] From information furnished by Rev. J. H. Mathers.

The Bell's Mills charge consists of the churches at Bell's Mills, Salem Church, near Elizabeth Furnace (known as the old Antes Church, and one of the earliest religious organizations in Logan's Valley), and the Glasgow Church in Cambria County.

The pastors of this charge since the organization of the Bell's Mills congregation have been Rev. J. Kistler (formerly a missionary in Africa), who came before the organization mentioned and remained until the fall of 1877. He was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Walterick, who came in June, 1878, and remained until January, 1881. Rev. Isaac Krider, the present incumbent, has been here since March 1, 1881.

CHAPTER XII.

BLAIR TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Blair, one of the three interior divisions of Blair County, enjoys the distinction of including within its borders three boroughs, viz.: Hollidaysburg, Gaysport, and Newry (the former being the county-seat as well), besides a portion of the village of Duncansville. It was formed from Frankstown in 1839, and, as now defined, is bounded on the north by Allegheny and Frankstown, east by Frankstown and Taylor, south by Taylor and Freedom, and west by Freedom and Allegheny townships.

Although its surface is broken, hills, dales, and bottom lands abounding, good farm lands predominate.

Including Newry (but not Hollidaysburg or Gaysport), it contained 1176 inhabitants in 1860, 1571 in 1870, and 1426 in 1880. During the latter year, also, its taxable inhabitants numbered 250; aggregate value of real estate taxable, $209,300; number of horses and mules over the age of four years, 135; number of cattle over four years of age, 177; aggregate amount of State tax assessed, $28.85; aggregate amount of county tax assessed, at the rate of eight mills on the dollar, $1816.24.

Its iron manufactories in operation in 1856 were the Hollidaysburg Furnace at Gaysport, by Watson, White & Co. (see history of Hollidaysburg); Gaysport Furnace, by Smith & Caldwell; and the Gaysport Foundry and Machine-Shops, by McLanahan, Watson & Co. Of these the Hollidaysburg Furnace, and the foundry and machine-shops at Gaysport alone are at work.

Early Residents, Etc.—During the Revolutionary period, or from the years 1768 to 1786, a considerable number of settlers had located in that portion of Frankstown township now known as the township of Blair. Among them (and we believe those here mentioned include nearly all who were then heads of families) were Patrick Cassidy,[2] the founder of Newry,

[2] See history of Newry.

who owned three hundred acres of land; Henry Champinour, who lived near Mr. Cassidy and owned two hundred acres of land; Michael Fetter, Sr.,[1] who, with his sons, Michael, Jr., George, Samuel, and John, occupied the premises where McCahan's mill now stands, and then owned one hundred and seventy acres of land and a grist-mill, his sons also owning large tracts of lands, live-stock, etc., yet on territory now included in Allegheny township; Paul Frazier, who lived two miles east of Patrick Cassidy and owned one hundred acres of land; William Holliday, Sr., owned five hundred acres of land and one negro slave; Maj. John Holliday owned two hundred acres of land; William Holliday, Jr., owned one hundred acres of land; John Holliday, Jr., and James Somerville, a son-in-law of William Holliday, Sr., of whom the Hollidays held their lands by virtue of warrants, and all—*i.e.*, the Hollidays and Sommervilles—lived on the Gaysport side of the river. Then there were John, James, Angus, and Patrick McDonald, all owning lands (held by warrants), who lived about a mile south of the present town of Newry. Men named Stackleather and Jacob Shingletaker lived near the McDonalds; Thomas and John McCune, who lived on the lands afterwards taken for the canal reservoir, and then owned three hundred and fifty acres of land; William Pringle owned two hundred acres of land and lived on "Pringle Hill," about a mile southeast of Patrick Cassidy; and John Wareham, owning two hundred acres of land, lived one mile east of Cassidy's, on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata.

It is probable that there were other residents of the territory under consideration prior to the year 1800, yet, for traces of them, those familiar with the old family names of this region are referred to the history of Frankstown township and its lists of inhabitants for the years 1788, 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830.

Erection of Blair Township.—During the January sessions of the Huntingdon County Court of Quarter Sessions in the year 1839, before the Hon. Thomas Burnside, president judge, and Joseph Adams and John Ker, Esqs., associate judges, the report of the commissioners appointed at January sessions, 1838, to inquire into the propriety of forming a new township from the township of Frankstown, continued to the same commissioners at April sessions, 1838, August sessions read and approved, November sessions continued; was, January sessions, 1839, read and confirmed, and ordered to be placed on record as follows:

"The undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the foregoing order of court to divide Frankstown township, do report, That, having been duly sworn and having carefully examined the premises, they are of the opinion that the prayers of the petitioners should be granted, and that not being able fully to designate the division line by natural lines or boundaries, they have agreed upon the following as the division line, being partly natural and partly artificial, viz.: Beginning at the intersection of the Allegheny township line with the Brush Run, thence down said run to its mouth, thence down the Beaver Dam Branch of the Juniata to the forks above Lowry's mill, thence up the South Branch of said river to where the great road leading from Hollidaysburg to the Loop crosses the same, thence by a straight line bearing south ten degrees west to the intersection of the Woodberry township line, on the north end of the Cove or Loop Mountain, southeast of the residence of Judge McCune.[2] A plot or draft distinctly representing not only the township proposed to be divided, but also the division line proposed to be made therein is herewith annexed.

"Witness our hands and seals the 29th day of May, A.D. 1838.

"MAXWELL KINKEAD. [SEAL.]
"ALEXANDER DYSART. [SEAL.]

"And now, to wit, 19th January, 1839, read and confirmed, and unanimously ordered, the western division of Frankstown township to be called BLAIR, in honor of John Blair, Esq., late a distinguished citizen of Huntingdon County, member of the Legislature, and an ardent friend of internal improvement.

"By the court."

Residents in 1840.—The taxables in 1840 (including those residing in all boroughs, villages, etc.), as written by the assessors for that year, were as here shown,—

David B. Armstrong, William Anderson & Co., Samuel Armstrong, Philip Ackley, Adams & McCormick, James Arthur, Philip Arehart, William Adams, Rev. Richard Bond, Charles Bush, Lucretia Barber, John Barr, Jr., George Baughman, Abraham Brown, William Brown, Simon Brotherline, John Brotherline, Matthew Brady, Richard Butler, Henry Butler, James Buchanan, M. Butler, George Buchanan, John Buck, Exchange Bank Branch, John Bingham, Aquilla Burchfield, John Bollinger, Abraham Baker, John Brennan, Andrew Baker, Rev. James Bradley, Patrick Bowland, Joseph Bothel, Henry Bassler, Jeremiah Betts, Peter Boyle, John Bouslough, John Barr, George Baker, William Barr, James Boggs, Biddle, Moore & Co., Hugh & Michael Bigler, Emanuel Bigham, Thomas Brooks, Joseph Baldrige, Joseph Baker, Mary A. Bowers, John C. Bowers, James Butler, Aaron Burns, Augustus Black, Thomas Bingham, Wm. Bell, John Bush, Benj. Bossart, Terrence Brady, Jeremiah Bush, Otto Campbell, Francis Campbell, Baltzer Conrad, John Conrad, Dennis Clark, Jas. Conrad, Robt. Cresswell, Daniel Confer, Barnabas Collier, Isaac Conrad, James Cassidy, Jonathan Conrad, Asahel L. Coats, John Charles, Daniel Claybaugh, Abraham R. Crane, Joseph Corbin, Sr., James Clossin, Dr. James Coffey, Hugh Craig, Elijah Conrad, William Campbell, John Cooper, Nicholas Cyphers, James Crawford, William Cox, John Crum, Jacob Comphersock, Daniel Cramer, Joseph Corbin, Jr., William Carmen, David Conrad, David Curry, Joshua Carr, Philip Cope, Peter Cassidy & Son, David Cassidy, Oswald Curtis, John Cullen, Daniel B. Crowell, Richard Cook, Levan Cullison, Amon Dunn, William Dunn, William Donaldson (inn-keeper), John Davis, Peter Dubold, John M. Davidson, John Daley, Bernard Donaghy, John Dougherty (innkeeper), Devine & Black, George Dunmore, John Dair, John Dearmit, Henry Devine, Charles Denny, Jacob Drake, Michael Dunn,

[1] Michael Fetter, Sr., built the fourth grist-mill in the upper valley of the Juniata. It was in operation during the Revolutionary war, and stood near or on the site now occupied by McCahan's mill, near Gaysport.

A fort known as Fetter's Fort also stood near the mill, and was a place of refuge and defense for the people living near during the days when George the Third of England employed Tories and savages to massacre those whom he termed rebellious subjects.

[2] In April, 1863, George L. Cowan, Job M. Spang, and Jacob L. Martin, commissioners appointed by the court for the purpose, ran a new line between Blair and Freedom townships, described as follows: "Beginning at the old corner between the said townships of Blair and Freedom, near Gap Iron-Works, and on the line of Taylor township; thence by line of Taylor township aforesaid, north thirty-eight degrees east seventy perches, to a post; thence north sixty-one degrees west one hundred and twenty-eight perches to a red-oak on the old line, one hundred and thirty-six perches northwest of the old corner (the place of beginning)."

This change in the boundary line increased the area of Freedom, and consequently diminished that of Blair.

Peter Dennis, M. Dethrick, Benjamin Dasher, Peter Dellis, Timothy Davis, Fager Delancy, Adam Drendle, John Dasher, Jeremiah Donahue, John Dougherty (merchant), Joseph Dizer, Philip Dougherty, Henry Dublin, Timothy Devine, John Deery, Thomas Duke, Robert Elliott, Alexander Ennis, Cyrus Egbert, Isaac Edwards, Peter Emeigh, John Engle, John Estep, William Elder, Charles Emeigh, Philip Early, Jacob Ebaugh, Thomas Ellis, Ellis Evans, Edward Everman, Henry Everlink, Thomas Eldredge, John Fry, George Fry, Simon Frazier, Elijah Fener, Sarah Filler, Jacob Foust, Alexander Frazier, Henry Fairfax, Michael Forbes, Samuel Frampton, Samuel Foss, David Fair, James Filliber, Joshua E. Foster, James B. Frampton, Isaac Fisher, James Fair, John Fowler, Daniel Ferry, Chester D. Flint, Joseph Flock, Philip Folk, Solomon Farber, Matthew W. Green, Charles Grunther, Michael Gilden, William S. Glass, James Giddens, Peter Gates, William Groves, Ephraim Galbraith, Nathan Green, John B. Glass, John Ginley, James Gittens, David Goodfellow, Patrick Ginley, Alexander Glenn, George W. Greer, James Gillespie, George W. Gardner, Rev. William Gibson, Jr., John Galloway, Alexander Grove, James Gooden, Edward Ginn, John Gorley, Christian Garber, Michael C. Garber (estate of), James Gardner, Albert J. Garber, Charles Gillespie, Patrick Garrity, Garber & Lowry, John Grum, Margaret S. Gorley, Joseph George, William Harland, John Hetherington, William Houser, William Holliday, S. F. Henry, Peter Hewit, William Holland, Nicholas Hewit, George Hughes, Jacob Hayes, George Hill, Ellen Hartford, David Hewit, Abraham Herr, Joseph P. Hammer, Mary Hughes, Cornelius B. Harkins, Robert A. Hamilton, Lewis Hardin, George Horrer, John Hamilton, William B. Hall, Thomas Holmes, James Hetherington, R. A. Horrell, Joseph Higgins, John Hoover, Thomas Higgins, David Hewitt, Jr., Charles Hughes, Michael Howe, Daniel Hewit, Adam Hipps, Frederick Hubbard, William Hoffman, Emanuel Harkins, Abraham Hare, Hewit & Higgins, Martin Hart, S. F. & John J. Henry, John Irwin, William Irwin, John L. Ingram, Abner Isenour, John James, Samuel Jones, Thomas Johnston, Johnston (Dougherty's agent), Jennings (Bingham's agent), Andrew Jenkins, Alexander Johnston, Henry H. Jeffries, Thomas Jackson, Jackson & Garber, William Johns, P. S. Joslin, John P. Jones, John Jentry, Franklin Johnston, John Johns, William Johnston, James Johnston, James B. Johnston, Samuel Johnston, Ervin Jourdon, Joshua Kelly, Kennedy & Reed, Michael Kelly, William Kelly, Alexander Knox, Jr., Alexander Knox, Abraham Koons, Joseph Kidd, Widow Koon, Andrew Kelly, Robert Korker, Daniel Keech, Stephen G. Keech, Hugh Kelly, Lewis Keene, Jacob Kilyan, William Kacy, Michael Keyes, John Kinports, John Kinsler, Joseph Kemp, Kemp & Cunningham, Joan Kephart, Dr. J. A. Landis, Andrew Lowe, James Long, George Leighty, Matthias Leighty, William Leamer, Samuel Longenecker, John Leamer, James Laughrey, Jr., William Lynch, William Lyon, Frederick Lindsay, Ephraim Lindsay, Isaac Lawrence, Elliott Long, David L. Lindsey, James Lindsey, Jr., James Lindsey, Sr., David Lindsey, Wm. Lewis, Robt. Lowrey, Geo. Lingafelter, H. Leamer, John Lytle, Robert Lytle, Elizabeth Lindsey, Garber Lindsey, James Lockwood, Robert Lowry & Co., James Lynch, David Langston, Gilbert L. Lloyd, Elizabeth Longenecker, John Lowe, George W. Morgan, Thomas and Patrick McCloskey, George Myers, Samuel Myers, John McIlvaine, Henry McConnell, John Miller, Daniel McConnell, Peter Michael, Barnabas McConnell, Robert McNamara, William McConnell, Widow Marks, Henry McPike, James McIntosh, Dennis McCloskey, Robert McCutcheon, Samuel Moore, Solomon McCullough, James McCloskey, James A. McCahan, Thomas McNamara, Henry Michael, Matthew Murray, Peter Moyer, Benjamin McEwen, Joseph C. Morgan, John McCloskey, James Matthews, Cornelius McConnell, Thomas B. Moore, Silas Moore, S. & T. B. Moore, Johnston Moore, McFarland & Garber, Edward McGentie & Co., Samuel C. Miller, Thomas McNamara, William McFarland, James Morehouse, Craig McLanahan, Joshua McCord, James Martin, Adam Mentz, Jeremiah Moughty, George McDonough, Anson McDowell, John Mitchell, John Mahoney, John Murphy, John Martin, George R. McFarlane, John R. Martin, John G. Miles, Peter McNally, Owen McDonald, John Maxwell, R. R. McKee, John Miller, Thomas Miller, Robert L. Martin, Samuel Martin, Francis McGrath, Charles McCrea, Alexander McCamey, John Mock, James Marsden, John McKinzie, Jacob Mattern, Edward McGinley, Joseph McNulty, Daniel Muttersbaugh, William McCormick, Charles R. McCray David H. Moore, Alexander McCormick, Roger Matthews, Mary McShane, John McGuire, Henry McConnell, Jr., B. S. McCune, McCune & Donaldson, John McClain, John S. Maus, Charles Martin, Robert L. Martin, Andrew Martin, Thomas T. McGwin, Peter Noel, Jonathan Neal, William Nelson, Adam Nipps, James Orr, Bernard O'Triel, James O'Brien, Peter O'Hagan, James O'Neal, William Oss, William Pennington, Vincent Page, Henry L. Patterson, Jonathan Potts, John Piper, Thomas Patterson, James H. Page, George Port, Joseph Porter, Joseph Rolin, Samuel Ray, Smith Reeder, John Reigart, George W. Robbins, James Robison, Martin Robbins, Marian Riddle, Michael Riley, Elizabeth Rohrabacker, J. W. Robertson, Royer & McLanahan, William Robison, William Robertson, Rev. John P. Rockafellow, Hugh Riley, Joseph Riter, Jacob Riley, Joseph Reed, Jonathan Rhule, Joel L. Rodgers, Abraham Robison, Solomon Ruggles, John A. Ray, Simon Richards, Abraham Refner, Samuel Royer, Peter Refner, E. F. Shoenberger, Abraham Spielman, James Smith, John Shannon, Henry Shirley, John Shoup, Henry Shirley, Samuel Smith, Peter Shoenberger, Jos. Steel, Michael Simons, John Stall, Samuel Smith, Nicholas Steffey, D. Sells, J. Shoop, J. Snyder, F. Smith, Wm. Shomo, Henry Slingluff, John Summers, Jacob Snyder, Rosannah Scott, John Stineman, Henry Shomo, Samuel Shaver, Abraham Smith, Sharrer & Co., Sarah Stevens, John Smith, Solomon Shomo, William Sharrer, McDonald Smith, Edmond Shehan, George Snyder, John A. Snyder, John Sharrer, Nicholas Shank, Matthias Shank, William Snow, George Smith, William Swinehart, Philip Seesholtz, George W. Seesholtz, John B. Stewart, David Swinehart, Hughey Sweeney, William Sisler, Samuel Sissler, David Siter, William Smith, Henry Springer, John Tate, Sr., John Tate, Jr., Jacob Taylor, George W. Trump, John Thompson, Moses Tagg, Moses Tagg, Sr , John Thomas, Samuel H. Taggert, Joseph Taylor, David Tate, Michael Tetwiller, William Vaughn, Nancy Vaughn, Philip Varner, Abraham Van Tries, James Vaughn, John Ullery, John Walker, L. H. Williams, Thomas J. Williams, John Wray, John Wiley, William West, Jacob Weidensall, Jr., William Williams, John Walker (inn-keeper), Williams, Bingham & Co., W. W. Ward, Rudolph Williams, John Williams, George Washington, Jacob Weaver, Jr., Henry Weaver, Henry Weaver, Jr., Philip Weaver, Philip Weaver, George Weaver, A. P. Wilson, John Walters, Susannah Walters, Joshua Williamson, Henry Weidensall, James Wilson, Josiah Waterman, John Wertz, Solomon Wertz, Jacob Wertz, Jesse Wills, John Wighaman, George Waltz, George Wighaman, V. Walker, Richard Whitcomb, Solomon Wilson, Oliver Wise, Peter Winebrenner, Benjamin Wiley, Martin Walls, Jesse Wilson, Widow Young, Stephen Yager, Robert Young, Richard Yocum, John Yager, Eli Yoker, Christian Zentz.

Single Freemen.—Thomas Adams, John Adams, Henry Angel, Samuel Adams, Francis Angler, Ezra Austin, Samuel Adams, W. Alexander, William Arthur, John Arged, Christian Beck, John Buchanan, John Brotherline, Augustus Black, Thomas Boyer, George Books, John Brawley, Peter Bobb, Daniel Bolin, Henry Borland, William Brindle, Thomas P. Boggs, Christopher Barkman, Jacob Cites, David Cassidy, James Campbell, George Cassidy, Henry Curry, William Cypher, George W. Clarke, William Casey, Dr. James Christy, Moses Clossin, Joseph Conley, Samuel Calvin, George Cypher, William Cramer, Aaron Cade, John Conder, R. W. Christy, David Cole, Alexander Clark, Thos. Cadwallader, Aaron Clay, Arthur Craig, John Downey, Henry M. Davidson, Joseph Dysart, William C. Dill, Lewis Donald, James Donaghy, Charles Dougherty, James N. Donaldson, Jacob Dennis, Charles Davis, Robert Elliott, John Elliott, Jesse Estep, Daniel Emeigh, R. Foster, William Floyd, Christian Farber, Edward Fitzgerald, Michael Fair, Charles Foust, James Ferguson, Hugh Ferguson, Davis Ferguson, Isaac Fell, George Gordon, George Geer, Reuben Gregory, D. F. Griffith, David Goodfellow, William Gibbs, John Gowdy, Jesse Groves, William Groves, Jr., Charles Groves, M. Glasgow, James Gregory, Paul Groff, Gideon Gillespie, Michael Gallagher, Joseph Gallagher, John Gibbs, A. L. Holiday, Elijah Hunchberger, —— Houtz (colored), John Heamalt, William Hetherington, John Hetherington, James Hazlett, John Hays, P. Hamilton, Frederick Hulbert, Frederick Hesser, Thomas S. Ingram, Oliver B. Ingram, Humphrey M. Ingram, John Irwin, Lewis Irwin, James Irwin, William James, Joseph Jones, John L. Johnston, Alexander Jenkins, John Johnston, Jacob King, Michael Ketner, David Kuntz, Joseph Kuntz, Alexander Knox, Jr., James King, David Kneedler, William Kellerman, Benjamin Lewis, Alexander Lowry, Jr., Robert Lowry, Jr., William Lloyd, Joseph Lindsey, William F. Leech, John Lang, James Long, Jr., Henry Lloyd, John Lingenfelter, Thomas Lowden, John F. Lane, G. C. McKee, R. R. McKee, James McCalligan, John Maran, James McGary, Peter McLaughlin, Mark McCauley, Thomas Morton, James Mullen, A. B. Morton, N. J. Morgan, Daniel McConnell, Peter Wertz, Amos Morgan, Jas. McCauley, Pat-

rick Murphy, T. A. McGuire, L. Miles, Geo. Miller, Patrick Murray, D. Murray, P. McCahan, Hugh McNeal, James McIntosh, Francis McKenna, Daniel Pringle, J. W. Porter, Martin Porter, George Patterson, James O'Neal, Dr. Charles O'Friel, James D. Robison, James W. Riddle, William Rogers, Samuel Royer, Jr., John N. Roberts, Thomas Robison, James D. Rea, Daniel K. Reamey, E. Rowles, George W. Ruth, Walter D. Riddle, Peter Ream, Jonathan Rodgers, J. B. Reed, Jacob Richey, L. Reed, Samuel Rhodes, Arthur Rooney, A. Rowe, John W. Shaw, Benjamin Shrock, Nicholas Stevens, John Scudder, Andrew Strouder, Jacob Smith, Michael Sellers, James Smith, Miller Stewart, William Thomas, James Temple, John Thompson, William Taggart, Martin Travis, Gwin Tate, Isaac Ullery, Daniel Ullery, William Valentine, Robert Williams, William Ward, Philip Weaver, Peter Weaver, Benjamin Woodney, William P. Wilson, William Wright, James R. Wood, John White, James Wood, Henry Werns, John Werns, Jacob White, Joseph White, Levi Young, John Young.

The following names were added to the roll by the collector:

Married Men.—Isaiah Bunker, Rev. John Bowen, John Bassler, John Brown, Alexander Buchanan, Robert Burnett, Samuel Baird, Jacob Bare, William Burley, Joseph Bolton, John Cox, Henry Carner, Patrick Courter, Jeremiah Cunningham, David Caldwell, John Clapbaugh, Peter Cassidy, Peter Cassidy, Jr., George Donnelly, John Delancy, John Foster, Henry Foust, Napoleon Fiter, James Flowers, Henry Herr, John Hughes, William Hetherington, John Hysung, Samuel Hershberger, Lodwick Huff, Hewit & McLanahan, John Ham, Thomas Hamilton, John Litz, Barnabas Lawrence, Jacob Lindsey, McNamara & Royer, Augustin McDermot, Abraham Mench, Alexander McCahan, John Moore, Joseph McCune, Anthony Madara, Daniel McGillen, George Moke, Adam Munce, Archibald McFadden, John Malott, Rev. Jacob Martin, John McGuire, Jeremiah Murray, Joseph McNally, Charles Miller, James McNally, Courter McHee, William McGinnis, James McClain, Hiram Malott, Joseph A. Major, Henry Stephey.

Single Freemen.—Daniel Bush, Samuel Barr, Joseph Barr, William Bunker, John Barber, James Barr, James Blake, Joseph Bonslough, Levi Buckler, Benjamin Burley, George Dunlap, Samuel Dell, Daniel Dillinger, Andrew Glunt, John Gregg, Isaiah Hoop, David Humphrey, Isaac Hull, Zachariah Hurn, Benjamin Hard, Arthur Hanson, William Hamilton, John Hice, Samuel Koon, John S. Laughlin, James McCahan, S. P. McFadden, Henry Mans, Robert McNamee, Jacob Moltz, Daniel L. Martin, Daniel D. Murphy, Owen McNally, William L. Martin, William Morrison, James McColgin, Levi McGuire, John Morgan, Thomas McNally, John McNally, James McDougal, Henry Miller; James Mourty, John Murray, Patrick McDonnell, William H. McClintock, Amos Moyer, Samuel Mountain, John Nipps, Michael Nipps, James Newberry, Joseph Neal, Joseph Neff, Peter Noel, Jr., William Rinehart, James Rhodes, Daniel Rutch, Henry P. Stewart, Vincent Salvira, William Shafer.

The total valuation of property assessed in the township in 1840, including the villages and boroughs, was four hundred and five thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars, and the total amount of tax levied during the same year was eleven hundred and one dollars and fifty-one cents.

Township Officers.—Following are the names, dates, etc., of various township officers elected annually during the years from 1839 to 1881, inclusive:

1839.—George Weaver, constable; William Holliday, John Conrad, supervisors; Thomas Jackson, Jacob Weaver, overseers of the poor; Peter Cassidy, John Reigart, auditors; John Wertz, John D. Ingram, appraisers.

1840.—Jacob Weaver, constable; William Holliday, David Cassidy, supervisors; Jacob Weaver, John Barr, overseers of the poor; Elijah Ferree, auditor; Andrew Baker, Joshua Williamson, school directors; Peter Boyle, clerk.

1841.—George S. Hoover, constable; William Holliday, Patrick Bolin, supervisors; Peter Boyle, George Hoover, overseers of the poor.

1842.—George S. Hoover, constable; James McCloskey, Patrick Bolin, supervisors; Joseph C. Morgan, Peter Emeigh, overseers of the poor; Daniel McConnell, auditor; Peter Meyers, C. McConnell, Alexander McKenny, school directors; Dennis Clark, clerk; Christian Lentz, Samuel Moore, appraisers.

1843.—George S. Hoover, constable; Henry Shirley, James McCloskey, supervisors; Daniel McConnell, Michael Simons, overseers of the poor; Samuel Moore, auditor; Joshua Williamson, Robert McNamara, school directors; Dennis Clark, town clerk.

1844.—George S. Hoover, constable; Henry Shirley, John Ullery, supervisors; George S. Hoover, D. McConnell, overseers of the poor; Landon Reese, auditor; James Conrad, John Wertz, school directors; Dennis Clark, town clerk.

1845.—George S. Hoover, Henry Shirley, James McCloskey, supervisors; Oliver Ingram, Robert A. Hamilton, overseers of the poor; Elijah Ferree, auditor; Samuel Moore, William Brooks, school directors; Thomas Montgomery, clerk.

1846.—George S. Hoover, constable; John Ullery, William Vaughn, supervisors; Augustin McCoy, overseer of the poor; Daniel Beigle, auditor; Thomas Buchanan, R. McNamara, school directors; Rufus A. Horrell, clerk.

1847.—Edward Gwin, justice of the peace; Peter Cassidy, Philip Weaver, inspectors; G. S. Hoover, constable; John Wertz, Alexander Knox, school directors; George S. Hoover, G. Buchanan, overseers of the poor; Cornelius McConnell, assessor.

1848.—William Vaughn, constable; Peter Cassidy, Jr., George Buchanan, supervisors; Cornelius McConnell, assessor; Daniel McConnell, William Brooks, school directors.

1849.—C. McConnell, assessor; George S. Hoover, constable; John Ullery, Peter Cassidy, Jr., supervisors; Thomas Buchanan, D. Cassidy, school directors.

1850.—Daniel McConnell, justice of the peace; Peter Cassidy, assessor; James Conrad, auditor; John Rhodes, George Buchanan, supervisors; Alexander Knox, John Wertz, school directors.

1851.—Francis Cassidy, assessor; R. A. Horrell, constable; Peter Cassidy, James McCloskey, supervisors; William Brooks, Daniel Beigle, school directors; Daniel McConnell, auditor.

1852.—William Brooke, assessor; Joshua Williamson, constable; C. Zentz, B. Rorabach, supervisors; David Cassidy, Thomas Buchanan, school directors; J. A. McCahan, O. B. Ingram, auditors.

1853.—William Brooke, assessor; Rufus A. Horrell, constable; John Ullery, John Buell, supervisors; John Kephart, Francis Cassidy, school directors; James Conrad, Ebenezer Ingram, auditors.

1854.—John Campbell, assessor; John Buell, Samuel Baird, supervisors; Abraham Robison, David Riddle, school directors; Samuel Moore, auditor.

1855.—E. W. Ingram, assessor; Jacob Weaver, James McIntire, supervisors; David Cassidy, John Lingafelt, school directors; Elijah Ferree, auditor.

1856.—John Campbell, assessor; Jacob Weaver, Arthur Rooney, supervisors; John Wertz, Francis Cassidy, J. A. McCahan, school directors; James Conrad, auditor; Adam Hoover, clerk.

1857.—No record.

1858.—Cornelius McConnell, assessor; Solomon Wertz, Jacob Weaver, supervisors; David Cassidy, Thomas B. Buchanan, school directors; Jeremiah Ritz, auditor.

1859.—R. A. Horrell, assessor; Solomon Wertz, Elijah Ferree, supervisors; John Duffey and Jerome Blatte, school directors; James Conrad, auditor.

1860.—John Wertz, assessor; Abraham Robison, E. W. Ingram, supervisors; George Koon, George Weaver, school directors; John Ullery, auditor.

1861.—George A. Weaver, assessor; E. W. Ingram, John Ullery, supervisors; David Cassidy, Samuel B. Confer, school directors; George S. Hoover, George A. Weaver, Henry McIntosh, auditors.

1862.—John Campbell, assessor; E. W. Ingram, John Duffy, supervisors; Thomas Kennedy, John Kiphart, school directors; Elijah Ferree, auditor.

1863.—William H. Brooke, assessor; E. W. Ingram, David Riddle, supervisors; John Campbell, Joseph Baker, George Rhodes, George Koons, school directors; Landon Reeves, auditor.

1864.—E. W. Ingram, assessor; Simon Kephart, Daniel Delozier, supervisors; William Lovell, D. Riddle, school directors; Henry McIntosh, auditor.

1865.—Martin Christy, assessor; Jacob Rhodes, James McIntyre, supervisors; Samuel G. Wilson, Alexander Knox, school directors; F. D. Boyer, auditor.

1866.—John Campbell, assessor; Henry Shirley, James McIntyre, supervisors; James Conrad, A. Robison, school directors; H. M. Ingram, auditor.

1867.—F. Cassidy, assessor; Henry Shirley, John Campbell, supervisors; James McIntosh, Thomas Buchanan, school directors; H. McIntosh, auditor.

1868.—George Ullery, assessor; Henry Shirley, John Ullery, supervisors; Joseph Whitaker, John Duffey, Alexander Knox, school directors; H. M. Ingram, auditor.

1869 (February).—John Campbell, assessor; Henry Shirley, Abraham Delozier, supervisors; James Conrad, George W. Rhodes, school directors; William Forbes, auditor.

1869 (October).—David Riddle, Samuel Fink, supervisors; Thomas Buchanan, James McIntosh, Thomas Baker, school directors; Jonathan Conrad, auditor.

1870 (October).—John Brooke, assessor; Robert McFarland, George W. Rhodes, supervisors; John Duffey, David Wilt, school directors; John Stultz, auditor.

1872 (February).—William Riddle, assessor; John McFarland, George Buchanan, supervisors; James Conrad, George W. Rhodes, school directors; H. McIntosh, William H. Brooke, auditors.

1873.—William Hileman, assessor; Charles Cyphers, John Reese, supervisors; Theo. Sickles, Thomas Buchanan, school directors; Alexander Knox, auditor.

1874.—William Riddle, assessor; Charles Cyphers, James McIntyre, supervisors; James Conrad, Jerome Bladde, school directors; Jonathan Conrad, auditor.

1875.—Joseph Whittaker, assessor; Charles Cyphers, John McIntyre, supervisors; John Campbell, Christian Kephart, school directors; John Brooke, auditor.

1876.—James Conrad, assessor; John Campbell, John Brook, supervisors; Theo. Sickles, John Duffy, school directors; Alexander Knox, auditor.

1877.—Matthew Hunter, assessor; John Brooke, John Delozier, supervisors; James Conrad, school director; R. A. Conrad, H. McIntosh, auditors.

1878.—Samuel Fink, assessor; G. W. Rhodes, Samuel Fink, supervisors; John Campbell, William Bush, school directors; Charles Curran, auditor.

1879.—Joseph Whittaker, Robert Mattern, assessors; David Spielman, Daniel Rafensperger, supervisors; Thomas Baker, Christian Kephart, Theodore Sickles, G. W. Rhodes, school directors; Jerome Bleatte, John Gingery, auditors.

1880.—S. R. Matthews, James McIntyre, supervisors; Thomas Baker, C. G. Lindsey, school directors; Benjamin Reed, auditor.

1881.—Charles Shultz, C. G. Lindsay, judges of elections; Benjamin Reed, Harry Ingram, D. N. Sickles, John Kane, inspectors; D. M. Lotz, assessor; James McIntyre, S. R. Matthews, supervisors; Albert Saunders, constable; Jonathan Benton, C. H. Rhodes, school directors; John Gingery, auditor; James Riddle, township clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (SINCE 1847).

Edward Gwin, commissioned in 1847; Daniel McConnell, 1850; William H. Brooke and James Conrad, 1857; George Koon, 1861; William H. Brooke, 1862; James Conrad, 1865; William H. Brooke, 1867; James Conrad, 1870; Thomas J. Baker, 1872; James Conrad, 1875; Humphrey M. Ingram and John Cresswell, 1879; S. Blair Weaver and James Conrad (for the borough of Newry), 1880.

Villages. — GAYSPORT. — The town of Gaysport (which is really but a portion of Hollidaysburg, and only separated from it by the small stream known as the Beaver Dam Branch of the Juniata) contained six hundred and one inhabitants in 1860, seven hundred and ninety-nine in 1870, and seven hundred and sixty-four in 1880. True, within its limits are found the Hollidaysburg Railroad Station, the Hollidaysburg, or, as now known, No. 1 iron furnace, the gas-works of the Hollidaysburg Gas Company, a grist-mill, and an extensive foundry and machine-shop, yet it can boast not of a church edifice, post-office, or fire department.

It is built upon lands purchased by William Holliday, Sr., in 1768, and remained in the possession of his heirs until about the time of building the canal and Portage Railroad, when Thomas Jackson, Christian Garber, and David R. Porter obtained virtual control, and as a result a great law contest took place years afterwards, in which the celebrated Thaddeus Stevens, as attorney for one of the parties, was conspicuous.

Gaysport, it is claimed, was named after a gentleman by the name of Gay, who, as an engineer, was prominent during the construction of the canal and railroad. It is pleasantly located upon level bottom lands, and in consequence has suffered from two disastrous floods. The town was started during the building or soon after the completion of the State internal improvements here, and much that pertains to its early history will be found in the pages in this volume devoted to Hollidaysburg.

John Bouslough, John Culbertson, and John Keim were early merchants here. David Caldwell established a tannery and other important business interests early, and in 1837 Henry Devine and James Evans, as partners, built the Bellrough Foundry.[1] By an act approved April 21, 1841, the town was incorporated, and it was fully organized as a borough[2] June 9th of the same year, the first officers elected being Jeremiah C. Betts, burgess (who afterwards served as the first sheriff of Blair County); Thomas Jackson, Henry L. Patterson, Jeremiah Cunningham, William Barr, and John Lowe, Town Council; William Pennington, constable; Benjamin Bossert, Joseph Rollin, David Tate, David Caldwell, John Lytle, and William Hetherington, school directors.

Residents in 1846.—Those mentioned as taxables of the borough of Gaysport in 1846 were, as shown in the following lists of heads of families and single freemen,—

William Adams, James Armour, John Armstrong, Peter Boyle, John Boyle, Rev. John Bowen, John Barbour, Edward Bell, John Barr, Benjamin Buzzard, John Barr, Jr., David Bentley, William Barr, Samuel S. Barr, Jacob Berry, William Cox, David Caldwell,[3] Jeremiah Cunningham, George Carothers, Daniel Cramer, Sr., Snyder Carr, Jonathan J. Cunningham, John Denny, Henry Devine,[4] John Dearmit, Timothy Davis, Arthur Dobbins, Cyrus Egbert, Jacob R. Ebaugh, James Flowers, James Frame, Jacob Foust, James Fleming, Michael Filsor, James Hetherington, Francis Hamilton, William Horrell, William Hale, Thomas Jackson, William Jacobs, Jackson, Shoenberger & Co., Samuel Kennedy, Joshua Kelly, Michael Kelly, John Lowe, John Lytle, Elizabeth Longenecker, John F. Lowry, Gilbert L. Lloyd, William M. Lloyd, John Lagaurd, George Leamer, John McDonald, Augustus McDermot, Daniel McGillen, Barnabas McConnell, Robert McCutcheon, Mary Malone, John Malone, James McClain, Michael McDermot, Rev. Jacob Martin, Thos. B. Moore, Joseph R. McGinnis, James McCahan, John McHugh, David Martin, Bernard McHugh, Thomas O'Bryan, John O'Conner,[5] George W. Patterson, Henry L. Patterson,[6] David R. Porter, Joseph Rollins, Smith Reeder, Daniel Redman, James Rhodes, Shoenberger, Bell & Wilson, Margaret Swinehart, Samuel Smith, Peter Shoenberger, Samuel Smith (machinist), David Stocks, William Sharar, James

[1] In a Hollidaysburg newspaper of date Jan. 3, 1838, Messrs. Devine & Evans gave notice that the Bellrough Foundry was in complete operation, and that the firm was ready "to manufacture steam-engines, railroad cars, and machinery of all kinds."

[2] The borough limits were extended in 1857.

[3] Owned a tannery.

[4] Owned a foundry.

[5] Weighmaster.

[6] Owned a steam mill.

Terry, David Tate, Gwin Tate, William Williams, William G. Wilson, Frederick Wilt, Stephen Yerger, Eli Yoder, Daniel Young.

Single Freemen.—John Arged, William Barr, Joseph G. Barr, Robert M. Barr, James Barr, William Charlton, George Crawford, Daniel Cramer, Philip Davis, Hugh Gallagher, Cyrus Hetherington, Henry Lloyd, Alexander M. Lloyd, Thomas Lewis (baker), Thomas Lewis (Welshman), James McChesney, Samuel Rhodes, John Rossiter, John Snyder.

Borough Officers.—The following persons (according to records in the prothonotary's office) have been elected as officers of the borough during the years from 1842 to 1881, inclusive:

1842.—Jeremiah Cunningham, burgess; John Dearmit, John Lowe, William Barr, Jeremiah C. Betts, and B. Bossert, town council; James Hetherington, H. L. Patterson, school directors; William Pennington, constable.

1843.—Thomas Jackson, burgess; B. Bossart, J. Cunningham, H. L. Patterson, J. Rollin, J. Dearmit, William Adams, and William Barr, town council; William Adams, William Barr, school directors; William Pennington, constable.

1844.—Thomas Jackson, burgess; G. W. Patterson, William M. Lloyd, John Lowe, Samuel S. Barr, and Jeremiah Cunningham, town council; John Barr and Samuel Smith, school directors; Daniel Young, constable.

1845.—Henry L. Patterson, burgess; William Sharar, Daniel Young, Samuel S. Barr, Joseph Rollin, and William Adams, town council; Jeremiah Cunningham, James Terry, David Caldwell, and Robert McCutcheon, school directors; Daniel Young, constable.

1846.—Henry L. Patterson, burgess; Daniel Young, Benjamin Buzzard, William Sharar, Joseph Rollin, Samuel S. Barr, town council; James Fleming, James Terry, Cyrus Egbert, school directors; Daniel Young, constable.

1847.—Henry L. Patterson, burgess; James Flowers, G. W. Patterson, Eli Yoder, Michael Kelly, and Joshua Kelly, town council; Samuel Smith, David Tate, school directors; S. S. Barr, constable.

1848.—John Barr, burgess; F. R. West, Eli Yoder, John Barbour, Joseph Rollin, H. L. Patterson, Jacob Berry, R McCutcheon, and Jacob R. Ebaugh, town council; John Lowe and George Stewart, school directors; B. Bossart, assessor.

1849.—John Barr, burgess; H. L. Patterson, John Dearmit, Benjamin Bossart, Cyrus Egbert, D. Smith, town council; James Barr, assessor; George Carothers, constable.

1850.—Francis Hamilton, Michael Cresswell, and James Barr, town council; James A. McCahan, Joseph R. McGinnis, school directors; G. W. Patterson, assessor.

1851.—Henry L. Patterson, William W. Jackson, town council; Henry L. Patterson, John Lowe, school directors; Samuel S. Barr, assessor.

1852.—Timothy C. Davis, A. M. Lloyd, town council; William Barr, J. M. Barbour, school directors; Joseph G. Barr, assessor.

1853.—James Barr, burgess; B. Henderson, George Carothers, William Charlton, town council; Jesse Crawford, A. M. Lloyd, school directors; R. R. Henderson, assessor.

1854.—H. L. Patterson, George Carothers, John Lowe, William Sharar, town council; John Lowe and H. L. Patterson, school directors; Alexander Dearmit, assessor.

1855.—Jacob Berry, burgess; William Jacobs, assessor; A. M. Lloyd, E. Patterson, town council; David Caldwell and James Terry, school directors.

1856.—Eli Yoder, burgess; Robert M. Smith, assessor; William Kellerman and A. M. Lloyd, school directors; William Charlton and George Carothers, town council.

1857.—Peter Boyle, constable. No record of other officers.

1858.—Alexander M. Lloyd and H. L. Patterson, town council; Jesse R. Crawford and James Terry, school directors; James Barr, assessor.

1859.—R. L. Horrell, George W. Patterson, and W. W. Jackson, school directors; James Barr, assessor.

1860.—Thomas B. Lewis, James Glasgow, school directors; William Douglass, assessor.

1861.—John Fridenbloom, Nicholas Lyman, George W. Crawford, and Robert McNamara, town council.

1862.—William Kellerman, Thomas W. Hurd, Thomas Burchnell, and A. M. Lloyd, town council.

1863.—James Glasgow, R. L. Horrell, and Samuel Baird, supervisors; George W. Daniels, assessor.

1864.—William Kellerman, J. Dern John Fridenbloom, town council; Simon Beard and Jesse Crawford, school directors; Samuel Smith, assessor.

1865.—Samuel Smith, burgess; George Crawford and William Kellerman, town council.

1866.—Samuel Smith, assessor; W. Woods, J. Dern, A. M. Lloyd, and William Kellerman, school directors.

1867.—R. L. Horrell and H. B. Smith, school directors.

1868.—William Stone and James Glasgow, town council.

1869 (February).—William W. Jackson, burgess; John Riley, C. B. Jones, and A. M. Lloyd, town council; William W. Jackson and William McNamara, school directors.

1869 (October).—John McGuire, A. M. Lloyd, and John Lowe, Sr., town council.

1870 (October).—William Stone, James Glasgow, Michael Lyon, and Alexander M. Lloyd, town council.

1872 (February).—William W. Jackson, burgess; John Riley and George W. Cunningham, town council.

1873.—A. M. Lloyd and Jesse K. Crawford, town council.

1874.—Thomas Garland and Thomas W. Jackson, school directors; C. B. Jones, assessor.

1875.—William Stone, burgess; George R. Curtis, George W. Patterson, and William Wrhen, town council.

1876.—Jesse Crawford and A. M. Lloyd, town council.

1877.—John Riley and Daniel Baird, town council.

1878.—C. B. Jones, burgess; William Kellerman and George W. Patterson, town council; William P. Smith and J. R. Crawford, school directors.

1879.—A. M. Lloyd and William Stone, town council.

1880.—George R. Curtis and John Riley, town council; C. B. Jones and Daniel Baird, school directors; George T. Barr and John M. Caldwell, auditors; Hugh Smith, assessor.

1881.—Jeremiah Ritz, judge of elections; George R. Curtis and Mayberry Lindsey, inspectors; Hugh Smith, assessor; Frank McGillen and Edward McNevin, town council; Josiah A. Border, constable; George W. Patterson and Benjamin F. Balsinger, school directors. For auditor, Eli C. Jones and Joseph G. Barr received the same number of votes.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

George Potts and Samuel Smith, commissioned in 1850; Michael Kelly, 1853; Samuel Smith, 1855; John Lowe, 1859; Samuel Smith, 1862; Samuel Smith, 1867; William W. Jackson, 1871; Joseph G. Barr and William W. Jackson, 1872; C. B. Jones, 1875; William W. Jackson, 1877; C. B. Jones, 1880.

Financial statement of Gaysport borough for year ending Jan. 1, 1882:

JER. RITZ, treasurer, in account.	Dr.
To balance at last settlement	$99.69
Received from John Lowe, collector	404.02
Total receipts	$503.71

JER. RITZ, treasurer, in account.	Cr.
By amount paid to—	
John Riley, work at bridge and streets	$18.75
W. B. McNamara, opening ditch	3.00
E. McNevin, work on streets	18.00
H. M. Baldridge, attorney fee	20.00
A. M. Lloyd, clerk to council	15.00
A. M. Lloyd & Co., lumber and nails	42.40
A. M. Lloyd & Co., order of Deal on sewers	23.73
I. C. Houck, lamp-lighter	18.00
James Doyle, work on streets	13.12
Evan Nokes, work on streets	3.75
Fox & Riley, removing rubbish	2.25
J. Curran, high constable and work on streets	20.93
Porter & Denniston, coal	2.75
Patterson & Keller, on bond	136.90
M. Morgan, carting	5 00
R. Malone, carting	10.50
George Deal, on sewer	53.07
J. A. Border, high constable, 1880	16 75
O. A. Traugh, printing, 1879–80	23.50
Balsinger and Barr, auditing, 1880	2.00
Wood, Morrell & Co., tools	1.10
Ed. Riley, police duty	2 00
David Cummins, labor	2.50
William Kellerman, bridge timbers	8.00
James Maloney, repairing streets	10 00
P. Vasey and wife, on article	2.50
William Williams, gas on street	14.30
State tax on borough debt	3.95
Treasurer's percentage	12.34
Total money paid out	$506.09

Resources and Liabilities.

Balance due J. Ritz, treasurer	$2.38
Balance due on bond and interest, Mrs. Keller	410.00
Due Jos. Hutchison, for sewer brick	59.60
Due B. I. & Coal Company, for lumber	5.70
Total liabilities	$477.68
Amount due Lowe judgment	$283.54
Balance on deposit, 1880, J. Lowe, collector	143.37
Balance on deposit, 1881, J. Lowe, collector	496.93
Total resources	$923.84
Resources in excess of liabilities	$446.16

The above account has been duly audited by us, and we certify that the same is correct.

B. F. Balsinger,
Joseph Barr,
Eli C. Jones,
Auditors.

Gaysport's Manufacturing Interests.—As mentioned, the borough of Gaysport contains an iron furnace (No. 1), gas-works, a grist-mill, and an extensive foundry and machine-shop, but as these interests, except the last named, are spoken of in the history of Hollidaysburg, we will only allude here to the founders and machinists.

It appears that in 1837, Henry Devine and James Evans, as partners under the firm-name of Devine & Evans, built the "Bellrough Foundry," and commenced operations—the manufacture of "steam-engines, railroad cars, and machinery of all kinds"—in January, 1838. Some years later Mr. Devine retired, and was succeeded by Michael Kelly, the firm then becoming known as Kelly & Evans. The engine, boiler, and all other machinery used in this pioneer foundry and workshop were of the most primitive order, much of the work produced unsatisfactory, and operations in it ceased soon after the establishment of one more in keeping with the times and demand.

During the year 1846, Michael Kelly and J. C. McLanahan began business as founders and machinists in an old warehouse. The firm of Kelly & McLanahan was succeeded by McLanahan (J. C.), Jack & Co., and that in turn by McLanahan (J. C.), Watson & Co., which was continued until March, 1863. The senior members of the present firm, viz., J. King McLanahan (son of J. C.) and William Stone[1] (a nephew of Hollidaysburg's pioneer founder and machinist, Hon. George R. McFarlane), under the name of McLanahan & Stone, then assumed control and erected new buildings on the site of the old Portage Railway station, the same site now occupied. Succeeding this firm was that of McLanahan, Stone & Isett. In December, 1870, the firm of McLanahan, Stone & Bayley was formed, which continued just ten years, or until December, 1880, when, by the retirement of Mr. Bayley, the old and present firm-name was revived,—*i.e.*, that of McLanahan & Stone, the members of to-day being J. King McLanahan, S. C. McLanahan, William Stone, and A. T. Stone.

The old warehouse in which Kelly & McLanahan began business in 1846 was fired by an incendiary in 1848 or 1849 and destroyed. Another building was immediately after erected on a lot now used by the Blair Iron and Coal Company for a blacksmith-shop and lumber-yard. This, too, was destroyed by fire on the 31st day of March, 1863. The premises at that time were occupied by McLanahan, Watson & Co., and the fire originated in the foundry while some castings were being made. McLanahan & Stone then erected new buildings upon the present site, which, with enlargements made from time to time, were occupied uninterruptedly until the morning of Aug. 18, 1881, when for a third time the buildings of the Gaysport foundry and machine-shop were destroyed by fire. However, rebuilding at once began, and ninety days later the works of this firm were again in complete working order. The pattern-makers, though, did not cease working after the fire. The moulders resumed work September 15th, and on the 24th of September, 1881, casting began. On the 6th of June, 1882, twenty tons were cast in one day.

The buildings now occupied are most convenient and spacious and fitted with the very best machinery in use, power being supplied by a steam-engine of sixty horse-power. About three thousand tons are cast in the foundry per annum, the manufactured articles being chiefly for furnace, rolling-mill, railroad, general, and mining work. In fact, every description of heavy work is done, including castings for iron furnaces, massive furnace engines, etc., and sixty skilled workmen are steadily employed.

The members of the firm are gentlemen of the highest social and commercial standing, all are competent, aye, scientific mechanics, and in the future, as in the past, success must attend their efforts.

Newry.—The borough of Newry is situated on Poplar Run, in the western part of Blair township, and is distant about four miles southwest from Hollidaysburg. It is the present terminus of the Newry Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and contains two churches (Catholic and Lutheran), a new brick school building, several mercantile firms, long established, and about three hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Early History, Etc.—Patrick Cassidy, the founder of the town, was born in the city of Newry, Ireland, and when but a mere boy, long before the beginning of the Revolutionary war, came to America in the capacity of servant for an officer in the British army. Early in life he became a proficient surveyor, and settling at Aughwick, in Huntingdon County, Pa., married a Miss Mooney.[2] Soon after the close of the American struggle for independence he purchased of

[1] William Stone is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and was born in 1819. He came to Hollidaysburg in 1840, and for some years was in the employment of his uncle, George R. McFarlane. He has been a resident of Gaysport since 1853. The other members of the present firm, viz., J. King McLanahan, S. C. McLanahan (brothers), and A. T. Stone (son of William), are natives of Blair County.

[2] Her mother died at Newry at the age of one hundred and three years.

Samuel Pryor and John Gilbert three hundred acres of land, which included the site of the present town of Newry, and in 1787 he became a permanent resident here upon lands to that time unimproved.

In 1788, according to the first assessment of Frankstown township as of Huntingdon County, he possessed two horses, two cows, and three hundred acres of land, all valued at two hundred and fifty-five pounds sterling, upon which was levied a State tax of eleven shillings and a county tax of five shillings and sixpence. About the year 1793, as surveyor and proprietor, he laid out the town and named it Newry in honor of the place of his birth. The original plot contained one hundred lots, each fifty feet front by two hundred feet in depth, and, as was quite customary at an early day, many of them were disposed of by lottery. Subsequently additions to the original plot were made by the founder on the north and south to the number of fifty lots. The main streets—*i.e.*, Bedford Street, running due north and south, and Allegheny Street, which intersects the former on a due east and west line—are sixty feet wide. Other streets are thirty-two feet in width, while the alleys are sixteen feet wide.

During his residence here Mr. Cassidy performed a vast amount of surveying over a wide scope of the surrounding country. The towns of Williamsburg and Hollidaysburg were also plotted by him. He seems to have been a successful manager too, for at his death,[1] which occurred in 1828, at the age of eighty-four years, he was the owner of fifteen hundred acres of land lying in one body, beside various large tracts of land on the mountains. His brother Felix became a resident of Newry as early as the beginning of the century now passing, and died here.

The children of Patrick Cassidy, Sr., and wife were Henry, Patrick, Jr., Peter, John, James, Francis, Catharine, Sarah, Polly, and Jane. Of these sons, Patrick, Peter, and James remained as residents of Newry or its immediate vicinity until their deaths; the others removed to States in the Mississippi Valley. Peter Cassidy, the third son of Patrick, Sr., was also a surveyor and an early proprietor of a saw-mill. He lived to the age of seventy-one years, and was the father of eight children, viz., Mary, Susan, Jane, Eliza, Patrick, David, Peter, and Francis,[2] of whom David, Eliza, and Francis alone are now living.

Although containing but a small number of inhabitants, Newry at an early day was noted as an active business centre. The manufacture of hats, cabinet-making and shoe-making were occupations extensively carried on, and it was then an important point on the highway chiefly used in crossing the Allegheny range. The building of the turnpike through Blair's Gap, in 1818–19, though, diverted travel, and consequently decreased its business, and the completion of the canal and Portage Railway, in 1833, *via* Hollidaysburg and the gap mentioned also lessened the chances for its growth and general prosperity. However, beautifully located and surrounded by a good farming region, its residents have generally enjoyed good health, long lives, and a reasonable amount of prosperity, while some have attained that which seems to be the *desideratum* of all civilized peoples, riches.

Henry McConnell, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, came to Newry and settled where his daughter, Mrs. McIntosh, now resides in the year 1797. He arrived in America the previous year, however, remaining at Philadelphia six months. His family then consisted of himself, wife, and two children, viz., John and Sarah. Those of his children born at Newry were Margaret, Henry, Jane,[3] William, Daniel, Cornelius, Alexander, and Mary. Of his family none survive except Jane (Mrs. McIntosh), who was born May 6, 1806. Mr. McConnell was a farmer and an early justice of the peace.

Among others who were located here prior to 1820 were Robert McNamara, a merchant, distiller, and postmaster for many years; Alexander Knox, a merchant, who before coming to Newry had sold goods at McKee's Gap; Baltzer Conrad,[4] a carpenter and builder; Jacob Weaver, cabinet- and pump-maker, and John Smith, a blacksmith. Robert and Archibald Woods, merchants, Benjamin Wright, merchant and tavern-keeper, William Vaughn, James Vaughn, and Henry Shirley, the blacksmith, were also early residents.

Malcolm McIntosh came from Ireland and settled on the farm in Juniata township now occupied by his grandson, Michael McIntosh, about 1802. The children who accompanied him on his migration from the Old to the New World were John and Jane. Subsequently there were born to him and wife[5] eight others, viz., Alexander, Archibald, James, Mary, Margaret, Catharine, Ann, and Bridget. Of these, James[6] learned the carpenter's trade with Baltzer Conrad, married Jane, the daughter of Henry McConnell, and settled in Newry prior to the year 1830. To them thirteen children were born, of whom nine are living, viz.: Henry, a merchant of Newry; James, county commissioner and grocer at Altoona; Franklin, a merchant at Newry; William, an engineer at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, Altoona; Benjamin, in machine-shop at Philadelphia; Margaret, wife of

[1] His wife died in 1837, at the age of ninety-four years.

[2] Capt. Francis Cassidy served during the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The brave and heroic commander of the regiment, Col. Crowthers, of Tyrone, fell dead in his arms at Chancellorsville, and the various scars and disabilities now borne by the gallant captain are silent yet eloquent witnesses that when duty called during those terrible years of warfare he was ever to be found in the forefront of battle. Since the war Capt. Cassidy has been prominent as a surveyor and educator.

[3] Mrs. McIntosh.

[4] Baltzer Conrad was a native of Maryland, and settled in Newry in 1814.

[5] The wife of Malcolm McIntosh attained the age of about one hundred years.

[6] James McIntosh died May 3, 1873. His wife, as before mentioned, is still living.

William Douglass, Oil City, Pa.; Emeline, at Newry; Matilda, wife of Samuel Roeloff, Gaysport, Pa.; and Amanda, wife of Mr. Conrad, Pittsburgh, Pa.

During the eighty-nine years that have intervened since the plotting of the town, its growth, as indicated by the present number of voters (about seventy-five), has been very moderate, yet some seven or eight years ago it was deemed expedient and proper, by a majority of its tax-paying inhabitants, to apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions for articles of incorporation, etc. Therefore, in answer to their petitions, at the January sessions of the Blair County Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Hollidaysburg, in 1876, it was provided that the town be incorporated for borough purposes alone, "that the voters of said intended borough shall not form a separate election district, but shall vote at the same place as heretofore." It was further provided that for school purposes the town should remain connected with the township of Blair.

The judgment of the grand jury on the matter in question was confirmed March 25, 1876, and the court decreed "that the annual borough elections shall be held at the public school-house in said borough on the third Tuesday of February, in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating township elections. The court further decree and fix the first election in said borough for election of the officers provided for by law at the public school-house in said borough on the 25th day of April, 1876, between the hours of eight o'clock A.M. and seven o'clock P.M. of said day, and designate Samuel Fink to give due notice of said election and the manner thereof; and the court further decrees that Francis Cassidy be the judge, and M. B. Smith and Robert A. Conrad be the inspectors of said election."

First Charter Election.—According to the provisions of the foregoing decree, an election for borough officers was held on the 25th of April, 1876, which resulted as follows: James Conrad, burgess; Jonas Aunsman, constable; John Hoover, Frank McIntosh, S. B. Weaver, M. B. Smith, and S. Noel, town council.

SUBSEQUENT OFFICERS.

1877.—James Conrad, assessor; M. B. Smith, Alexander Knox, town council; F. McCoy, R. A. Conrad, Henry McIntosh, auditors.

1878.—John H. Likens, assessor; F. McCoy, J. Rhodes, town council; Henry McIntosh, auditor.

1879.—Ambrose Miller, Lewis Wentzell, town council; John H. Likens, assessor; George W. Shiffler, auditor.

1880.—Samuel T. Knox, assessor; W. W. Benton, Alexander Knox, town council; Adam Hoover, auditor.

1881.—James Conrad, burgess; Samuel T. Knox, auditor; H. H. Cassidy, Edward Conrad, school directors; Jonas Aunsman, constable; Frank McCoy, John M. Rhodes, town council; Marshall Cassidy, assessor; W. W. Benton, James Conrad, inspectors; John Campbell, judge of elections. John H. Likens has served as clerk of the council since the incorporation of the village.

Early Schools and Teachers.—The earliest teachers of whom we have heard mention were Robert McNamara and a man named McCoy, who taught during the second decade of the century. The first school-house, a log one, was built about 1820, and is now occupied as a dwelling by a family named Snyder. In this building John Shannon, a man who weighed about three hundred pounds, ruled with a heavy hand and his "cat-o'-nine-tails" for many years, indeed until after the improved school system of 1834 was inaugurated. After him came McGarey, Christy, and Peter O'Hagan. The latter was here for several years, and is now a resident of Erie, Pa. Michael Hasson was also a prominent educator, and taught in the old Catholic Church for a number of years. Afterwards he removed to Cambria County, became an attorney-at-law, and represented that county in the State Legislature.

Physicians.—Among the early physicians of Newry were Drs. Wolfe, McKamey, and Anderson, all of whom, and probably some others, had practiced here before the coming of Dr. Daniel Beigle, who became a resident in 1841. Among subsequent practitioners have been Drs. Wintrode, Crawford, and Michael F. Black, the latter being the present practicing physician and a resident for some ten or twelve years.

Business Men of the Present.—H. & F. McIntosh, who sold goods at the Foot of Ten from 1851 to 1855, and at Newry since the latter date, merchants; H. McIntosh, station agent; Alexander Knox & Son,[1] merchants; F. McCoy, proprietor of the Franklin House; Adam Hoover, merchant; Francis Cassidy, surveyor; S. T. Knox, postmaster; Sylvester B. Weaver, justice of the peace; Richard Tinklepaugh, dentist; James and Robert Conrad, carpenters, are among the chief business men of the town.

St. Patrick's Church (Roman Catholic).—At the village of Newry resides Rev. James Bradley, the patriarch of the secular clergy of the two dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Leaving Ireland, his native country, to dedicate himself to the cause of religion in the wilds of America, he emigrated to the United States in 1825, and entered Mount St. Mary's College, Maryland, to complete his studies. Having spent five years there under the spiritual direction of the venerable Simon Gabriel Bruté, afterwards Bishop of Vincennes, Mr. Bradley was ordained to the sacred ministry in the church of Conewago, Pa., Sept. 20, 1830, being the first priest ordained by the saintly Bishop Kenrick.

In speaking of entering upon the mission, Father Bradley says, "I soon after (ordination) set out from Emmittsburg, with Father Stillenger, for the Pennsylvania mission. . . . I offered up my first holy mass in the mission at Bedford on Sunday, and drove the same day thirty miles to Newry, where I said my second mass. I then drove to Loretto, and after

[1] This old firm has recently been succeeded by that of McMasters & Likens. Mr. J. H. Likens, the junior member, has taught the school in Newry for the past eight years.

spending a few days with Rev. Dr. Gallitzin, I took charge of the Ebensburg congregation."

Remaining at Ebensburg about two years, ministering to the spiritual necessities of a very large district, Father Bradley was transferred to Newry, which from the beginning had been embraced within the range of his missionary labors. Writing of the foundation of the town and congregation, Father Bradley has likewise said, "The first settlers of Newry were Patrick Cassidy and Henry McConnell, who emigrated from Newry (County Down), Ireland, and laid out the town and called it Newry, after their native place, about the time that Dr. Gallitzin began his laborious mission at Loretto. It was one of Dr. Gallitzin's stations for sixteen years, or until the number of Catholic settlers increased, and they undertook to build a stone church in 1816. It was dedicated under the patronage of St. Patrick. My predecessors here were Dr. Gallitzin, Fathers McGirr, Kearns (of Chambersburg), Heyden, Archbishop Hughes, and Father O'Reilly. The old stone church was still in use when I came to Newry on the first Sunday of Advent, 1832. The present church was then in process of erection."

From that date, a period of half a century, there was no change of pastors until very recently. But with Newry the good priest had many other places to visit. The church edifice, which is constructed of brick, was dedicated by Bishop Kenrick, Aug. 11, 1833. The congregation had mass at that time once in four weeks; then as new missionary centres were formed, and the sphere of Father Bradley's labor was narrowed, the holy sacrifice was offered up twice in the month, and finally the good pastor's labors were confined, as they now have been for thirty years, to Newry alone.

When Bishop O'Connor visited the congregation in 1847 it numbered, as he states in his notes, four hundred souls. About twenty-two years ago Father Bradley built a chapel for week-day masses adjoining his residence. The congregation has continued for many years, as it will in the future, gradually to increase. The people are almost exclusively farmers, and are Irish or of Irish parentage. They have grown up around their common father, who has baptized nearly all, and has watched over them and guided them with a father's care, and they in turn, as is but right, entertain for him sentiments of filial affection. All will unite with them in wishing their good pastor many years of life before he is called to the joy of his Lord.

The foregoing article, for the most part, has been copied from Rev. A. A. Lambing's "History of the Catholic Churches in the Dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny," which was published in May, 1880. In the autumn of 1879, however, Rev. J. Ward was appointed assistant to Father Bradley, and remained until March, 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. Richard Brown, who since June, 1881 (Rev. Father Bradley having become very feeble), has had charge.

Lutheran Church.—The Newry charge of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. J. W. Henderson present pastor, is composed of the Newry congregation, numbering two hundred and fifty, the Duncansville congregation, numbering one hundred and forty-five, and the Claysburg congregation, numbering one hundred.

Members of the Lutheran Church were among the first settlers in the vicinity, and it is altogether probable that here, as elsewhere, Lutheran services at an early day were held in dwelling-houses and the rude log houses of the pioneer period. Yet when a regular organization was effected we have been unable to learn, there being no records available. We are satisfied, however, that it transpired as early as 1815. According to the recollection of old inhabitants, the Weavers, Elijah Ferree, Andrew Baker, the Wilts, Joshua and Jacob Morgan, the Lingenfelters, Shaws, and Leighteys were among the early members, and among the early preachers were Rev. Mr. Schmick, Rev. Jacob Martin, Rev. Mr. Hoffman, and Rev. C. Guenther.

Prior to 1820 a log church edifice, termed a "Union Church," was built in Newry, and was used for a number of years by all Protestant denominations. About 1832 the first Lutheran Church (a brick structure) was erected. This was occupied thereafter until 1874, when the handsome building now used by the congregation was completed at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars.

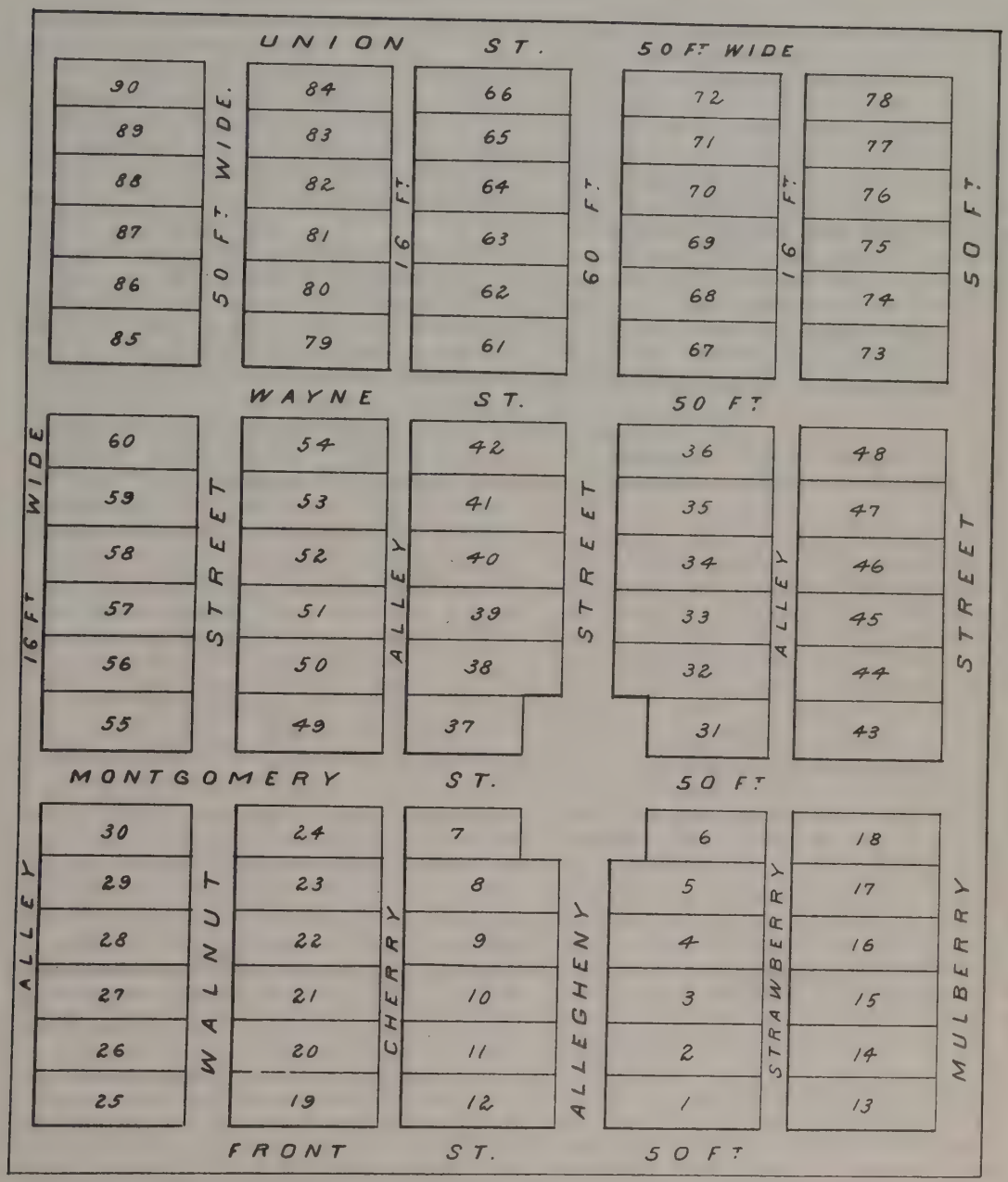
Of pastors since Mr. Guenther, the names of Revs. Mr. Simons, Weaver, Eyler, Schwartz, Feichtner, Frazier, M. G. Earhart, M. G. Boyer, S. McHenry, and J. W. Henderson (the present incumbent) have been mentioned. As another item of interest, we will add that on the 25th day of August, 1853, Robert McNamara and wife granted to the deacons of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of the Newry charge a certain tract of land lying in the village of Newry, the deacons mentioned being Daniel Beigle, J. Morgan, Abraham Yingling, John Diehl, and Peter Winkler, of Juniata township; Rudolph Spang and George H. Harker, of Greenfield township; and Jacob G. Dively and Samuel Shaffer, of Union township, Bedford Co.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOROUGH OF HOLLIDAYSBURG.

STANDING near the base of the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, and on the left bank of the Beaver Dam Branch of the historic Juniata, is the borough of Hollidaysburg. It is situated in the northern part of Blair township, occupies a central position in the civil division (Blair County) of which it is the seat of justice, and derives its name from the brothers Adam and William Holliday, who became the first settlers of its immediate locality during the year 1768.

HOLLIDAYSBURGH.



"N. B.—THE ABOVE LOTS ARE LAID OUT AT RIGHT ANGLES, SIXTY FEET IN FRONT, AND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FEET DEEP, EXCEPT THE FOUR DIAMOND LOTS, WHICH ARE BUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE FEET DEEP.

THE COURSE OF ALLEGHENY STREET FROM THE BEGINNING POST IS N. TO E."

The location is healthy and beautiful, for, though resting among the foot-hills of the vast mountain range mentioned, the town has an elevation of nearly one thousand feet above tide-water, and being chiefly built upon a hill of moderate height and easy gradients, delightful views of mountain scenery can be obtained from any of its thoroughfares.

The borough of to-day contains the Blair County court-house,—a noble pile,—a substantial stone jail, a handsome and commodious female seminary building, eight houses of public worship, several extensive iron furnaces and rolling-mills, various minor manufacturing enterprises, and a population of three thousand one hundred and fifty.

Some Historical Facts.—From authentic sources we learn that white Indian traders ventured into the wilds of the lower Juniata Valley as early as 1740, but their visits were infrequent and of limited duration, and they always left immediately after the completion of their business. In the year 1741, however, bold and daring men pushed forward into the valley with the determination of making permanent homes. They were nearly all Scotch or Scotch-Irish, a race of hardy, devout Christians (Presbyterians), whose ancestors had been persecuted during the reign of Charles I., and driven from Scotland to the north part of Ireland. There they and their descendants remained until in years immediately preceding 1720, when, becoming fearful of the provisions of an act known as the Schism Bill, great numbers of them again fled from Ireland to America.

Many of these people first settled near or about the line (then in dispute) between the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and did so without asking permission of the Penn family or their agents. They were "squatters" in the truest acceptation of the term, and when challenged for titles by Penn's agents replied that the proprietors "had solicited for colonists, and they had come accordingly." These men evidently held in contempt the sham purchases of Penn from the Indians; they asserted that the treaties by which the lands were secured to the proprietors were nothing more than downright farces; and they justified their course by assuming that if the Penn family had a right to "filibuster" on an extensive scale, the same right to enjoy enough land to support their families should not be denied them.

From Chester and Lancaster Counties these squatters gradually worked their way westward, and about 1748 the Kittochtinny Valley was tolerably well settled. At that time and during a few succeeding years the influx of emigrants from Europe, embracing Scotch, Irish, Germans, and a few English, was so great that the valley of the Juniata River was in its turn invaded, and settlements rapidly sprang up all along it and its tributary streams. However, as these and other cognate matters are treated in the general chapters of this volume, we will, to avoid a possible repetition, now turn our attention to the first settlers of Hollidaysburg, and in doing so will (so far as our narration relates to the very *earliest* years) depend largely upon facts derived from U. J. Jones'[1] "History of the Juniata Valley."

First Settlement of Hollidaysburg, etc.—The brothers William and Adam Holliday emigrated from the north of Ireland about the year 1750, and settled in the neighborhood of the Manor, in Lancaster County, Pa. The feuds which existed between the Irish and German emigrants, as well as the unceasing efforts of the proprietary agents to keep emigrants from settling upon their lands, soon induced the Hollidays to seek a location farther west. The Conococheague region suggested itself to them as a suitable place, because it was so far removed from Philadelphia that the proprietors could not well dispossess them, and the line between the two provinces never having been established, it was altogether uncertain whether the settlement was in Pennsylvania or Maryland; besides it possessed the advantage of being populated sufficiently to repel hostile incursions of the Indians.

Accordingly the brothers settled on the banks of the Conococheague Creek and commenced clearing land, which they purchased and paid for soon after the survey. They were emphatically frontiersmen, brave and hardy and zealous in the performance of all the duties which the true pioneers of one hundred and thirty years ago were called upon to endure. They participated in the old French and Indian wars from 1755 to 1763, and were with Col. John Armstrong when he marched against the Indian town of Kittanning.

They remained in the Conococheague Valley until the year 1768, when, disposing of their lands there, they placed their families and effects upon packhorses and again turned their faces and footsteps westward. They passed through Aughwick, but found no unappropriated lands there worthy of their attention. From thence they proceeded to the Standing Stone, but nothing offered there, nor even at Frankstown could they find any inducement to stop, so they concluded to cross the mountains by the Kittanning path and settle on the Allegheny River at or near Kittanning, for while members of Armstrong's expeditionary force they had noticed fine lands in that direction.

When they reached the place where Hollidaysburg now stands, however, and were just on the point of descending the hill toward the river, Adam halted, and declared his intention to pitch his tent and travel no farther. He argued that the Indian titles west of the mountains were not extinguished, and if they

[1] Mr. Jones completed his manuscript in 1855. He availed himself of the researches made by Day and Rupp, as published in their separate works, also the manuscripts of Edward Bell, Esq., and last but not least of the recollections of Michael McGuire, who dying Nov. 17, 1855, was the last of those in this vicinity personally conversant with the history of the valley during all the years from 1776.

bought from the Indians they would be forced, on the extinguishment of the Indian claims, to purchase a second time of the proprietary or lose their lands, and also to live in constant fear of the savages. Although William had a covetous eye on the fine lands bordering the Allegheny River, the wise counsel of Adam prevailed, so they dismounted and immediately began the erection of a temporary habitation. It has been stated that when Adam drove the first stake into the ground he casually remarked, "Whoever is alive a hundred years after this will see a tolerable-sized town here, and this will be near about the middle of it."

Having erected temporary shelters for themselves and those who accompanied them, the brothers began looking about for a choice of lands. As before mentioned, Adam determined to take out a warrant for one thousand acres, comprising all the land upon which the borough of Hollidaysburg now stands, while William crossed to the opposite side of the river, and there staked out one thousand acres, years ago known as the Crawford and Jackson farms, and now in part occupied by the borough of Gaysport. The lands thus chosen and occupied by the Hollidays were included within the purchase made by the agents of Thomas and Richard Penn of the Delaware Indians at a treaty held in Albany, July 6, 1754, and amended and confirmed Oct. 23, 1758, or a tract comprising the present counties of Blair, Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, and Perry, and portions of Franklin, Snyder, Union, Centre, and Somerset Counties, for all of which the Penns paid the Indians the munificent sum of four hundred pounds. Having possessed themselves of this vast domain thus cheaply, they could afford to dispose of it to actual settlers on very reasonable terms, and to encourage settlements the proprietors did from July 6, 1765, sell lands to individuals at the rate of five pounds sterling per one hundred acres. Therefore Adam Holliday for his one thousand acres paid the sum of two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty cents, while William paid a like amount for the same number of acres situated on the Gaysport side of the river.

After these preliminaries were settled, Adam erected a rough building[1] of logs on the brow of the hill, or on the open space now known as "The Diamond," from which place he had a fine view of the river as it meandered through heavy forests of beech, maple, and hickory, also of many miles of beautiful mountain scenery away beyond. Doubtless these men were then the most western occupants of the region now known as the county of Blair, yet they had neighbors at Frankstown, and in the Scotch Valley the Scotch patriarch, Samuel Moore, and his seven sons and two daughters, viz.: Daniel, William, John, Samuel, Jr., James, David, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Jane, settled soon after 1768.

With the lapse of time others settled in the vicinity of the Hollidays and at Frankstown, and before the commencement of the Revolutionary war many of the fertile valleys surrounding the Holliday settlement were dotted with the cultivated fields of hardy pioneers. Among these additional early settlers were James Sommerville, a son-in-law of William Holliday, and Lazarus Lowry, who was then, or soon after, connected with Adam Holliday's family by ties of marriage. Finding that he had more land than he could conveniently cultivate, William Holliday disposed of nearly one-half of his original purchase to James Sommerville, while Adam Holliday sold a portion of his one thousand acres[2] to Lazarus Lowry.

During the war of the Revolution, British gold was paid to the savages for the scalps of Americans, irrespective of sex or age. When alarms and Indian forays were of frequent occurrence, Adam Holliday was conspicuously engaged in defending the frontier. He aided in erecting Fetter's Fort, and afterwards expended much of his time and means in converting the stable of Peter Titus into a fort. He also, with his own money, purchased provisions, and through his exertions arms and ammunition were brought forward from the eastern counties of the State. His courage and energy inspired the settlers to make a stand at a time when they were on the very point of flying to Cumberland County. In December, 1777,

[1] U. J. Jones, in his "History of the Juniata Valley," says that Adam Holliday erected his first cabin near where the American House now stands, while H. H. Snyder, Esq., in a recent historical article, asserts that the building stood on the southwest corner of Allegheny and Montgomery Streets.

[2] As a sequence of Adam Holliday's purchase, we append the following from Mr. U. J. Jones' narration: "Thus matters progressed smoothly for a time until, unfortunately, a Scotchman named Henry Gordon, in search of lands, happened to see and admire his farm. Gordon was a keen, shrewd fellow, and in looking over the records of the land office he discovered a flaw or informality in Adam's grant. He immediately took advantage of his discovery and took out a patent for the land. Litigation followed, as a matter of course. Gordon possessed considerable legal acumen, and had, withal, money and a determined spirit. The case was tried in the courts below and in the courts above, decided sometimes in favor of one party and sometimes in favor of the other, but eventually resulted in Gordon wresting from Adam Holliday and Lazarus Lowry all their land.

"This unfortunate circumstance deeply afflicted Mr. Holliday, for he had undoubtedly been grossly wronged by the adroitness and cunning of Gordon; but relief came to him when he least expected it. When the Revolutionary war broke out, Gordon was among the very first to sail for Europe, and soon after the Council proclaimed him an attainted traitor, and his property was confiscated and brought under the hammer. The circumstances under which he had wrested the property from Holliday were soon known, so that no person would bid, which enabled him to regain his land at a mere nominal price. He then went on and improved, and built a house on the bank of the river, near where the bridge connects the borough of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport.

* * * * * * * * * *

"After the ratification of the treaty of peace, Gordon came back to Pennsylvania and claimed his land under its stipulations. He had no difficulty in proving that he had never taken up arms against the colonies, and Congress agreed to purchase back his lands. Thereupon the commissioners to adjust claims, after examining the lands, reported them worth sixteen dollars an acre, and this amount was paid to Adam Holliday, who suddenly found himself the greatest moneyed man in this region, having in his possession sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars."

Adam Holliday visited Philadelphia for the purpose of securing a part of the funds appropriated to the defense of the frontier, when the following letter was given to him by Col. John Piper, of Bedford County:

"BEDFORD COUNTY, Dec. 19, 1777.

"SIR,—Permit me, sir, to recommend to you for counsel and direction the bearer, Mr. Holliday, an inhabitant of Frankstown, one of the frontier settlements of our county, who has at his own risk been extremely active in assembling the people of that settlement together, and in purchasing provisions to serve the militia who came to their assistance. As there was no person appointed either to purchase provisions or to serve them out, necessity obliged the bearer, with the assistance of some neighbors, to purchase a considerable quantity of provisions for that purpose, by which the inhabitants have been enabled to make a stand. His request is that he may be supplied with cash not only to discharge the debts already contracted, but likewise to enable him to lay up a store for future demand. I beg leave, sir, to refer to the bearer for further information, in hopes you will provide for their further support. Their situation requires immediate assistance.

"I am, sir, with all due respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

"JOHN PIPER."

The mission was successful. Adam Holliday returned with means to recruit Holliday's Fort with supplies of provisions and ammunition, and he continued to be an active and energetic frontiersman until the conclusion of the war.

William Holliday, although he devoted much time to the cultivation of his farm, was (with his sons) also active in the work of repelling the attacks of the ruthless savages. His family consisted of his wife, his sons John, James, William, Patrick, Adam, and another (a lunatic) whose name is not remembered, and a daughter named Janet. Soon after the Revolutionary war commenced James joined the Continental army. He was a noble-looking young fellow, and obtained a lieutenant's commission. He was engaged in several battles, and conducted himself in such a manner as to merit the approbation of his superior officers, but in the thickest of the conflict at Brandywine he fell, pierced through the heart by a musket-ball. A Hessian, under cover, had fired the fatal shot, but it was his last, for a young Virginian, who stood by the side of Holliday, rushed upon the mercenary and hewed him to pieces with his sword.

The following petition, signed by William Holliday and others, will give the reader some idea of the distress suffered by the pioneers. It was dated May 29, 1779:

"*To the Honorable President and Council:*

"The Indians being now in the county, the frontier inhabitants being generally fled, leaves the few that remains in such a distressed condition that pen can hardly describe, nor your honors can only have a faint idea of; nor can it be conceived properly by any but such as are the subjects thereof; but, while we suffer in the part of the county that is most frontier, the inhabitants of the interior part of this county live at ease and safety.

"And we humbly conceive that by some immediate instruction from Council to call them that are less exposed to our relief, we shall be able, under God, to repulse our enemies and put it in the power of the distressed inhabitants to reap the fruits of their industry. Therefore, we humbly pray you would grant us such relief in the premises as you in your wisdom see meet. And your petitioners shall pray, etc.

"N. B.—There is a quantity of lead at the mines (Sinking Valley) in this county Council may procure for the use of said county, which will save carriage, and supply our wants with that article, which we cannot exist without at this place; and our flints are altogether expended. Therefore, we beg Council would furnish us with those necessaries as they in their wisdom see cause.

"P. S.—Please to supply us with powder to answer lead.

(Signed) "WILLIAM HOLLIDAY, *P.M.*
"THOMAS COULTER, *Sheriff.*
"RICHARD J. DELAPT, *Captain.*
"SAM. DAVIDSON."

The prayer of these petitioners was not speedily answered, and consequently Holliday's Fort was evacuated soon after.

Of William and Adam Holliday,[1] the soldiers, pioneers, and Christians, but little more need or can be said. They were in all the relations of life good and highly-respected citizens. Each attained to a ripe old age, and when at last they successively laid down the cares and burdens of this life, when their eyes had closed in the sleep that knows no waking, their

[1] With the Holliday family, however, as with many others, time has wrought numerous changes. The lands of both the old pioneers passed out of the hands of their descendants many years ago, and but few of the name even are found in this vicinity. After the Revolutionary war, as previously mentioned, the general government purchased of Adam Holliday his tract of one thousand acres, and presented it to Henry Gordon, in restitution of what was considered an unjust confiscation during that war. This transaction made Adam Holliday a wealthy man during the remainder of his days. He died in 1801, leaving but two heirs, viz., his son John and a daughter named Jane, who married William Reynolds, of Bedford County.

After the estate was settled up it was found that John Holliday was the richest man in this part of the county, if not, indeed, in the whole extent of the old county of Huntingdon. Born Dec. 18, 1780, John Holliday married Mary, daughter of Lazarus Lowry, in 1802. In 1807 he removed to the present site of Johnstown, Pa., where he purchased a farm and all the land upon which the town now stands from Dr. Anderson, of Bedford. Although a town was laid out there, and christened Johnstown in his honor, it seems that he had no faith in its future greatness, for after a few years he sold his lands to Peter Livergood for eight dollars an acre, and returned to Hollidaysburg. He there erected a two-story building of hewn logs, and occupied it as a hotel, also for the sale of general merchandise.

About 1827-28, Mr. Peter Hewit, father of James M. Hewit, lately deceased, purchased this hotel and store property from John Holliday, and occupied it as a hotel, store, and post-office until the year 1839, when it was torn down, and on the same site was erected the brick building now known as the American House.

John Holliday continued to reside here until his death, which occurred Dec. 20, 1843. To him and Mary, his wife, were born ten children, viz.: Adam, born Nov. 9, 1804, and now resides in Oil City, Pa.; Mary, April 23, 1806, married Andrew Bratton, of McVeytown, and now resides in Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa.; Sarah, born Dec. 11, 1807, married Solomon Filler, a prominent builder of Bedford Springs, both dead; Lazarus L., born Nov. 5, 1809, died in Missouri, July 17, 1846; John, Jr., was born Dec. 8, 1811, and after having fought by the side of Gen. Sam Houston and other heroes for Texan independence, died on shipboard, on his way from Vera Cruz to Galveston, Aug. 2, 1842; Alexander L., born May 7, 1814, still resides in Hollidaysburg; Jane, born Aug. 27, 1816, became the wife of J. L. Slentz (she died in Pittsburgh about the year 1869); Caroline, born July 12, 1818, married D. McLeary (she is now a widow, and resides in Gaysport); William R., born Sept. 16, 1820, now resides in the State of Massachusetts; Fleming, the youngest of the family, was born May 25, 1823, and is now a resident of the West.

Jane Holliday, the daughter of Adam, was born Oct. 10, 1783, and died May 10, 1865. She married William Reynolds, of Bedford County, who, as proprietor of the Bedford Springs Hotel for many years, became well known. Among their children were William, Holliday, James, Henry, Mary, and Ruth. Henry, the only survivor, is now a resident of one of the Southern States. The names of William ("Uncle Billy") Holliday's children and grandchildren would gladly have been given place and mention here, but we have been unable to obtain satisfactory data concerning them, hence they are omitted.

remains were reverently borne to the "Hollidaysburg Burying-Ground," and there (beside the children who were massacred in 1781) were placed beneath the mold of the valley they were the first to improve. True, no marble slab or granite column marks their last resting-place, but a more imperishable monument than could be produced with either exists in the fact that a beautiful little town, standing where the Holliday brothers stood on that memorable day in 1768, still perpetuates their name.

Turning from the history of the family which thus far has occupied so much of our attention, we will pass over many intervening years in a very rapid manner, for the reason that until the building of the famous Portage Railroad and the canal which had this point for its western terminus, Hollidaysburg, an insignificant hamlet, was scarcely allowed a place on the map of the Commonwealth. The highways which led to it were little better than bridle-paths, it was at a great distance from general markets, and it possessed no natural advantages of sufficient importance to attract rapid emigration. Still, as the hardy Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, a few Germans, and the stolid Dunkards year by year pushed their settlements farther to the westward, the population of this portion of Huntingdon County slowly but surely increased.

Among those who became residents of Hollidaysburg or its immediate vicinity prior to 1800 was the Rev. David Bard, a Presbyterian, who settled here in 1788, organized the Presbyterian Church, and immediately began preaching at regular intervals to congregations here, at Sinking Valley, and at Williamsburg. Mr. Bard was born at Leesburg, Va., where he was educated and married. He then removed to "Carroll's Tract," in the present county of Adams, and after a brief period, to Bedford, where he was engaged in pastoral labor for some years before coming to Hollidaysburg.

Rev. D. X. Junkin, in an historical discourse delivered at Hollidaysburg, March 25, 1860, spoke of Mr. Bard as follows:

"He was elected a member of Congress the next year after his arrival, the first Congress under the Constitution, and was elected continuously for twenty-two years, serving as national legislator in the winter season and preaching the gospel in the summer. Such an arrangement would be considered very *outre* in these days; but in those times men of education and practical wisdom fitting them for such positions were not so numerous, and it was not then considered an essential qualification for a congressman that he should stand aloof from Christianity.

"The venerable David Bard died at Alexandria, Pa., suddenly, on his way home from Congress, about 1812. Most of the time of his pastorate he lived near this place (Hollidaysburg), but at the time of his death his residence was in Sinking Valley, where he lies buried."

About the year 1790[1] the original plot of the village of Hollidaysburg was surveyed. It then embraced ninety lots, or that portion of the present borough lying between Church Alley on the north, Mulberry Street on the south, Union Street on the east, and Front Street on the west. The original map seems to have been lost, and never occupied a place among the records of Huntingdon County. However, a copy of the original document has been preserved by Mr. James M. Hewit (lately deceased), and from it we have copied what is here reproduced.

A list of original lot-owners, also the numbers placed opposite their names to correspond with the lot numbers displayed on the plot. Those marked with an * are known to have been residents of Franks-town township as early as 1788:

Lot		Lot	
No.	1. Peter McLaughlin.	No.	30. James Curry.
"	2. James Reynolds.	"	31. James Kerr & Lowry.
"	3. Sarah Holliday.	"	32. John Blair.
"	4. Lazarus B. McLain.	"	33. John Marshall.
"	5. Peter Wort.	"	34. Benjamin Elliott.
"	6. William Clark.	"	35. John Cadwallader.
"	7. William Henry.	"	36. Thomas Blair.*
"	8. Isaac Whetsel.	"	37. Daniel Rothrock.
"	9. John Irwin.	"	38. Samuel Holliday.
"	10. Rev. D. Bard.	"	39. John Waggoner.*
"	11. James Sommerville.*	"	40. Adam Holliday.*
"	12. Martin Thompson.	"	41. John Parks.
"	13. Joseph Galbraith.	"	42. Peter Titus.*
"	14. James McMurtrie, Jr.	"	43. John Titus.*
"	15. Alexander Holliday.	"	44. Thomas Provines.
"	16. Samuel Galbraith.	"	45. John Parks.
"	17. Thomas Whittiker.	"	46. Andrew Henderson.
"	18. McMurtrie & Provines.	"	47. Adam Holliday.*
"	19. Robert Lawrence.	"	48. John Reynolds.
"	20. McMurtrie & Provines.	"	49. Adam Mahood.
"	21. Joseph Patton.	"	50. Maj. John Holliday.*
"	22. McMurtrie & Co.	"	51. John Holliday, Jr.
"	23. John Barber.	"	52. Robert Galbraith.
"	24. Adam Holliday.*	"	53. Benjamin Bears.
"	25. John Holliday.*	"	54. Samuel Marshall.
"	26. Alexander Young.	"	55. John Marshall.
"	27. William Anderson.	"	56. Thomas Stewart.
"	28. James Morton.	"	57. Joseph Moore.[2]
"	29. Samuel Davis.*	"	58. Robert Allison.

[1] Mr. H. H. Snyder, in an historical article prepared in 1880, says, "From the best information obtainable, and a careful comparison of dates, it is safe to say that the town of Hollidaysburg was surveyed and plotted as early as 1780, not later than this, and perhaps a few years earlier. Mr. James M. Hewit has in his possession a copy of the original town plot, and it is very unfortunate that it does not contain a date, not even the date when the copy was made. This old paper has been in his possession for upwards of forty years. We know the town was plotted prior to 1781, because Miss Janet Holliday, who was massacred by the Indians in August of that year, was the owner of a lot on Walnut Street, between Wayne and Union. This copy was evidently made in a very early period of the century, for the lot on the northwest corner of Allegheny and Wayne Streets, now the property of Mrs. Virginia Over, was owned by her uncle, Christian Garber, as early as 1808, and on the plot it is in the name of Peter Titus."

True, as Mr. Snyder says, the name of Janet Holliday appears as the owner of lot No. 80, yet Adam Holliday had a daughter named Jane who was not born until Oct. 10, 1783; besides we observe that John Holliday, Jr. (born Dec. 8, 1811), was the original owner of lot No. 51. It is quite likely, therefore, that the first lots sold were transferred by the village proprietor to individuals prior to 1800, while others were not so conveyed until several years after that date.

[2] Deeded to C. Garber.

Lot	Lot
No. 59. Andrew Divinny.*	No. 75. McMurtrie & Provines.
" 60. D. G. Wilson.	" 76. Samuel Kerr.*
" 61. John Holliday.*	" 77. Lazarus Lowry.*
" 62. Samuel Holliday.	" 78. Samuel Davis.*
" 63. John Thompson.*	" 79. Robert Galbraith.
" 64. John Brown.	" 80. Jean Holliday.
" 65. Sebastian Bouslough.	" 81. William Divinny.*
" 66. Richard Smith, Esq.	" 82. William Campbell.
" 67. Lazarus Lowry.*	" 83. William Reynolds, Jr.
" 68. Rev. D. Bard.	" 84. Swank & R. Provines.
" 69. William Moore.	" 85. Maxwell McDowell.
" 70. Andrew Henderson.	" 86. William Holliday.*
" 71. John Cadwallader.	" 87. William Reynolds.
" 72. Philip Christian.	" 88. Samuel Holliday.
" 73. William McConnell.[1]	" 89. Peter McLaughlin.
" 74. James Kerr.*	" 90. John Holliday.*

HOLLIDAYSBURG IN 1814.

(Fac-simile of drawing made by W. Dorris Jan. 12, 1814.)

Another early settler (who it is claimed resided here before the beginning of the century, in a house erected in 1790) was John Adams. However that may be, it is certain that soon after 1800, and for many subsequent years, he was well known throughout this region as the proprietor of the "Adams Tavern." This tavern, a log structure, stood upon the grounds now occupied by the buildings of Mr. A. F. Osterloh and Mrs. S. C. Snyder. It was a favorite resort. Here were discussed the political questions of the day. Here were held justices' courts and the elections for Frankstown township, "and in its ample grounds the men for miles around would gather and play their favorite game of 'gable' ball."

Prior to 1814,[2] John Holliday had returned from Johnstown, erected a two-story house of hewn logs on the site of the present "American House," and also began the business of tavern-keeping. This point was on the route (the old Kittanning trail) generally traveled between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and after the close of the war of 1812–14 a continuous stream of emigrants passed along this route to the Ohio Valley. Teamsters regularly engaged in hauling merchandise between the cities named were also to be seen in large numbers, and in consequence taverns and hostelries for the entertainment of men and beasts were established at frequent intervals. The completion of the turnpike in 1818, however, greatly accelerated travel, and gave a slight impetus to the settlement of Hollidays, the village in embryo. The open space in front of the Holliday and Adams

[1] Deeded to Patrick Smith.

[2] In 1814, while visiting an uncle who lived at Frankstown, the venerable and well-known resident of Hollidaysburg, Mr. William McFarland, first visited the then insignificant hamlet called the town of Hollidaysburg.

Mr. McFarland was born in the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Dec. 22, in the year 1800. His father, a native of Ireland, died while he (William) was but a small child. As before mentioned, at the age of fourteen years he first saw Hollidaysburg, and now (sixty-eight years later) vouches for the entire correctness of Mr. Dorris' pen-and-ink delineation, a copy of which is above shown; yet he mentions the fact that there were two other dwellings in the town at that time not shown in the picture. However, those familiar with the topographical surroundings will readily understand that Mr. Dorris—then but a boy himself—could not have given the buildings not shown a place unless he had taken his stand on, and consequently his perspective from, the "Chimney Rocks." One of these buildings, a small log structure, stood back of the present court-house site, and was occupied by the bachelor Christian Garber, who had been engaged in business in Frankstown since a time prior to the year 1810. The other building was the one erected and occupied by the pioneer, Adam Holliday, until his death, which occurred in 1801. Its site was on the left bank of the river, south side of Allegheny Street, between the present old elm-tree and blacksmith-shop. The barn attached to this property stood on the corner now occupied by the marble-yard, while the orchard flourished on the hillside now owned by Col. John Lemon, the Exchange Hotel property, etc.

Mr. McFarland also recollects that after John Holliday had sold the hotel, store, etc., to Peter Hewit, he occupied as his dwelling a small house which stood on or near the site of Wigham's store. At this time, about 1828–29, Samuel Martin lived on the southeast corner of Allegheny and Montgomery Streets, which Christian Garber had removed to, and was occupying the corner now owned by Mr. McFarland.

In 1821, Mr. McFarland settled in Frankstown and began the business of cabinet-making. It was then quite a business centre, also Newry. Ten years later he removed to Hollidaysburg, and has been a continuous resident since. He served as postmaster during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. The building known many years ago as the "Episcopal meeting-house" stood on lot No. 61 of the original plot of Hollidaysburg. It was built by Mr. McFarland in 1832 or 1833, for a work-shop, ware-room, etc. After occupying it some five or six years he sold it to Christian Garber, and the Episcopal folks then fitted it for church purposes.

Among the members of this small congregation were Albert Garber, A. J. Cline, Esq., and Michael Garber. The Garbers came from Virginia. The parents of Christian Garber, both of whom lived to be more than eighty years of age, died in Hollidaysburg.

taverns was nightly crowded with heavily-laden wagons, and business with "mine hosts" was most prosperous.

About this time, too, John Swoope doubtless conceived this locality a good one for the sale of goods, for, coming here from Huntingdon, he obtained possession of a small stone building[1] which stood on the northwest corner of Allegheny and Montgomery Streets, and there offered for sale or barter a limited stock of miscellaneous wares. The residents of Hollidaysburg in 1829[2] were Christian Garber, a merchant; Peter Hewit, merchant and tavern-keeper, having just previously purchased the premises formerly occupied by John Holliday; Robert Elliott, a farmer; James Clossin, constable; Samuel Frampton, saddler; Peter Swoope, merchant; John Holliday, who had just retired from the business of hotel-keeping and merchandising; Rev. James Galbraith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Samuel Martin, shoemaker; John Martin (son of Samuel), shoemaker; James Lindsey, tinner; John Adams, tavern-keeper; Suttle F. Henry, an early school-teacher and justice of the peace; Michael Forbes, shoemaker; Ephraim Lindsey, laborer; Dr. James Coffey, practicing physician and postmaster; Joseph Lindsey, laborer; Alexander Long, cabinet-maker; and Samuel Miller, a tailor.

In 1831, Hollidaysburg was still but a hamlet, yet its denizens were active and fully alive in looking to their interests at this the western terminus of the Juniata division of the canal and the beginning of Portage Railroad. The venerable James Morehouse, then a young man and a tailor by occupation, arrived here in August of that year. The canal was then completed to Huntingdon, and during the same month the contract was made for its further extension to Hollidaysburg. According to Mr. Morehouse's recollection, among the additional residents then here, other than those already mentioned, were Thomas and Samuel Moore, merchants; O'Connor & Griffin, merchants; John Dougherty, merchant, who at about that time built the brick building now occupied by F. W. Morton; Dr. D. R. Allison; James Crawford, attorney-at-law; J. Trippert, shoemaker; John Irvin, cooper, who lived on the corner now occupied by the banking-house of Gardner, Morrow & Co.; Joshua McCord, saddler; William McFarland, cabinet-maker; Charles Cox, proprietor "Pennsylvania House," which stood where James Denniston now resides; James Golden, blacksmith; David Hewit, wagon-maker, and John Lytle, who, building his house that year, soon after opened it as a tavern. The post-office at that time was kept in the store of the Moore brothers.

With the completion of the canal and railroad the prosperity of Hollidaysburg was, for a time at least, assured. Buildings sprang up as if by magic, workshops, stores, taverns, newspapers, and all the other necessary as well as unnecessary adjuncts of an active, energetic community appeared on every hand. The sound of the boatmen's horn, the loud voices of earnest, hard-working men engaged in the transshipment of thousands of tons of freight at this point, and the sight of distinguished personages as they passed eastward or westward were features in the every-day life of the Hollidaysburgers of that day, were sights and sounds of which they never wearied. From their stand-point a glorious future awaited them. Millions of dollars had been expended by the State in the construction of these works, and no man then residing in the borough supposed for one instant that they would ever be abandoned. Therefore theirs was an enviable position,—their town the gate city, as it were, through which much of the rich merchandise from the East and the varied products of a large portion of the great Northwest must pass and in a certain sense pay them tribute.

THEN AND NOW.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Oct. 9, 1834.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly by William Donaldson.

Flour	$5.50
Wheat	1.10
Rye	62½
Corn	62½
Oats	31 to 33
Butter	15
Eggs	12½
Whiskey	33
Potatoes	37½
Beef (per quarter)	3 to 4
Pork	4½ to 5
Apples (green, per bushel)	1.75
Apples dried, per bushel)	3.00
Peaches (dried, per bushel)	3.00
Hay (per ton)	$7 to 8.00
Shingles (per thousand)	5.00
Sole leather (per pound)	25 to 30
Upper leather (per pound)	$3 to 3.50
Calf-skins (per dozen)	24.00

In contrast with the foregoing, we append the following:

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by A. M. Lloyd & Co.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Aug. 24, 1881.

Flour (choice family)	$5.50 to $6.00
Flour (extra)	4.50
Wheat (white)	1.20
Wheat (red)	1.15
Rye	75
Corn	55
Oats	40
Cloverseed	4.00
Timothyseed	2.50
Flaxseed	1.50
Beans	1.50
Potatoes	65
Butter (per pound)	22
Lard (per pound)	11½
Eggs (per dozen)	15
Onions (per bushel)	1.25
Hay (per ton)	10.00

[1] This building was erected by John Agnew about 1800, and we believe was owned by him during its occupancy by Mr. Swoope. The latter removed from the village before the "boom" caused by the completion of the canal and railroad began, and the property soon afterwards came into the possession of William Donaldson, who, building an addition to the house, opened its doors to the public as a place of entertainment. "Billy" Donaldson was a genial landlord, and his house was a popular resort, the favorite boarding place of the young unmarried men of the town, and among his regular guests at an early period were Samuel Calvin, A. L. Holliday, Jacob Snyder, Caleb Chambers, Henry Lloyd, John Culbertson, and John Penn Jones.

[2] According to the recollections of A. L. Holliday, then a lad fifteen years of age.

William R. McCay, editor and publisher of the *Hollidaysburg Sentinel and Huntingdon, Cambria, and Bedford County Democrat*, in Vol. I., No. 1 of his paper, which was issued Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1835, said of Hollidaysburg and its prospects: "Perhaps no town in the interior of Pennsylvania enjoys more advantages than Hollidaysburg. Situated at the head of canal navigation and the eastern termination of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, all the business of those great channels of improvements must pass through it.

"The population of Hollidaysburg is twelve hundred, made up of an industrious, economical, intelligent class of young mechanics, who want nothing but health and perseverance to make themselves and the town rich. It is thought by some that the proprietors[1] of the town lots hold them too high for the town to improve rapidly, and that may be the case, but lots for mechanics may be bought in Gaysport and on the railroad that will answer equally well for their business at reasonable prices. At present there are more good houses being put up in Gaysport than in Hollidaysburg, but both may be said with propriety to compose the same town, being only separated by the upper basin. Our town is not oppressed with taxes, and property is not advanced by any fictitious capital in the nature of banks, and we hope it may continue in its present prosperous condition without the aid of any."

This article of Mr. McCay's was followed by a tabulated statement concerning the population of the towns of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport (according to an enumeration made in September, 1835), as follows:

	To 10 Years.	To 16 Years.	To 26 Years.	To 45 Years.	To 65 Years.
HOLLIDAYSBURG.					
Males	123	81	221	142	25
Females	112	95	149	68	23
GAYSPORT.					
Males	25	9	28	21	...
Females	19	8	15	12	1
	279	193	413	243	49

"Add to the above thirty-one colored persons for Hollidaysburg and one for Gaysport, and we have a total of twelve hundred and nine."

Among those who were residents of the town during the years 1834, '35, '36, whose names appeared in the public prints as advertisers, etc., were the following:

Allison, Dr. D. R., practicing physician.
Bramwell, Dr. H. V., office opposite printing-office.
Bumbaugh, John, saddler.
Baldwin, W., music-teacher.
Butler, Henry, trader.
Barr, Israel.
Barringer, J., baker.
Brown, A., tailor.
Buchanan, James, trader.
Bollinger & Graffius, merchants.
Cresswell, J., teacher.
Campbell,[2] T. P., publisher of the *Aurora*.
Coffey, Dr. James, whose office was opposite Donaldson's hotel.
Crawford, James, attorney-at-law.
Canan & Glazier, cabinet-makers.
Coffey & Snyder, druggists.
Canan, John W., cabinet-maker.
Calvin, Samuel, attorney-at-law.
Dougherty, John, agent Reliance Transportation Company.[3]
Davidson, D. M.
Davidson, W. H.
Devine, M. & H., merchants.
Davis, John, hat, boot, and shoe merchant.
Donnelly, C., hotel-keeper.
Donaldson, William, hotel-keeper.
Donaghy, B, tailor.
Ennis & Bouslough, merchants (in Gaysport).
Galbraith, Ephraim, scrivener.
Garber & O'Connor, merchants.
Gorley, J., keeper of boarding-house.
Gemmill, J., physician.
Helm (George) & Glazier (Charles), cabinet-makers.
Jones, S., superintendent of the Portage Railroad.
Kniss, Samuel.
Kennedy & Reed, chair-makers.
Lytle, John, hotel-keeper.
McKee & Hewit, merchants.
McFarland, William, cabinet-maker.
Marlett, Gideon, hotel-keeper.
Martin, John, painter.
McKeehen, O. P., jeweler and dentist.
McCahan, J., merchant.
Murphy, John.
Moore, S. & Bro., merchants.
McFalls, Thomas, shoemaker.
McCormick, Crane & Co., merchants.
McNally, P., merchant tailor.
McGentie, Edward & Co., merchants.
O'Friel, Dr. Charles, practicing physician.
Orr (James) & Records (Levine), wagon-makers.
Orr, James, druggist.
Plummer, Eli.
Rhule, Jonathan, carpenter.
Royer & McLanahan, agents Pennsylvania and Ohio Transportation Company.
Robbins, George W., shoemaker.
Robbins, Martin, blacksmith.
Rea, James D., teacher.
Semple, H. & F., publishers *Hollidaysburg Aurora*.
Shomo, William, hatter.
Smith, S. & Co., merchants.
Semple, H., attorney-at-law.
Snyder, Jacob, druggist.
Thompson, Isaac.
Vantries, A., proprietor Temperance House.
Wiestling, John S., superintendent of public works.
Williams (J. C.) & Shaw[4] (R. M.), proprietors of the house known as the "Canal and Railroad Exchange."
Walker, John, real estate agent, president of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Company, etc.
Williams, R, hardware merchant.
Williams, Lewis H., books, stationery, etc.
Williams, Bingham & Co., merchants.
Ward, W. W., baker and confectioner.

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[1] The proprietors then were Elihu Chauncey, Thomas Biddle, and Silas Moore; John Walker being their agent.

[2] He sold the paper to H. & F. Semple in August, 1834.

[3] This, as well as the other companies of that day, contracted to carry freights from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh *via* the Pennsylvania Canals and Allegheny Portage Railroad, and deliver them within a period of fifteen days.

[4] The "Canal and Railroad Exchange Hotel," J. C. Williams and R. M. Shaw proprietors, was first opened to the public April 1, 1834. In publicly announcing the fact the proprietors said, "This new and spacious brick hotel, corner of Montgomery and Mulberry Streets, is now open. A daily line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh stop at this house. It is conveniently located for all doing business on the canal and railroad. It is elegantly furnished, and the bar is well provided with choice liquors from Philadelphia."

The "United States Hotel," which stood on the corner of Juniata and Wayne Streets, was built by John Dougherty about the year 1840.

The year 1836 was a very prosperous one with Hollidaysburg proper. Eight daily transportation lines[1] operated upon the canal and railroad, and from April 1st of that year to the close of navigation there was collected at the port of Hollidaysburg in canal tolls $48,733.12, railroad tolls $55,551.02, and for motive-power $49,998.60, or a total of $154,282.74.

The jubilant feeling existing among all classes during the same year led to a grand celebration on the 4th day of July. Of this affair Mr. H. H. Snyder has said, "John Dougherty, proprietor of the 'United States Hotel,' was the caterer of the occasion, or, as was the custom at that time, he was selected by the committee of arrangements to get up the dinner. He and his good wife were recognized as the host and hostess.

"Everybody assembled at the 'United States,' where the procession was formed, and, headed by a band of music, proceeded to the grove. Christian Garber, Esq., was chosen president, and John Dougherty vice-president. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence by John Davidson, the Hon. Samuel Calvin, who had but two months previously made his *début* as a young lawyer, was introduced to the large assemblage, which observed much respectful order and attention," and delivered an oration which was well received and highly spoken of.

Borough Charter and Election.—"In accordance with an act passed by the General Assembly the first day of April, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, entitled 'An Act to provide for the incorporation of boroughs' within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Huntingdon County did, at their August term, 1836, grant letters of incorporation for the town of Hollidaysburg, in said county, to be known by the name and style of the 'Borough of Hollidaysburg,' and did at the same time order an election to be held (agreeably to said act of Assembly aforesaid) on the 13th day of September following." The record fails to tell where the election was held, but informs us that James Coffey was elected burgess; Suttle F. Henry, David Mitchell, John Walker, William McFarland, and Joseph Reed, Town Council; and Simon Brotherline, town constable.

The first meeting of the Council was held at the house of John Dougherty, Sept. 20, 1836, when the following additional borough officers were appointed: Alexander McCormick, town clerk; James McCahan, treasurer; Col. Samuel Smith and John Dougherty, street commissioners; Peter Hewit, assessor; John Mitchell, assistant assessor; Col. John Bingham, Christian Garber, Esq., and James Crawford, Esq., street regulators; Samuel Frampton, Esq., John Irwin, A. Brown, and James Clossin, firemen; James Clossin, collector. At the same time it was "*Resolved*, That James Coffey, David Mitchell, S. F. Henry, and Joseph Reed be a committee to prepare such by-laws and ordinances as may be thought proper to adopt at the next meeting."

The first board of borough officers immediately began the work of improving the streets, alleys, and bridges within the corporate limits. The improvements inaugurated by them were continued by their successors, and in the course of three or four years the streets were in very fair condition. A fire-engine had also been purchased, and a building erected for its safe-keeping. All this, however, had not been done without an expenditure of large sums of money, and the borough was soon supplied with what has been termed a blessing by some political economists, a debt, for the taxes collected annually had sufficed to pay but a tithe of the current expenses, consequently various devices had been resorted to, such as borrowing from the branch bank established here and the issuance of borough certificates.

These borough certificates were printed on brown or yellow paper, and were generally termed "shinplasters." They were first issued in June, 1837, and read as follows:

"HOLLIDAYSBURG BOROUGH LOAN.

"This is to certify that there is due to bearer from the Burgess, Town Council, and citizens of the Borough of Hollidaysburg ONE DOLLAR, bearing an interest, redeemable in the payment of taxes, by virtue of an ordinance passed by the Town Council, June 19, 1837.

"JAMES COFFEY, *Burgess*."

They passed current among the merchants and dealers in the town, and answered all the purposes for which they were intended.

Floods at Hollidaysburg.—June 19, 1838, the town of Hollidaysburg was visited by a destructive rain-storm, flooding the town and doing a large amount of damage. Then again, Oct. 7, 1847, another freshet occurred, submerging the lower floors of many dwellings and places of business, the water reaching a point fourteen feet above low-water mark, and doing an immense amount of damage. Joseph Kemp, still a resident of Hollidaysburg, remembers well the time, and often relates many of the incidents connected with the flood.

Financial.—Report of the committee on the financial condition of the borough, April 6, 1844. Mr. Bingham, from said committee, reported the following:

LIABILITIES.

Estimated amount of borough notes unredeemed	$5,342.69
Amount of certificates of loan issued for improvement of certain streets and still outstanding	923 98
Other certificates of loan to individuals	4,139.46
Amount due Exchange Bank	4,600.00
Amount due on fire-engines	1,150.00
Amount due individuals	155.17
	$16,311.30

[1] The following year (1837) fourteen different lines were in operation, having a united carrying capacity of four hundred and fifty tons per day. Among them were "The Western Transportation Company," D. Leech & Co.; "Pittsburgh Transportation Company," J. O'Conner & Co.; "Western Dispatch," White & Co.; "Union Company," Kemp & Co.; "Reliance Company," J. S. Lewis & Co.; "Union Line," Humphries, Dutilth & Co.; "Pilot Line," Bolton & Co.; "Reliance Line," John Dougherty; "Pennsylvania and Ohio Line," Steel; "Tiers & Co.," C. H. Tiers; "Merchants' Company," Stork & Overshine.

VIEW OF HOLLIDAYSBURG FROM CHIMNEY ROCKS IN 1850.

ASSETS.

Amount of notes held by borough against individuals, in process of collection and considered good by the committee...	$2,498 43
Amount due on pavements, considered good by committee.....	566.18
Amount due on duplicate of 1842, established.....	250.00
Amount due on duplicate of 1843, established.....	800.00
Amount due former duplicates.....	123.63
Market rents due for 1843.....	165.00
In the hands of treasurer and collector, say.....	400.00
	$4,803.24
Liabilities.....	16,311.30
Excess of liabilities.....	$11,508.06

"It is proper to state that the whole amount of the two first items of assets is larger by twelve hundred dollars than there stated, the committee having left out of the account such notes and drafts as they had reason to believe could not be collected. Of course no account is taken of the property held by the borough, an item which would properly enter into a statement designed to show the ultimate solvency of the borough, but which could not properly enter into a mere statement of the finances, when the only things to be considered are the liabilities of the borough and the available means to meet them.

"THOMAS BINGHAM,
'JOHN HEMPHILL,
"GEORGE PORT,
"*Committee.*

"Attest:
"LOUIS H. WILLIAMS,
"*Town Clerk.*"

In 1846 the ambitious little borough again had greatness thrust upon it by becoming the county-seat of the new county of Blair, and great was the exultation among its citizens in consequence, yet during the same year another corporation was ushered into existence which, by the construction of an all-rail route from the sea-board to the head-waters of the Ohio, by obtaining control of the public works then in operation, and by building up a rival town and city in near vicinity, was destined to dwarf its future growth and prosperity, to leave it a place of secondary importance only in the new county, whereas from the opening of the canal and Portage Railway to the time mentioned it had been the most important commercial centre in all the central part of the State.

Hollidaysburg (with Gaysport) then contained a population of about three thousand, and it is very probable that many of the conditions of greatness declared as existing in 1842 still continued to exist. The borough assessment roll returned to the first board of Blair County commissioners in 1846 reported a total of about five hundred and fifty taxpaying inhabitants. The names of those residents, however, and other data connected with that assessment, are herewith appended:

	Valuation.
Alexander, William C. (carpenter)..	$100
Albert, Michael (laborer).....	100
Adams, John.....	200
Armitage, John, Esq	350
Bush, Jeremiah (laborer)....	175
Bush, Peter (laborer).....	300
Baldridge, Joseph (saddler)..	100
Brotherlin, Simon (butcher)	598
Bollinger, John (tinman).....	1,108
Butler, Malon (boatman).....	50
Books, Martin M. (cabinetmaker).....	100
Braid, Peter (laborer).....	25
Bowers, Mary Ann.....	350
Boggs, H. A. (printer).....	50
Bollinger, Jacob (chairmaker).....	508
Butler, James (laborer).....	$50
Banks, Thaddeus, Esq. (attorney).....	1,408
Bowers, George B. (patternmaker).....	50
Buchans, Mathew's estate.....	700
Brotherlin, John (attorney).	1,300
Buchanan, John (butcher)...	40
Black, Augustus (baker).....	448
Betts, Benjamin E. (saddler)	850
Brawley, John (laborer).....	50
Brady, Terrence (laborer)....	50
Boggs, James (laborer).....	100
Bunker, Isaiah (blacksmith)	108
Brady, Matthew.....	500
Biddle, Thomas (of Philadelphia).....	6,950
Blair, David, Esq.....	100
Burt, Henry (blacksmith)....	$100
Bingham & Brothers (forwarding merchants).....	2,500
Baldridge, Eliza I.....	700
Beight, Philip (laborer	50
Bonner, Alexander (laborer)	108
Bell & Leamer	2,000
Beeler, John (carpenter).....	700
Bollinger, Daniel (tinman)...	100
Bonslough, John (merchant)	208
Baker, Elias.....	300
Bingham, George & Co. (forwarding merchants).....	700
Bingham, Stratton & Co. (forwarding merchants).....	400
Baker, Abraham P. (saddler)	100
Beatty, Daniel (baker).....	100
Brown, Conrad.....	50
Books, Zachariah (cabinetmaker).....	100
Brady, Rev. John G.....	40
Banks & James.....	400
Blair, Samuel S. (attorney)...	300
Bell, Edward, Esq. (non-resident, owner of foundry)...	3,000
Butler, William (laborer).....	50
Bingham, Emanuel (carpenter).....	508
Cox, William (laborer).....	25
Calvin, Samuel (attorney)...	2,250
Coffey, James (physician).....	340
Christy, R. W. (physician)...	340
Cooper, John (boarding-house).....	858
Convery, John.....	108
Corbin, Elizabeth.....	300
Craig, Hugh (laborer).....	958
Cox, John (merchant).....	306
Crowell, Daniel D. (blacksmith).....	796
Corbin, Joseph (laborer).....	300
Clossin, James' estate.....	600
Conrad, Jonathan.....	500
Chauncey, Elihu (of Philadelphia).....	8,500
Cullison, Levan (plasterer)..	250
Cyphers, George T. (carpenter).....	450
Crawford, Hannah.....	458
Cresswell, John (attorney)..	400
Caldwell, David.....	600
Caldwell, William (mason)...	260
Charles, John (carpenter)...	108
Curtis, Oswell (patternmaker).....	100
Cramer, William (boatman)	50
Confer, Samuel (druggist)...	250
Cannor, Alfred (boat-builder).....	100
Cline, Andrew J. (attorney)	400
Casey, William.....	708
Dunmire, George.....	250
Dougherty, Philip (shoemaker).....	600
Delany, Caleb (l veryman)...	520
Donaldson, William (innkeeper).....	1,908
Dysart, Joseph, and John Hemphill (merchants).....	2,400
Dobyne, Stephen (silversmith).....	250
Dougherty, John (innkeeper).....	3,992
Detrick, George.....	250
Dunn, William (patternmaker).....	100
Deiser, Joseph (brewer).....	2,148
Dawson, Jerome (stonemason).....	1,008
Dasher, Benjamin (carpenter).....	100
Duck, Jacob (laborer).....	200
Detrick, Jacob (laborer).....	50
Duffey, Charles (laborer).....	50
Dunavan, James (laborer)...	40
Dorris, William.....	1,100
Davis, Benjamin.....	100
Denley, William.....	100
Dunlap, Benjamin.....	50
Elliott, John (teamster).....	800
Elliott, Robert.....	900
Elder, William (carpenter)..	108
"Exchange Bank".....	800
Exler, John.....	350
Eddleman, Raymond (carpenter and boatman).....	50
Eaton, Bird G. (paperhanger and plasterer).....	100
Estes, Abner (laborer)	50
Enstwenner, Matthias (laborer).....	50
Engbert, Jacob (laborer).....	$50
Earhart, Peter (laborer).....	58
Foust, Daniel (laborer).....	50
Fisher, Isaac (stage-driver)..	50
Foust, Henry (laborer).....	108
Forbes, George.....	100
Ferry, Daniel (carpenter).....	100
Frampton, Samuel (saddler and J. P.).....	100
Fowler, John W. (carpenter)	108
Fechter, Napoleon.....	200
Fave, James (laborer).....	50
Fornwalt, Jacob (laborer)....	16
Forbes, Barbara.....	600
Fry, Abraham.....	50
Ferren, Thomas.....	50
Fluck, John.....	58
Flowers, James (merchant)..	600
Fisher (of Little York).....	200
Gearrity, Patrick (laborer)...	308
Gorley, J. D. (boat-builder)..	108
Graul, Michael R.....	100
Garber, Albert.....	800
Galbraith, Ephraim, Esq. (J. P.).....	1,808
Gorley, John (postmaster)...	158
Gorley, Margaretta.....	900
Griffin, George (boatman)....	580
Groves, William, Sr.....	8
Graffius, Israel.....	100
Gardner, James (merchant)..	900
Graff, Paul (merchant).....	8
Galloway, John E. (hatter)...	100
Goodfellow, David's estate...	900
Goodfellow, David & Co. (merchants).....	400
Goodfellow, David.....	508
Geats, Levi (colored).....	200
Grubb, David.....	50
Gillespie, James (laborer).....	50
Good, Benjamin.....	25
Grubb, Wm (of Greencastle).	100
Gardner, James & Co (merchants).....	500
Good, Emanuel.....	50
Garber, Christian's estate.....	900
Glassner, Conrad	50
Glassner, Nicholas.....	100
Hughes, Charles (brickmaker).....	948
Hoy, Matthew (stone-mason)	200
Hewit, David, Jr. (wagonmaker).....	500
Heart, Martin (laborer).....	508
Hewit, Davidson.....	808
Horrell, Irvin (contractor)...	108
Hewit, Danl. (wagon-maker)	908
Hewit, Nicholas (gentleman).....	4,688
Hewit & Higgins.....	800
Hewit, James M. (merchant)	908
Higgins, Joseph.....	1,200
Hemphill, John (clerk).....	608
Hammer, Jos. (inn-keeper)..	248
Hughes, Mary.....	500
Hubert, Frederick.....	200
Herr, Abraham.....	450
Hale, Wm. B. (R. R. clerk)..	400
Henry, S. F. (J. P.).....	140
Hearn, Zachariah.....	358
Hewit, Peter (retired merchant).....	568
Harkins, Cornelius B. (clerk)	100
Hays, John (butcher and tanner).....	1,158
Hammer, David (clerk).....	200
Hoke, Henry.....	100
Hale, Wm. (of Philadelphia)	600
Hang r, Jacob (livery-stable)	545
Harris, Robert (cooper).....	100
Hensberger, Isaac.....	100
Hurrell, Robert (laborer).....	48
Irvin, John	1,800
Ickes, Adam.....	50
Jones, Samuel.....	1,300
Johnston, John.....	50
Jones, John Penn (editor of *Register*).....	426
Johnston, William (liverymaan)..... ..	100
Johnston, Dr. Alexander (physician).....	3,436
Johnston, Thomas.....	700
Jennings, Frederick (of Philadelphia).....	300
Johnston, James R. (hotelkeeper).....	2,048
James, John	3,548
Jacobs, Alexander.....	100
Johnston, George W. (justice of the peace).....	100

	Valuation.
Jones, Joseph (shoemaker)...	$58
Johnston, William B.....	100
Kerner, Henry (laborer).....	158
Kennedy, Thomas.....	500
King, James.....	800
Kountz, William (baker).....	100
Kemp, Joseph (attorney).....	448
Kelly, Michael (foundry).....	1,916
Keech, Stephen (carpenter).	58
Kist, Nathaniel.....	50
Keys, Thomas (teamster).....	250
Koon, Geo. (wagon-maker)..	100
Kennedy, William (of Philadelphia).....	1,200
Lowe, John.....	100
Lowry, John F.....	48
Lindsay, Jacob (laborer).....	50
Lindsay, James, Jr. (laborer)	600
Lindsay, Frederick (laborer	58
Long, Elliott (painter).....	908
Lytle, Robert, Sr. (merchant)	1,550
Landis, Dr. Joseph A. (physician).....	1,540
Lewis, David.....	25
Lane, William H. (mason)...	140
Lawrence, Isaac's heirs.....	200
Lytle, Robert, Jr. (lumberman).....	100
Longenecker, Samuel (plasterer).....	100
Lewis, Benjamin (manufacturer of agricultural implements).....	350
Leamer, Henry (merchant)..	7,728
Lloyd, Gilbert L. (merchant)	7,688
Lloyd & Graff (merchants)...	2,530
Lindsay, Elizabeth.....	250
Lindsay, James, Sr. (tinner)	58
Lowry, Alexander (gent)....	50
Lafferty, Henry (shoemaker)	100
Lloyd, William M. (forwarding merchant).....	800
Lowe, G. W. (carpenter).....	100
Lachey, Patrick.....	200
Lloyd, Henry (agent of "Leech's Line").....	400
Lyon, William, Esq.....	1,900
McCabe, Michael (cartman).	158
McNamara, Robert (lived at Newry).....	3,700
McCahan, James A.....	2,200
Morgan, James (laborer).....	575
McNally, Joseph (laborer)...	250
McNally, Thomas (laborer)..	200
Mordis, John (laborer).....	200
McDonald, Patrick (laborer)	200
McKee, Carlton (butcher)....	896
Mahony, John (stonemason)	700
Mufty, Jeremiah (cartman).	488
McMillan, Eliza.....	400
Mitchell, John (tailor).....	900
McCord, Joshua W. (saddler)	450
Moorehouse, James (tailor)..	108
Miles, John G., Esq.....	400
Melot, Hiram.....	450
McFarland, Wm. (cabinetmaker).....	3,348
Murray, Matthew (laborer)..	698
McKinney, Rev. David.....	916
McCormick, Alex. & Co. (merchants).....	2,240
McCormick, Alexander.....	8
McDonough, George (shoemaker).....	108
McGlathery, Samuel.....	100
Moore, Silas & T. B.....	1,400
McDade, Arthur.....	100
Moore, Thomas B. (merchant).....	2,448
Morrow, Jos. W. (butcher)...	128
Moore, Johnston.....	1,600
McCune, Benj. S. (liveryman).....	88
Mufty & Hughes.....	150
McCue, Bernard (boatman)..	168
McCue, Michael (boatman)..	100
McDonald, Owen's estate.....	700
McKee, Robert R.....	200
Moltz, Jacob (tailor).....	12
McNamara, Robert's estate..	700
Martin, Charles (cartman)...	40
Martin, John (painter).....	1,008
McAllister, Patrick.....	200
McGuire, John (laborer).....	300
McCrea, Charles (machinist)	608
McMurtrie, Robert A. (attorney).....	1,600
Moss, Henry (silversmith)...	106
Martin, Robert L. (shoemaker).....	108
McNally, Peter (merchant tailor).....	2,688
McGher, John E. (physician)	$590
McSparren, Arch. (laborer).	50
Monce, Adam (laborer).....	98
McCauley, Michael (laborer)	648
Martin, John B.....	50
Montgomery, Hugh.....	100
McGuire, Levi (clerk).....	130
McFadden, Archibald (contractor).....	1,518
McFarlane, G. R. (associate judge and foundryman)...	590
McKee, Johnston (peddler)..	50
McCulla, Roddy (laborer)....	50
McCormick, William C. (collector of tolls).....	508
McLanahan, James C. (merchant, etc.).....	1,900
Miller, Samuel C. (tailor)....	800
Moore, Silas' estate.....	10,300
McCahan, James A.....	2,800
McCullough, John (laborer).	400
Mench, Abraham (laborer)..	108
Morgan, Patrick (laborer)...	58
McCafferty, Alexander (cartman).....	58
Murray, Thomas (laborer)...	50
McClure, John (boatman)....	50
Major, Joseph A. (butcher)..	58
McLaughlin, Randall (cabinet-maker).....	100
Morrison, John.....	100
McCahan, James (boatman).	50
Moran, John (boatman).....	50
Mills, John E. (shoemaker)..	100
Miller, Joseph	50
McMurtrie, David.....	150
Moore, John W.....	100
McCormick, Robert (dentist).....	750
Murdick, James.....	50
McLaughlin, Charles.....	100
Murphy, John (shoemaker).	500
McCoy, Hugh (laborer).....	50
McCoy, Patrick F.....	100
Mahony, John.....	100
Nevin, John.....	250
Neumaher, Solomon.....	50
Nelson, William (boatman)..	588
O'Neil, James.....	58
Olmstead, Anthony.....	58
Orr, Mary.....	600
O'Brien, James (laborer).....	58
Owens, James (boatman).....	50
O'Friel, Bernard's estate.....	800
O'Friel, Marcella.....	208
Owens, Joseph.....	50
O'Dell, John.....	50
Patterson, George W. (merchant).....	450
Patterson, Henry L. (warehouse).....	2,500
Penlow, Maria.....	200
Port, George (groceryman)..	100
Patterson, Thomas (boss on canal).....	40
Pircher, Jacob (tailor).....	300
Potts, George (weighmaster)	300
"Pennsylvania and Ohio Line," per Thomas McDowell & Co.....	400
Rigger, Joseph.....	100
Riley, Michael.....	300
Rony, Arthur (teamster).....	688
Reamey, Daniel K. (carpenter).....	1,150
Rock, Adam (shoemaker)....	108
Reed, Joseph (chair-maker).	700
Rhodes, Samuel (merchant).	200
Robbins, George W. (blacksmith).....	308
Ray, John A (cooper).....	100
Royer, Samuel (clerk).....	216
Robison, William (of Ohio)..	600
Rorabacher, Bryon (boatman).....	676
Rea, James D. (merchant)...	200
Richards, Simon.....	1,000
Royer & McLanahan (forwarding merchants).....	2,000
Riddle, Marion.....	500
Robeson, James W.....	250
Rorabacher, Richard (boatman).....	50
Ruth, Peter.....	100
Rodgers, Joel L. (laborer)...	50
Reynolds, William, Jr. (innkeeper).....	208
Reynolds, William, Sr.....	8
Shoenberger, Peter.....	6,900
Shoenberger, Bell & Wilson.	8,700
Stoufer, Jonathan (tailor)....	108
Snyder, Jacob (druggist).....	$258
Scott, Rosanna.....	300
Shomo, William & Solomon.	700
Steinman, John (clerk).....	58
Shomo, William (hatter).....	2,308
Storm, H. J. (teacher).....	500
Slingluff, Henry.....	1,800
Springer, Henry (brewer)...	100
Shomo, Solomon (blacksmith).....	8
Smith, Martin (stone-mason)	50
Shank, Matthias (laborer)...	258
Smith, John.....	250
Stoner, Christian.....	30
Shomo, Henry's estate.	400
Sharrer, Sam'l (boat-builder)	2,208
Stone, Andrew P. (moulder).	58
Stewart, James.....	100
Stevens, George (boatman)...	58
Stoufer, Samuel S. (carpenter).....	450
Seibert, George.....	58
Smith, Samuel.....	50
Shomo (William), Orbison & Taylor.....	1,000
Stewart, Henry P.....	50
Smith, Matthew.....	100
Smith, Jacob H. (cabinetmaker)	100
Shaw, Samuel.....	100
Stroub, Samuel.....	50
Snyder, Jacob (cartman).....	50
Sickenberger, Sebastian's estate.....	200
Thompson, Nancy.....	2,500
Taylor, Joseph (boatman)....	160
Thompson, John (boatbuilder).....	108
Taylor, Jacob's estate.....	2,200
Tiernan, Peter.....	58
Troutner, Andrew	50
Tribus, Bartholomew.....	58
Thomas, William (carpenter)	500
Tate, Gwin (blacksmith).....	175
Ullery, Daniel (laborer).....	108
Urbin, George.....	$300
Union Line, per P. Graff & Co.....	400
Ullery, John	250
Vantries, Abraham (assessor).....	98
Walls, Martin (laborer).....	200
Widensall, Jacob (carpenter).....	300
Wells, John (painter).....	100
Williams, Lewis H. (clerk)..	50
Walker, John (president of bank).....	408
Williams, Robert (merchant)	1,640
Willamon, Jacob.....	700
Ward, William W. (baker)...	100
Wighaman, George (shoemaker).....	100
Williams, John (machinist)	400
Wilson, Solomon (blacksmith)	458
Wighaman, John (butcher).	300
Wiley, John (boatman).....	600
Wiley, Benjamin (boatman)	58
Western Transportation Co., per D. Leech & Co.....	400
Williams, William, Esq. (cashier of bank).....	10,800
Warefield, John (blacksmith)	100
Widensall, Henry (carpenter).....	500
White, Elijah.....	50
Weare, Emanuel (painter)...	50
Wescott, Rev. Henry.....	40
Ward, Martin (stonemason)	50
Winters, Philip.....	100
Williamson, Samuel (wagonmaker)	100
White, Thomas, Esq.....	2,000
Wilson, John (tinner).....	240
Wagoner, Augustus.....	50
Walters, Englebert.....	50
Zigler, Jacob (laborer).....	58
Zeek, Peter (laborer).....	50

Single Freemen.

Adams, Samuel, clerk.
Armstrong, John.
Butler, John.
Barr, William M., carpenter.
Bingham, George.
Bouslough, Michael H., clerk.
Boggs, T. P., clerk.
Barbour, James, tinman.
Braner, John.
Blair, William.
Brotherlin, Christopher.
Barber, Samuel G.
Brown, Thomas, saddler.
Caldwell, Hugh A., school-teacher.
Campbell, John T.
Cromwell, James, cartman.
Cunning, Charles.
Coffey, Titian I., attorney.
Clabaugh, Thomas.
Clossin, Alexander N., carpenter.
Donaldson, James N.
Drips, Robert C.
Downey, John, clerk.
Doyle, Michael.
Dorris, William, Jr., Esq.
Dook, David.
Evans, David.
Eberman, Edmund S., candy-maker.
Edward, David.
Ferren, William.
Furrey, John, carpenter.
Forbes, William, clerk.
Fry, Stephen.
Froor, William.
Fell, Jacob, tailor.
Groves, Jesse, stone-cutter.
Gripson, William.
Groves, William, Jr., stone-cutter.
Groves, Charles, stone-cutter.
Garrity, William.
Guist, Jonathan.
Gill, Joseph.
Good, Samuel.
Hansell, William.
Holliday, A. L., clerk.
Heard, Thomas, shoemaker.
Hopkins, Turner, saddler.
Hook, John, saddler.
Hartline, Jacob.
Horrell, Robert.
Irvin, James.
Innes, John C., clerk.
Johnston, Robert, clerk.
Kinports, Gideon, clerk.
Knapp, John.
Kettle, William.
Kerr, John L.
Keasy, Patrick.
Keasy, William.
Lloyd, Alexander, clerk.
Lindsay, Alexander, boatman.
Lindsay, Ephraim.
Lindsay, Garber, bricklayer.
Lowry, Capt. Robert, inn-keeper.
Lowry, Christian G., clerk.
Lindsay, Jesse, druggist.
Miller, Henry, tailor.
McKillip, Robert, inn-keeper.
McCloskey, Thomas.
Moore, James.
McCue, Dennis, boatman.
McNally, John.
Miller, John.
McLaughlin, Mark, Jr.
McGillon, Thomas.
Monce, Nicholas.
McDowell, Thomas.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

McCulla, Patrick.
McCulla, Francis.
McCugh, Edward, boatman.
Martin, James.
O'Friel, James.
Prescott, Nathaniel.
Piper, William K.
Ryan, Thomas.
Robinson, Alexander, bank clerk.
Reed, Samuel.
Rorabacher, William, boatman.
Refner, Benjamin.
Smith, Anesly.
Smith, Jacob R.
Smith, Andrew, saddler.
Swigart, George.
Smith, Hayden, architect.
Stone, William, moulder.
Stullman, Henry.
Sheets, Frederick A.
Swartzwelter, Isaac.
Taylor, William C.
Thompson, Andrew, bartender.
Taman, James.
Tompkins, John, carpenter.
Van Camp, John, boatman.
Vantries, Henry S., silversmith.
Wilhelm, David.
White, John.
Walker, John R., feed merchant.
Wilson, A. P., Esq., non-resident.
White, John.
Wake, Henry.
Young, Levi, plasterer.
Young, John, plasterer.
Zigler, Jacob.

Kossuth in Hollidaysburg.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, 1852, the distinguished Hungarian, Louis Kossuth, and suite, visited Hollidaysburg, and remained until the following Monday. He was welcomed at the Mountain House—which stood at the Portage Intersection, or near what is now known as the "Y Switches"—by four or five hundred citizens. Under the escort of Judge George R. McFarlane and William Shomo, of the committee of arrangements, he proceeded from the cars to the dining-room of the hotel, and sat down to a banquet at which were present some two hundred citizens.

After dinner the doors were thrown open and others thronged in. Governor Kossuth was then introduced by Col. David M. Hofius, who in an eloquent speech characteristic of the speaker tendered the distinguished visitor, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, a hearty welcome and assurances of their warmest regard for him personally, their deep sympathy for his betrayed and down-trodden country, and their unalterable devotion to the cause of liberty everywhere. Governor Kossuth, in a speech of more than half an hour's duration, replied in most eloquent terms. Cheers were thereupon proposed by Judge McFarlane for Kossuth, the rightful Governor of Hungary, and by Dr. Harry T. Coffey for "giving powder and ball to Russia."

Thaddeus Banks, Esq., on behalf of the committee to receive contributions of "material aid," presented to the Governor a purse containing over two hundred dollars in gold, while Judge McFarlane offered to make for him fifty tons of cannon balls, and would deliver them whenever called upon.

The Governor was the guest of Judge McFarlane while he remained, and on Sunday, accompanied by his friends, he attended divine service at the Lutheran Church, where Rev. Lloyd Knight officiated.

Gas-Works.—The Hollidaysburg Gas and Water Company was incorporated by an act of the Assembly approved March 16, 1854, but was not fully organized until April, 1856. No attempt was made at that time to introduce water. The capital stock of the company was forty thousand dollars. During the spring of the latter year a contract was made with L. R. Titus, of Trenton, N. J., for furnishing and laying pipes and constructing the works, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The first officers of the company were Thomas C. McDowell, president; J. R. Crawford, secretary; and Thomas Bingham and William McFarland, directors. They held their positions until June, 1856, when R. M. Lemon was elected president; R. B. Johnston, treasurer; and Thomas C. McDowell, secretary, the managers being Jesse R. Crawford, Thomas Bingham, and Dr. Joseph A. Landis. The work was pushed forward vigorously, and in October, 1856, the patrons of the company were supplied with a good article of gas. The works at the present time are controlled by Maj. William Williams, of Hollidaysburg.

Hollidaysburg Female Seminary.—The building known as the Hollidaysburg Female Seminary is one of the finest in this part of the State, and was completed in 1869. Erected by a joint-stock company, it cost as it now stands about seventy-five thousand dollars. It is built of stone, is four stories in height, and has a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet, and a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. It contains, in addition to a large and commodious school-hall, a laboratory, recitation-, reading-, music-, and art-rooms, besides apartments for the principal and his family, and dormitories for boarding pupils. The location of the seminary building, on an elevated campus, the grounds embracing four or five acres, is a beautiful one, commands fine views in every direction, and in point of healthfulness is unexcelled.

While in no sense sectarian, the school is in the best sense moral and Christian. The work is thorough, broad, and liberal, in recognition of the fact that the sphere of woman's activity and usefulness is constantly widening. From the opening of the seminary (in 1869) to the present time Rev. Joseph Waugh and Professor W. P. Hussey have served as principals, the former continuously from 1869 to September, 1877. The reader is referred to a paragraph in the history of the Presbyterian Church for other particulars concerning the seminary.

County Jail.—The new jail was completed in 1869, and the magnificent new court-house in 1877; however, as these buildings and kindred matters are mentioned at considerable length in other pages of this work, and as we have now brought up the history of the borough to a period within the recollection of school children of the present time, further topics relating to the annals of the town will be found in succeeding pages under separate headings.

The principal borough officers have been as follows:

CHIEF BURGESSES.

James Coffey, 1836–38; James C. McLanahan, 1840–43; George R. McFarlane, 1844–48; Robert B. Johnston, 1851; David Watson, 1854–57; William Jack, 1860; Thomas McFarlane, 1863–69; John A. Lemon, 1872; John H. Law, 1875; John Suckling, 1878; C. G. Lowry, 1881.

MEMBERS OF TOWN COUNCIL.

1836.—Suttle F. Henry, David Mitchell, John Walker, William McFarland, Joseph Reed.
1837.—Suttle F. Henry, John Walker, David Mitchell, Joseph Reed, John Bingham.
1838.—John Walker, S. F. Henry, David Mitchell, John Bingham, John Lytle.
1839.—William Donaldson, James Arthur, Elliot Long.[1]
1840.—David Goodfellow, James Gardner, Nicholas Hewit, Michael Kelly, George Dunmire.
1841.—Michael Kelly, David Goodfellow, James Gardner, Nicholas Hewit, George Dunmire.
1842.—Michael Kelly, James Coffey, Robert Williams, Elliot Long, John Cox.
1843.—Michael Kelly, Nicholas Hewit,[2] Charles Hughes, Robert Williams, John Cox.
1844.—Henry Leamer, Thomas B. Moore, Thomas Bingham, John Hemphill, George Port.
1845.—John Hemphill, James Gardner, David Goodfellow, Daniel Hewit, Joseph Kemp.
1846.—Joseph Kemp, John Hemphill, James Gardner, Daniel Hewit, David Goodfellow.
1847.—Robert Williams, Daniel Hewit, E. M. Bigham, Jacob Widensall, John Martin.
1848.—Thomas B. Moore, John Hemphill, Henry Lloyd, Charles R. McCrea, David Goodfellow, Jacob Widensall.
1849.—Benjamin Lewis, John Thompson.
1850.—Samuel S. Blair, J. M. McCord.
1851.—David Hewit, Jr., Martin Ward.
1852.—Thomas Bingham, John Dougherty.
1853.—Alexander L. Holliday, R. M. Lemon.
1854.—William McFarland, John McClure.
1855.—James C. McLanahan, Jesse Wingate.
1856.—David Hewit, Jr., John Dougherty.
1857.—Turner B. Hopkins, George B. Bowers, Daniel Bollinger.
1858.—Jonathan D. Leet, Anthony Vowinckel.
1859.—John McClure, John C. West.
1860.—David K. Reamey, William Johnston.
1861.—Anthony Vowinckel, William G. Murray.
1862.—David Watson, Joseph Baldrige, Joseph Reed.
1863.—Albert F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate.[3]
1864.—Andrew Myers, James H. Creamer.
1865.—David Watson, Joseph Baldrige.
1866.—Joseph H. Blackburn, John Brawley.
1867.—Andrew Myers, C. Howard Porter.
1868.—David Watson, Joseph Baldrige.
1869.—John Brawley, Joseph H. Blackburn.
1870.—Henry L. Bunker, Michael Walls.
1871.—Martin L. Stehley, William C. Bayley.
1872.—Joseph Van Allman, Gabriel Bender.
1873.—E. E. Locke, Jr., Thomas Thompson, G. C. Statler.
1874.—Francis McCoy, O. A. Traugh, Anthony S. Morrow.
1875.—A. F. Osterloh, J. E. Thompson.
1876.—Thomas B. Lewis, Simon Baird.
1877.—A. L. Dieffenbacher, Charles Vowinckel.
1878.—J. B. Gifford, Thomas Kinney.
1879.—Thomas B. Lewis, F. W. Morton.
1880.—A. L. Dieffenbacher, William C. Bayley.
1881.—John W. Bracken, C. Howard Porter.

CLERKS.

Alexander McCormick, 1836; Louis H. Williams, 1837; John Davis, 1838–43, inclusive; Louis H. Williams, 1844–45; Joseph Kemp, 1846; Robert Williams, 1847; John Hemphill, 1848–49; Samuel S. Blair, 1850–52, inclusive; Alexander L. Holliday, 1850–55, inclusive; Louis H. Williams,[4] 1856, to December, 1863; J. G. Isenberg, December, 1863, to April, 1864; H. M. Baldrige, April, 1864, to April, 1874; Frederick Jaeckel, 1874–75; George A. Dobyne, 1876–81, inclusive.

[1] Elected April 20, 1839, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Mitchell, Lytle, and Bingham.

[2] Resigned April 4, 1843, when John Penn Jones was elected to fill vacancy.

[3] O. A. Traugh, elected to fill vacancy June 3, 1865, *vice* Wingate, resigned.

[4] Died in December, 1863.

TREASURERS.

James McCahan, 1836–37; William Williams, 1838–44, inclusive; George R. McFarlane, Robert B. Johnston, and David Watson (burgesses), 1845–59, inclusive. Hon. Augustus S. Landis, the present treasurer and solicitor of the borough, has served in such capacities since 1860.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (SINCE 1846).

George W. Johnston, commissioned in 1847; Jacob L. Slentz and John Cox, 1850; John Gorley, 1854; John Cox, 1855; John Gorley, 1859; George B. Bowers, 1860; John Gorley, 1864; Jonathan D. Leet, 1865; Jacob Mattern, 1869; Jonathan D. Leet, 1870; John R. McFarlane, 1874; Jonathan D. Leet, 1875; Sebastian Fleischer, 1879; C. G. Lowry, 1880.

Postmasters.—It is probable that William Holliday, the first settler on the Gaysport side of the river, was the first one to hold the position of postmaster in this vicinity, for his name, followed by "P.M.," is found attached to a document of date May 29, 1779. John Holliday (son of Adam) was postmaster during the administrations of Madison and Monroe, and probably of part of that of John Quincy Adams. He was followed by Dr. James Coffey. Peter Hewit served during the first part of Jackson's administration, and was followed by Samuel Moore and William McFarland. The latter continued through a portion of Jackson's and the whole of Van Buren's term. Dr. James Coffey was appointed by President Harrison, John Gorley by James K. Polk, and Rev. J. P. Rockafellow by Gen. Taylor. Mr. Rockafellow's health becoming poor, he was unable to discharge the duties of the office, and was succeeded by Joseph Baldrige. Col. William G. Murray was appointed by President Pierce in 1853, and was continued during Buchanan's term. James Bingham was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861, and continued until 1869 or 1870, when John Lingafelt was commissioned by Gen. Grant. He continued until his death (which occurred in the spring of 1879), when his son, the present incumbent, was appointed.

Fire Department.—February, 1837, the borough authorities purchased from F. E. Phelps, of Windsor, Vt., the first fire-engine, and during the same year Jacob Taylor built an engine-house, for which he received seventy-five dollars. The engine cost two hundred and fifty dollars. It was an odd-looking, queerly-constructed "mud-box," and proved to be of but little value when tried. In December, 1837,[5] an attempt was made to organize a fire department and to supply means to subdue a conflagration in case the borough, then a rapidly-growing town, should be threatened with such a disaster.

No regular fire organization was effected, however, until Jan. 26, 1838. The citizens then met at the

[5] An effort was made at the same time to form a joint-stock company for the purpose of supplying the borough with water, Joseph Crawford, Esq., Hon. Joseph Adams, Rudolph Williams, David Mitchell, and Robert Williams being the committee appointed to procure from the State Legislature an act of incorporation for the said company. Their efforts proved futile though, if, indeed, anything further was done. Thirty years later the fond dream of these public-spirited citizens was realized, but none of the committee named were present to witness the joyous occasion.

United States Hotel, and a company was formed and a determination evinced to procure a good engine. But no engine was procured, and the company organized proved to be nothing more than a "bucket brigade." In the winter of 1840–41 the Diamond Engine Company was organized, and really this was the first fire company of the borough. It was then resolved to procure two good engines. A vote on the subject was taken, and the tax-payers were almost unanimously in favor of the purchase; therefore, in July, 1841, the Council, through its committee, purchased of John Agnew, of Philadelphia, two fire-engines, for which they agreed to pay Mr. Agnew the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars[1] each.

These engines were named the "Juniata" and the "Allegheny." The "Juniata" arrived, *via* the canal, in September, 1841, but the "Allegheny" was not received until April 9, 1842. These engines, when kept in good repair, performed efficient service for many years, but at last the people desired something better, and in the spring of 1871 the steamer "Phœnix" was purchased of its manufacturers, L. Button & Son, Waterford, N. Y., at a cost of two thousand and twenty-five dollars. It has rendered excellent service, and is now in charge of a company composed of some of the best citizens in the borough.

Besides the Phœnix organization, the town boasts of the Allegheny Hook-and-Ladder Company, who have a good truck of modern style; the Good Will Hose Company, with a first-class carriage; and also a hose-carriage, managed by the Phœnix steamer company. Taken all in all, the Hollidaysburg fire department is not only quite complete in its equipment, etc., but is a credit to the borough and those having the management of corporate affairs.

THE PHŒNIX STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY was formed March 1, 1871, and incorporated May 4th of the same year. Among its corporate or original members were John W. Goodfellow, William S. McClain, John T. Akers, Thomas W. Jackson, Dr. W. C. Roller, John R. Bohn, L. L. Reamey, Thomas B. Rea, S. P. Barr, James D. Hopkins, Philip Williams, W. H. H. Young, Frank Glessner, A. R. Traugh, James Lingafelt, C. H. Dannals, C. S. Allen, Frank West, George Gibbs, Charles Reed, Clarence Simpson, S. G. Barr, William S. Buxton, S. M. Rhule, John Murray, Hugh Craig, J. D. Hemphill, A. C. Milliken, James Dunn, William Crawford, I. Bollinger, Frank McGillan, John McKay, and William Ritz.

The present members (September, 1881) are G. B. Bowers, president; C. A. McFarland, first vice-president; J. L. Brawley, second vice-president; S. M. Rhule, secretary; A. C. Reed, financial secretary; J. W. Goodfellow, treasurer; Frank McGillan, first engineer; J. A. Rohrer, second engineer; E. F. White, third engineer; Dr. W. C. Roller, T. H. Lewis, P. W. Snyder, E. Seasoltz, A. M. Roller, J. C. McCahan, F. W. Thompson, H. H. Wright, A. R. Traugh, R. E. Brawley, G. Y. Barr, J. D. Hemphill, A. J. Mckee, William P. Wood, J. C. Akers, T. G. Johnston, J. A. Baird, I. W. Bollinger, G. C. McCahan, M. A. Bollinger, J. C. Adams, Thomas Rooney, Thomas Gorley, O. M. Gardner, H. H. Jack, Joseph Rollins, H. K. Babcock, H. M. Henshey, P. H. Walker, C. H. Smith, J. M. Wright, Craig Hammond, John T. Akers, E. Gerst, H. A. Miller, O. Fay, James P. Stewart,[2] W. Irvin Woodcock, and John Cliber.

THE ALLEGHENY HOOK-AND-LADDER COMPANY was incorporated June 18, 1872. Its present officers, elected in February, 1882, are William Hartsock, president; James Quinn, vice-president; William Hays, secretary; John McGraw, treasurer; John O'Connor, recorder; James Quinn, Charles Woods, David Wallace, John O'Connor, Peter and William Faunan, directors; John McGraw, L. Heilmire, and J. Meintel, trustees; John Hart, George Miller, Charles Wood, David Wallace, and John Filtz, electing committee.

THE GOOD WILL HOSE COMPANY was incorporated Dec. 20, 1880. On the 1st of September, 1881, the name was changed by order of court to that of "The Good Will Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2, of Hollidaysburg."

Notable Conflagrations.—Although Hollidaysburg has had its share of fires and fire-alarms, it has until quite recently been peculiarly fortunate respecting the losses sustained. About four o'clock P.M. on the 14th day of April, 1880, a fire, evidently the work of an incendiary, originated in an unoccupied barn, formerly used as a livery-stable by Charles Hewit, located on Wayne between Allegheny and Mulberry Streets, which for a time threatened the destruction of a large portion of the town.

The buildings destroyed were the double cottage house owned by the Rollins brothers; green-house, photograph gallery, and dwelling of Frank Proctor; the large brick house on the corner of Allegheny and Penn Streets, owned by Dr. C. Irwin, and occupied by Dr. D. S. Hays; also two frame houses adjoining, owned by Dr. Irwin, and a brick house owned by William Thomas, of Altoona, and a small house owned and occupied by the Widow Lewis; also stables of A. L. Holliday, J. Berckheimer, Samuel McFadden, Hon. Thaddeus Banks, Samuel Milliken, William Williams, A. F. Osterloh, William Gardner, James Patton, Mrs. Reynolds, Col. John A. Lemon, G. I. Davis, J. M. Kinport, C. G. Lowry, McFarlane heirs, the stables on the Dr. Irwin lots, and the William Thomas lots, and two others. A large number of out-houses, sheds, grape-arbors, fences, etc., were also either broken, burned, or sadly damaged. The

[1] As late as 1863 only one-half of the Agnew claim had been paid.

[2] James P. Stewart has served as chief engineer of the Hollidaysburg fire department since November, 1877. His predecessor was James F. Milliken, Esq.

losses amounted to about twenty thousand dollars, upon which there was about ten thousand dollars of insurance.

Water Supply.—As early as 1837 an attempt was made to organize a company for the purpose of supplying the borough with water-works, but the project failed. In 1854 the question was again agitated, for we find, by referring to the proceedings of the Town Council, that on the 19th of August of that year, Thomas Bingham, "at the request of numerous inhabitants," offered a resolution, which proposed that an election be held to decide "whether ten thousand dollars should be subscribed by the burgess and Council (and they to levy a tax for the same) towards the capital stock of the Hollidaysburg Water Company." This resolution was adopted in Council, but nothing more was done at that time concerning an additional water supply, copious rains, doubtless, having dampened the people's ardor.

By an act of the State Legislature, approved March 16, 1866, the borough authorities were empowered to construct the present water-works, issue bonds, etc., and Messrs. James Gardner, William Jack, James Condron, John L. Humphill, and Thaddeus Banks were appointed, in addition to the burgess and Council, a board of water commissioners to order and superintend the construction of the works.

On the 24th day of January, 1867, an agreement was entered into by which the firm of Woodward (J. A.) & Farrington (T. R.), Williamsport, Pa., stipulated to furnish pipe and other fixtures at a certain price, and the same day it was resolved that the sum of forty thousand dollars be borrowed, for which the borough should issue its bonds. Contracts for hauling, excavating, etc., were made with various parties March 25, 1867, and thenceforth, under the superintendence of Mr. Brawley, the work progressed rapidly. The well or reservoir, on the seminary lot, adjoining Union Street, was located May 20, 1867, and during the fall of the same year the pure water from Brush Mountain leaped from the borough hydrants.

The first schedule of water rates was issued Jan. 25, 1868. At the same time James Gardner was appointed receiver of water rents, and it was further ordered that consumers be charged from January 1st of that year. For the exclusive right of using the waters of Roaring Run, Thaddeus Banks, Esq., was paid the sum of $150. The firm of Woodward & Farrington was paid $33,283.21, and to July 25, 1868, Augustus S. Landis, as treasurer, had paid out more than $50,000.

During recent years it has been found necessary to replace a large portion of the original pipes—which were constructed of wood, iron, coal tar, and native bitumen—with iron ones; and it has also been demonstrated that while the water from Roaring Run is of the most excellent quality, the supply during dry seasons is not sufficient to meet the ordinary requirements of borough residents.

Military Organizations, Encampments, etc.—The Washington Grays, the first military company ever formed in Hollidaysburg, was organized Oct. 5, 1839, its original officers being Maj. William W. Williams, captain; Dr. J. A. Landis, first lieutenant; and Hon. George R. McFarlane, second lieutenant. The best citizens of the town were in its ranks. It was neatly uniformed, and the people boasted that theirs was one of the best-drilled companies in the State.

During the week commencing Monday, Oct. 18, 1841, the borough was delighted with its first military encampment. The companies in attendance, in addition to the home company (the Grays), were the Bedford Artillery, Capt. Reamer; the Independent Grays, of Bedford, Capt. Arnold; the Cambria Guards, Capt. William A. Smith; the Williamsburg Light Infantry, Capt. McKiernan; and the Union Cavalry, Capt. Bell. The troops encamped on the flat (known then and for many subsequent years as the "Race-Course"),[1] and were under the command of Maj. William W. Williams; Maj. Taliaferro, of Bedford, being the second officer in rank.

On Thursday the ladies of Hollidaysburg gave a sumptuous dinner to their uniformed guests. The table was spread in Market Square, extended from Wayne Street to Union, and was loaded with all the delicacies the country afforded. After the soldiers and a large concourse of citizens and citizen guests had partaken of the bounteous repast, three times three hearty cheers were given for the ladies, followed by appropriate music by the bands in attendance. Gen. Compher and Maj. Washabaugh, of Bedford, reviewed and inspected the troops during the encampment.

Another grand military encampment was held in the town commencing Oct. 11, 1843. The affair absorbed all of the public attention for the time. Even the great and mighty questions involved in the political campaign then pending were for the time being forgotten, and the town, especially the female portion of it, was in a whirlpool of excitement. Preparations were made on a grand scale for the entertainment of guests, and the following hotels were in readiness, and did entertain to their entire satisfaction the large number of strangers thronging the town during that eventful week, viz.: The People's House, William Donaldson; American House, James M. Hewit; Washington Hotel, Capt. Joseph Hammer; Canal and Railroad Exchange, D. H. Moore; Juniata Hotel, Col. J. R. Johnston; United States Hotel, John Dougherty; Temperance Hotel (Gaysport), Mrs. Stackpole; Gaysport Inn, John Law; Perry Hotel, William Barr; and the Boarding-House, Gideon Marlett.

The camp was located on the beautiful slope of the Jackson (now Smith) farm facing the town, and was

[1] Now owned by Col. William Jack

named Camp Warren. Seventeen companies and as many bands were in attendance, well uniformed, fully equipped, and as proficient in drill and discipline as such organizations are supposed to be. The companies were divided into two regiments, numbered the First and Second. Capt. R. C. Hale was elected colonel of the First Regiment, Capt. W. W. Williams was made colonel of the Second, while Capt. Alexander L. Holliday was elected quartermaster of the brigade. Col. Williams was a gallant-looking officer, 'tis said, military from crown to foot.

On Sunday morning one regiment attended divine service at the Methodist Episcopal Church, while the other attended at the Presbyterian house of worship. In the afternoon the entire brigade marched to the Presbyterian Church and listened to an appropriate discourse by Rev. Dr. David McKinney from the text found in Proverbs xii. 2: "A good man obtaineth favor of the Lord; but a man of wicked devices will he condemn." Governor David R. Porter was also a visitor at the encampment, and reviewed the troops.

The commencement of hostilities with Mexico in 1846 put a quietus on military organizations in Hollidaysburg for a time, as well as in other localities. Although the Grays did not go to Mexico as an organization, several of the company volunteered and helped to fill the ranks of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, where they acquitted themselves in a manner characteristic of that military spirit of which they gave evidence in their holiday parades.

At one time after the Mexican war the town boasted of three fully-equipped, well-drilled companies; these were the Emmet Guards, the Hollidaysburg Fencibles, and the Juniata Rifles. Prior to the formation of these organizations, however, there existed for a brief period a plucky little company called the Hollidaysburg Guards, but they were more commonly known as the Twelve Apostles. This company was officered by George Bingham, captain; William Stone, first lieutenant; and W. F. McFarland, second lieutenant. It had a good band of music and a very becoming uniform, but it was extremely difficult to induce the members to turn out on muster-day. The company never failed to turn out on the 8th of January to celebrate Gen. Jackson's victory at New Orleans; but muster they would not, except at the risk of bullets, and frequently the entire column would consist only of from twelve to fifteen muskets, hence the name of the Twelve Apostles.

Railroad War.—During the building of the tunnel in 1850–51, the Irish laborers there engaged raised a little war among themselves, which was of such magnitude that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could not settle the dispute or cause a cessation of hostilities. The military had to be called upon, and the Hollidaysburg Guards responded promptly. Forty rounds of ball cartridges were issued to each man, the knapsacks were supplied with the necessary clothing and blankets, and five days' cooked rations filled the haversacks. They were in the field three days, and did not leave until the last infuriated Connaughtman or Orangeman had surrendered his shotgun, laid down his "shillalah," and returned to his work, the blasting of rocks in the tunnel. The company was under fire, and the "battle of Bennington" caused considerable sensation. The Guards captured thirty-three prisoners. Soon after this experience the noble and gallant little company ceased to have an existence.

About the year 1856, Col. D. H. Hoffius organized the Hollidaysburg Fencibles, and assumed command as captain. He was a distinguished and highly-respected lawyer, then enjoying a large and lucrative practice at the bar, and was besides one of Hollidaysburg's leading citizens. He had passed through the Mexican war, serving as a lieutenant, and was proud of his military record. The Fencibles were a good company, and the citizens were proud of it. In its ranks were some of the best young men in the community. On one occasion the ladies of the borough presented the company a beautiful and valuable silk flag.

The Juniata Rifles were organized Oct. 22, 1858, with A. M. Lloyd as captain. This was also a first-class company, and merited the praise and approbation of their fellow-citizens. They had their encampments and their festive days, their competitive drills, frolics, and fun until the early spring of 1861. The American firmament was then overhung by dark clouds, the "cannon's opening roar" was heard at Sumter, the nation suddenly sprang to arms, and the days of "Sunday soldiering" were ended. The Hollidaysburg companies (the Fencibles and Rifles) responded promptly to the first call for troops. Indeed, the Rifles had resolved as early as the 22d of February to accept the call of the Governor, and to be ready for active service at a moment's notice. Therefore when the Governor's telegram was received on the evening of the 13th of April, 1861, calling upon the Rifles and Fencibles to march at once in defense of their flag and country, they were ready, and before the sun sank below the western horizon on the 20th of that month they had been mustered into the United States service at Harrisburg, and were hastening on towards Washington.

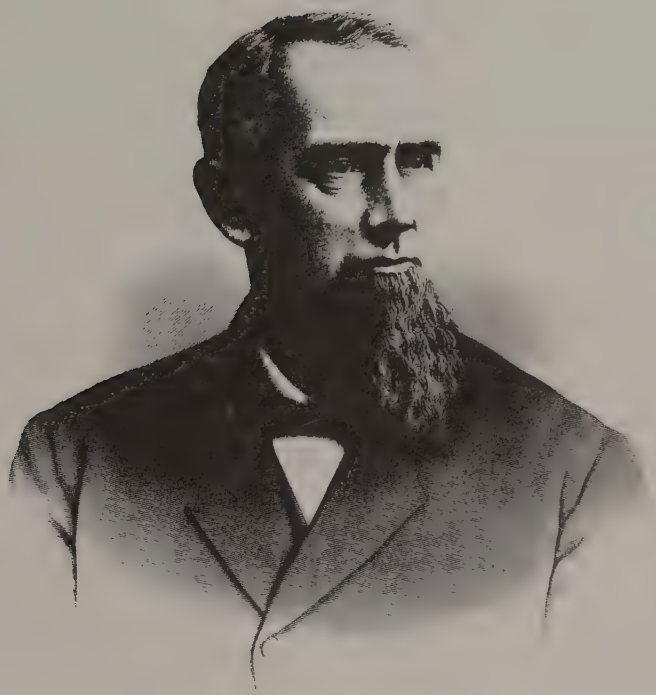
The Fencibles took the field under the command of Capt. F. P. Minier (their former commander, the brave and much-lamented Capt. David H. Hoffius, having died in July, 1859), while John R. McFarlane and Thomas McFarlane, respectively, served as first and second lieutenants. They were given the post of honor in the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, having been designated Company A. Immediately after the organization of the regiment Capt. Minier was commissioned colonel and appointed to its command. The Juniata Rifles, under the command of Capt. A. M. Lloyd, First Lieut. Christian N. Snyder, and Second Lieut. Stephen C. Potts,

was designated Company H, and assigned to the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. Lieut. Potts was killed in the first battle of Fredericksburg, fought Dec. 13 and 14, 1863, while acting as adjutant of his regiment, the Sixty-second Pennsylvania.

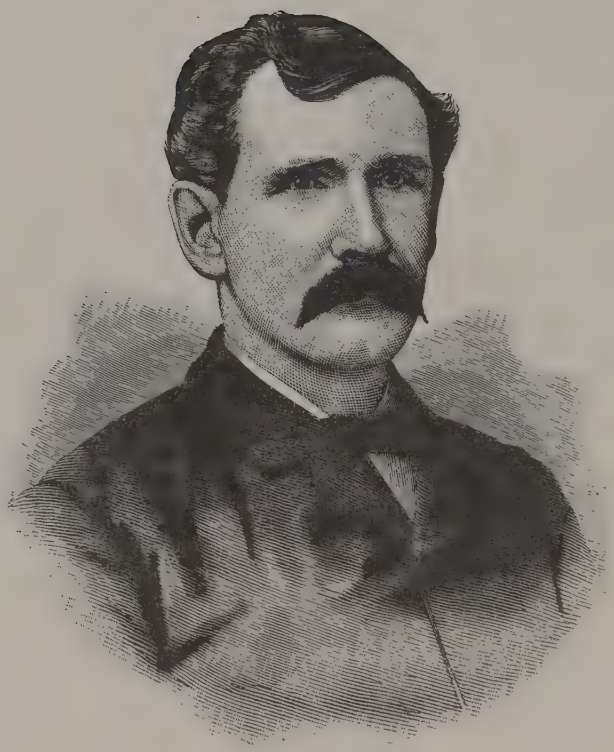
The Lloyds and Moores figured among the pioneers of Huntingdon County, Pa., in a very prominent way. The first of the Lloyds in Huntingdon County came from Virginia, but just at what time cannot be positively said. Of the Moores, the progenitor of the name in the county made his settlement therein as early as 1730. Thomas Lloyd, of McConnellstown, married a daughter of William Moore, and there passed his life. He was reared a farmer, became well known as a contractor, manager, and hotel-keeper, and at the time of his death, in October, 1837, was sheriff of Huntingdon County. One of his sons was Alexander M. Lloyd, now one of the leading business men of Blair County. Mr. Lloyd was born in Huntingdon County, Dec. 29, 1823, and at the age of ten left home to live with his uncle, James Moore, whose home was in Woodcock Valley. He remained there until 1838, when, being ambitious to earn his own living, he was placed as clerk in the store of Thomas Owens & Son at Birmingham. From there in March, 1839, he proceeded to Hollidaysburg to take a clerkship in the warehouse of his brother William. After a short stay he went to Duncansville, and until March, 1843, was a clerk in the store and office of the Portage Iron-Works. From there he returned to Hollidaysburg and clerked for Lloyd & Graff, with whom he remained until the spring of 1846. At this time he essayed a new and important departure, and for the first time became a merchant in his own right by taking a place as partner in the firm of Gardner, Lloyd & Co., merchants of Hollidaysburg. In the spring of 1847 a branch of the house was founded in Gaysport, and under the name of A. M. Lloyd & Co. was given in charge of Mr. Lloyd. He thus remained situated until 1854, when the firm opened a hardware-store in Hollidaysburg under the name of Lloyd & Co., and to that establishment Mr. Lloyd gave his personal direction. In 1857, as a member of the firm of Gardner, Osterloh & Co., he built Chimney Rock Furnace at Hollidaysburg, and assumed the management of the works until 1859, when depressions in the iron trade caused a suspension of the business. In company with his brother Thomas, he then organized the firm of Lloyd & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the canal transportation business, he being the agent in Hollidaysburg, and his brother the agent in Pittsburgh, of the then well-known Lloyd's line of boats, plying between Pittsburgh and Columbia. This business they conducted until the sale of the canal by the State to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the consequent absorption by the latter of the canal privileges. Mr. Lloyd then embarked in the business of transhipping freight for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Portage Railway connection of the canal, and continued it until that portion of the water route between Williamsburg and Hollidaysburg was abandoned, a branch of the house of Lloyd & Co. having meanwhile been established at Huntingdon, his partner being the representative at the latter place. The firm soon dissolved, and Mr. Lloyd continued on his own account in Hollidaysburg the produce commission and warehouse business. In 1868 he associated C. C. Wright with him, and from that time to this the firm of Lloyd & Wright has carried on the business at the old stand.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Lloyd was captain of a local military company known as the Juniata Rifles, and in response to the first call for troops took his command to Harrisburg, where it was attached to the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as Company H. His was the first company to report from Western Pennsylvania. The Third Regiment occupied York and Chambersburg, and later guarded the Franklin Railroad from Greencastle to Hagerstown. At the expiration of its term of service the regiment was mustered out. Capt. Lloyd was thereupon appointed by the Secretary of War to be a commissary in the volunteer service, with headquarters at Washington, Alexandria, and Ball's Bluff. In the spring of 1862 he resigned and returned home. Almost directly he was appointed by the Governor a commissioner to enroll the militia of Blair County, and by the general government a commissioner to make the draft in the same county. In January, 1864, he was appointed provost-marshal of the Seventeenth Congressional District, and in that capacity served until the war closed.

In 1849, Mr. Lloyd was chosen county treasurer on the Republican ticket, and in 1860 was elected county auditor. After occupying the latter office one year, he resigned to enter the military service. Of the Borough Council he has been a member at various periods for more than twenty-five years, and for many years a school director of the borough. Upon the completion of the Morrison's Cove Railroad he was appointed station agent at McKee's, and still retains the appointment. In addition to his business in Hollidaysburg, he is concerned as senior partner in the firm of Lloyd, Wright & Co., of Altoona, established in 1879. Shortly after the organization of the First National Bank of Altoona, he was chosen one of its directors, and upon the death of his brother Henry, in 1879, succeeded the latter in the presidency of the institution, at the head of which he is to-day. He was one of the founders of the Coalport Lumber Company, and was the company's treasurer until the dissolution of the corporation in May, 1882. For about a quarter of a century he has been District Deputy Grand Master Free and Accepted Masons, and since 1849 a member of the order, having been initiated in Portage Lodge, No. 220, and afterwards assisted in organizing Juniata Lodge, No. 282, of



A. M. Lloyd



J. P. Stewart

which he was the first Worthy Master. For many years he has been treasurer of the lodge. He is also a member of the chapter as well as of the commandery. Since November, 1842, he has been an active member of the Baptist Church; for more than twenty-five years church clerk, for many years trustee and deacon, and for twenty-five years clerk of the Central Baptist Association. Since March, 1843, he has taught in his Sunday-school the Bible class known as the Judson Class.

Mr. Lloyd was married Feb. 4, 1847, to Mary, daughter of William Barr, of Gaysport, a well-known hotel-keeper in his day. Their living children are one son (Thomas P.) and two daughters. One of the daughters is the wife of John Riley, of Philadelphia, superintendent of transportation for the Pennsylvania Railroad and ex-member of Congress.

The record that has been traced in the foregoing narrative is sufficiently eloquent to speak for itself. From an humble beginning Mr. Lloyd has steadily won his way to a first place among the representative men of his county, and won it, too, without other aid than his own indomitable will, unflagging perseverance, and watchful industry. As a merchant and citizen, he occupies a proud place in popular estimation. His record as a church-worker is a rare one, and that it should be to him a source of pride is as justifiable as it is deserved. His works testify to his character, and commend his life as a worthy example.

Hollidaysburg's present military organization is Company C of the Fifth Regiment National Guard, State of Pennsylvania. It was formed in the fall of 1878, and, like the entire corps of the State National Guard, is completely equipped, and could take the field ready for campaign duty at any hour. Its first officers were Capt. T. Dallas Wilkins, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pa.; First Lieut. James P. Stewart, who served during the war of the Rebellion in the Twelfth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry; and Second Lieut. Joseph D. Hemphill, who also served his country during "the late unpleasantness" in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. These officers were all commissioned on the 5th day of April, 1879. Several changes have since occurred among the commissioned officers, and Capt. James P. Stewart is now in command.

For a period of nine years—that is to say, from January, 1874, to January, 1883—the important office of prothonotary in the Republican County of Blair was administered by a Democrat, and in testimony of the satisfaction with which his administration was viewed, it may be remarked that he was re-elected successively in 1876 and 1879, and failed only by a small disadvantage to secure the office for a fourth time in 1882. Such a record indicates a strong personal following and popularity vouchsafed to but few. The name of the Democrat who made this record is James P. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart was born March 24, 1845, in Tyrone township (now Blair County), where his father, Matthew (also a native of that locality), is still living. On his paternal side, James P. Stewart is of Scotch-Irish origin, and on the side of his mother (a daughter of Peter Cryder, of Huntingdon County) of German ancestry. Of Matthew Stewart's eight children seven are living.

James Stewart remained at home until he reached his sixteenth year, when, having been fortified with such educational strength as the common schools could give, he made a bold start on the 4th of March, 1861, to win a place in the battle of existence. The published records now show that he and Abraham Lincoln effected important new departures on the same day,—Lincoln for the White House and Stewart for Martinsburg, Pa., to which latter place the sturdy youth made his way to take a place as clerk in the store of Henry Thatcher. After a years' stay in Martinsburg, Stewart entered the employ of Isett & Bell, at Elizabeth Furnace, as assistant manager. It was while at Elizabeth Furnace that his fiery spirit beat responsive to the stirring calls his country was issuing to her patriotic sons, and so with characteristic promptitude he decided to respond to her call, young as he was. July 26, 1862, he enlisted at Harrisburg in Company G, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and with that command passed through three years of adventurous and stirring service, being for a great portion of the term orderly on detached duty. June 1, 1865 (the war being over), he was mustered out in accordance with general order from War Department, and returned to his father's home. After a brief stay he entered mercantile life as clerk for Alexander Knox, of Newry, with whom he remained only a short time before launching out as a merchant on his own account. His new field was Laurelsville, in Sinking Valley, where he joined D. P. Tussey (an old merchant of that place) as partner. The firm of Tussey & Stewart was dissolved after a year's existence, and the junior member went to Montana Territory to make his fortune in the mines. In company with his cousin, J. C. Stewart, he operated about eighteen months, at the end of which he had *lost* instead of *made* his fortune. For a time he clerked in a Helena store, but his health failing he turned towards home, where he arrived in November, 1869. Dec. 7, 1869, he married Kate, a daughter of Johnston Moore, Esq., a leading lumber merchant of Altoona, and one of that city's oldest inhabitants. Directly after his marriage Mr. Stewart located in Hollidaysburg, and was employed selling agricultural implements for Messrs. McLanahan, Stone & Isett. With them he remained about two years, and then engaged in the same business on his own account in Hollidaysburg. In that business he traveled over Blair and the adjoining counties, and became widely known. In the fall of 1873 he was put forward as the candidate of

the Democracy for the office of prothonotary, against Joseph Feichtner, now associate judge of Blair County. Despite the fact that the county was Republican by a majority of from four hundred to six hundred, Mr. Stewart's personal strength was such that he was chosen by a majority of two hundred and seventy-seven. No Democrat had been elected to a Blair County office for many years previous to this time, while at no time had a Democratic candidate been elected on a square issue. The result was a conspicuous and worthy triumph for the successful candidate, but it was very much surpassed at the next election, when in the face of a Republican majority of about one thousand in the county for Hayes for President, Mr. Stewart had a majority of thirty! In 1879, for a third time, he was nominated to the same office, and gained the election by a plurality of forty-nine votes. In 1882 he was presented by his party for the fourth successive time, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, whose plurality was one hundred and forty-three. Mr. Stewart, having served his county through three successive terms (nine years) with skillful ability and faithful zeal, retires to private life upon a public record honorable alike to himself and Blair County. Latterly he has acquired an interest in mining properties in Colorado, and to their development his energies and time are likely to be speedily directed.

Manufacturing.—Of its manufacturing industries other than iron, Hollidaysburg has but little to boast. Its iron interests, however, are important; the discovery that valuable metal could be manufactured from fossil ore by using coke, the establishment of the Chimney Rock and Hollidaysburg Furnaces during the fifth decade of the century, and subsequently two extensive rolling-mills, having in a great measure compensated the town for the loss sustained by the abandonment of the canal and Portage Railroad.

Although the vicinity of Hollidaysburg was underlaid with rich fossil ore, not much value was placed upon it until about the year 1853, when Hugh McNeal, Esq., at the Frankstown Furnace, succeeded in producing a fine quality of iron from fossil ore by the use of coke. This gratifying result led to further investigations, and it was soon ascertained that vast beds of fossil ore underlaid the earth's surface from Hollidaysburg to Brush Mountain, as well as at many other points in the immediate vicinity.

For two or three subsequent years a considerable quantity of this ore was mined, and besides being utilized at Frankstown was shipped to distant furnaces. It was then determined to establish smelting-works at this point, and acting upon his convictions that the enterprise would prove a success, Mr. James Denniston drew up an article, subscribed $5000 himself, and then solicited the co-operation of others in the borough in the endeavor to obtain a capital stock of $30,000. In this he was soon successful, the other subscribers being Col. William Jack, $2500; McLanahan, Watson & Co., $2500; Robert and B. M. Johnston, $5000; David Watson, $5000; William Jackson, $2500; A. M. White, $5000, and Samuel S. Blair, $2500.

This undertaking was commenced by Mr. Denniston on the 5th day of July, 1855, and on the 27th of August following the firm, under the name of Watson, White & Co.,[1] began the construction of the Hollidaysburg Furnace in Gaysport, now known as No. 1. The Hollidaysburg Furnace cost $60,000. It was first put into blast Nov. 18, 1856, and originally had a capacity of one hundred and twenty tons per week. Although carrying a debt of $90,000, this firm passed safely and unscathed through the panic of 1857, and continued on successfully until April 1, 1863, when it united with the Cambria Iron Company, and assisted to form the present *Blair Iron and Coal Company.*

In the fall of 1855, Messrs. Gardner, Osterloh & Co. began building the Chimney Rock Furnace, in Hollidaysburg, now known as No. 2. It was completed a few days earlier than the Hollidaysburg Furnace, but had less capacity. Its owners became involved in financial difficulties, as a sequence of the disastrous days of 1857, and subsequently it was transferred to A. M. Lloyd & Co. Its management continuing unsuccessful, it was again transferred to Henry Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, who continued in control some two or three years, or until its sale to the Cambria Iron Company.

As already mentioned, the *Blair Iron and Coal Company* was formed in April, 1863, by uniting the interests of Watson, Denniston & Co. and the Cambria Iron Company, and thus the two furnaces came under the control of the company which still owns them,—*i.e.*, the Blair Iron and Coal Company.[2] Since the latter year their capacity has been doubled, and they are now producing four hundred and fifty tons of Bessemer pig-iron per week, and furnishing employment to one hundred and forty men.

The Blair Iron and Coal Company also lease and operate the large rolling-mill[3] in Hollidaysburg. This mill was built by the Juniata Iron Manufacturing Company, and cost about five hundred thousand dollars. Subsequently it came into the possession of the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron Company. Then B. M. Johnston became its lessee, who operated it in connection with the Gap Furnace some five years. It then stood idle from 1875 to July, 1879, when the Blair Iron and Coal Company leased it, and have managed it since. About one hundred men are employed at the rolling-mill, and the product consists of one hundred and sixty tons of muck-iron

[1] Subsequently, by the withdrawal of Mr. White, the firm-name was changed to that of Watson, Denniston & Co.

[2] Besides the two furnaces in Hollidaysburg and Gaysport, this company owns the Frankstown and Bennington Furnaces, and controls the Rodman through J. K. McLanahan, lessee.

[3] The original mill on the same site was built by Thomas McNamara, and was destroyed by fire.

L. King McLanahan

per week. The company store at Gaysport, controlled by Messrs. Wood, Morrell & Co., is another important feature among the many connected with the operations of the Blair Iron and Coal Company. Here is carried a stock of general merchandise of the value of thirty thousand dollars, and the employés of the company at other points are equally as well supplied with stores. Mr. William R. Babcock, the gentlemanly and efficient superintendent of the Blair Iron and Coal Company's works at Hollidaysburg, has been connected with the company for a number of years.

The present *Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company* is controlled by the Hemphill and Johnston families. The rolling-mill was built in 1860 by B. M. Johnston, Robert B. Johnston, John L. Hemphill, and Hugh McNeal, who operated under the firm-name of B. M. Johnston until September, 1866, when a change was made to that of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company, and the association became a corporate body, according to the laws of the State.

The officers then elected were John S. Hemphill, president; B. M. Johnston, treasurer and general manager; John L. Hemphill, Robert B. Johnston, and Hugh McNeal, directors, and J. W. Bracken,[1] clerk. Robert B. Johnston died in June, 1868, and on the 24th day of the same month Mr. Bracken was elected director to fill the vacancy. The next change was occasioned by the death of Mr. Hemphill. He died Dec. 10, 1869, and on the 1st day of January following Mr. Bracken was appointed president, and J. Dysart Hemphill director. On the 3d of April, 1880, B. M. Johnston died, and October 18th of that year the following (present) officers were elected: J. D. Hemphill, president; J. W. Bracken, treasurer and general manager; Thomas F. Johnston, secretary; J. D. Hemphill, J. A. B. Melvin, and Thomas F. Johnston, directors.

The original capital stock of the firm of B. M. Johnston was eight thousand dollars, divided equally among the four partners, and the original mill was termed a "wire-mill," its chief products being small bar-iron and wire-coil. The mill was enlarged from time to time, and in 1865 the manufacture of nails was commenced with eighteen machines. In November, 1866, a portion of the works was destroyed by fire, but the damages were at once repaired.

A capital stock of ninety thousand dollars is now employed. Bar- and skelp-iron, light T-rails, and nails are the principal products, and at this point and Duncansville, where the old Portage mill is operated under a lease, about two hundred men are furnished employment.

Pluck and perseverance are winning factors in the battle of life, and to the man who can thus arm himself, and keep himself armed, there can be only one issue in the contest, the issue of success. No clearer instance of the truth of this theory can be found than in the record of the life of J. King McLanahan, now a prominent figure among the successful iron-masters of Central Pennsylvania. His father, James Craig McLanahan, was concerned with the iron business in Pennsylvania nearly the whole of his life, having begun at Cove Forge as clerk, and after that, marrying a daughter of John King, a well-known iron-master in Bedford County, took charge of Bedford Forge, and was long its manager. At Bedford Forge, March 25, 1828, his son, J. King, was born. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Sarah Furnace, and clerked there a year for Dr. Schoenberger. He was then apprenticed at the Baldwin Locomotive-Works in Philadelphia, and remained in employment at that establishment until 1848, when he went west to superintend the construction of the engine used at the inclined plane of the Portage Railroad portion of the Pennsylvania Canal. The same year he joined Michael Kelly, of Hollidaysburg, as a partner in the foundry business at that point. In 1851 he accepted the appointment of superintendent of Abel Shock's steam fire-engine works at Cincinnati, although still retaining his interest in the Hollidaysburg foundry. Shock was the inventor of the present steam fire-engine, while McLanahan made the drawings of the first engine of that kind built at Shock's Cincinnati works. In 1855 he returned to Hollidaysburg to build furnace No. 1 for Watson, White & Co., of which firm he was a member. He made the plans for the furnace machinery, etc., superintended the construction of the furnace, and in the fall of 1856 put it in blast. From that period on he took no active part in the administration of the business affairs of Watson, White & Co., although he continued to be a member of the firm until its absorption by the Cambria Iron Company. In February, 1857, he married Mary, daughter of John Martin, one of Hollidaysburg's prominent citizens, and the same spring took in William Stone as a partner in the foundry business as the successor of Michael Kelly. That foundry was started by Kelly & Evans about 1840. McLanahan succeeded Evans, and although since that time the firm-name has been changed fully a dozen times, Mr. McLanahan has always remained a partner, and since 1857 the senior partner. The business is now carried on by McLanahan & Stone, who have been associated therein for twenty-six years. It may be here narrated that when Mr. McLanahan first engaged in the foundry business at Hollidaysburg, he undertook also the business of potting, his pottery occupying the place where the rolling-mill now stands. He manufactured fine ware exclusively, but the experiment proved to be a costly one, and after trying it for two years he abandoned it.

To the year 1877 he was an active partner in the foundry business, but then leasing the Rodman Furnace and Bloomfield ore banks, he has since devoted his attention to that enterprise, in which he gives

[1] Mr. Bracken had been connected with the company since 1863.

employment to from three hundred to four hundred men. He was one of the founders of and a director in the Juniata Iron Company, which built the rolling-mill and nail-factory; was from 1879 to 1882 manager of the rolling-mill for the Blair Iron Company (to which he had sub-let the mill), and since July, 1882, has been a member of the firm of McLanahan, Smith & Co., now carrying on the rolling-mill.

Persevering industry and close application to the details of his various business undertakings have marked the steps in his successful career, a career which, it is easy to see, has been hewn out by substantial and lasting methods, whose ultimate recompense appears simply an appropriate tribute to the energy of the man who wrought them.

Banking.—In the year 1836 or 1837 the first banking institution was established in Hollidaysburg under the name of the "Branch of Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, at Hollidaysburg," of which John Walker was president, and William Williams cashier. The building occupied stood on the site of the present *Standard* office, and the business was continued until 1849, when the affairs of this house were closed and all claims promptly liquidated. During its existence this branch of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh had notes in circulation, and performed all of the banking business in a wide region of country.

First National Bank.—In 1849, James M. Bell, a prominent lawyer in the central part of Pennsylvania, and Thomas C. McDowell, a gentleman who had been engaged for some years in the transporting business on the old Pennsylvania Canal, established a banking-house in Hollidaysburg (occupying the building vacated by the Branch of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh) under the firm-name of Bell, McDowell & Co.

In a short time Mr. McDowell withdrew from the firm, and Robert B. Johnston, a young gentleman of excellent business qualifications, who had been engaged in the office, took his place as a member of the firm, the firm-name being changed to that of "Bell, Johnston & Co."

In 1852, Mr. William Jack, who had been for several years acting as chief clerk of the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State, became one of the firm, and the firm-name was then designated "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."

In 1854, Mr. Bell retired from business connection with the establishment, and Messrs. Johnston & Jack associated with them Mr. William M. Lloyd, and the banking business was continued under the name of the old firm until 1862, when Mr. Lloyd withdrew, and the business was conducted by Messrs. Johnston & Jack under the firm-name of "Johnston, Jack & Co."

In 1863 the establishment was changed into a national bank, designated "The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Pa.," with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, William Jack being elected president, and Robert B. Johnston cashier.

On the 21st of June, 1868, Robert B. Johnston, the cashier, was accidentally killed at Baltimore, and on the 24th of the same month Mr. William H. Gardner, a gentleman who had been for several years engaged in the service of the government at Washington, D. C., was chosen to fill the place of Mr. Johnston as cashier.

From that time to the present the same officers—William Jack, president, and William H. Gardner, cashier—have had charge of the bank, and the same amount of capital has been employed in conducting its business. (From data furnished through the courtesy of Col. William Jack.)

Gardner, Morrow & Co.—This banking-house stands as the last in a series of changes made in firm-names since the establishment of a branch of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster in Hollidaysburg, about the year 1850.

It appears that soon after the Branch of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh had ceased to operate, the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster established a branch house in Hollidaysburg, under the management of Richard R. Bryan. However, but a short time elapsed ere a law was enacted prohibiting the operations of branch banks, and in consequence this branch of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster closed up its affairs.

Richard R. Bryan, Thomas Jackson, William Gleim, Thomas E. Franklin, D. McMurtrie, and James Gardner then formed an association for the purpose of conducting a general banking business, under the firm-name of "Bryan, Gleim & Co.," and purchased the material of the branch house just mentioned. A few months later some of the members of the firm retired, when the name of the house was changed to that of "Bryan, Gardner & Co.," and continued as such until 1859. From the latter year until 1874, James Gardner conducted the business alone. He then became associated with Mr. Anthony S. Morrow, and under the firm-name found at the head of this article a general banking and exchange business has been carried on to the present time.

Secret Benevolent Associations.—Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F., was organized[1] Aug. 11, 1845. Thirty years later, or on the 11th day of August, 1875, the event was appropriately celebrated by its members, assisted by a large number of visiting brethren. On that occasion an historical address, prepared by Secretary H. L. Bunker, was delivered, from which we gather the following facts concerning the organization, etc., of this lodge:

"A special session of the Grand Lodge was held Monday afternoon, Aug. 11, 1845, with the following brethren present: Joseph S. Langer, R. W. G. W., acting as Grand Master; P. D. D. G. M. Boon, acting as Deputy Grand Master; and William Curtis, R. W. G. Secretary, for the purpose of opening and constituting Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119, the petitioners being present and presenting their cards, viz.: Brothers George R. McFarlane, Charles Cheney, James Bowstead, Oswald M. Curtis, Jacob Naylor, and William B. Hall. The Grand Master having briefly stated the object of the meeting, directed the Deputy Grand

[1] The lodge was chartered June 30, 1845.

Master to examine the brothers and ascertain if they were correct, which having proved satisfactory to him, and he having reported accordingly, the brothers, after the usual ceremonies, were duly qualified and proceeded to the election of their officers, which election resulted as follows: Noble Grand, George R. McFarlane; Vice-Grand, Jacob Naylor; Secretary, Charles Cheney; Assistant Secretary, James Bowstead; Treasurer, William B. Hall, after which the officers-elect were duly installed by Grand Master Langer, when the session of the Grand Lodge closed.

"Attest: "WILLIAM CURTIS,
"*Grand Secretary.*"

At the close of the session of the Grand Lodge, Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119, was opened in due form, when eighteen persons were proposed for membership, among them John W. Geary, Charles R. McCrea, H. L. Patterson, William Stone, and H. A. Boggs. Of the charter members none retained their membership in 1875, and of the thirteen members initiated on the evening the lodge was instituted but one remained a member at the date last mentioned, viz., Charles R. McCrea. Until April 25, 1848, the meetings of the lodge were held in Sprenger's building on Juniata Street, when, through the exertions of the Odd-Fellows and Sons of Temperance, the town hall was completed and dedicated, and remained in this building until 1869, when rooms in B. M. Johnston & Co.'s building were secured and occupied for two years. In 1871 another removal was made, to Stehley's Hall, where rooms were leased from the organization known as the "Temple of Honor," and occupied until Jan. 1, 1875.

The third story of Stehley's building was then rented, and after an expenditure of nearly one thousand dollars to refit and furnish the same, the beautiful and present quarters were dedicated in May of that year. To Aug. 11, 1875, five hundred and thirty-seven members had been initiated, thirty admitted by card, forty reinstated; one hundred and eight had withdrawn by card, two hundred and forty-one had been suspended, twenty-two had died, three had been expelled, and ninety-five applications for membership had been rejected.

The total receipts of the lodge had amounted to $21,266.33; seventeen hundred and seven weeks' benefits, amounting to $6457.38, had been paid, one member alone having received $1630.58, and another $1075. One member of the lodge, George R. McFarlane, held the office of Right Worthy Grand Warden in the Grand Lodge at the time of his death, September, 1852, and was also District Deputy Grand Master, a position which he had held in Huntingdon and Blair Counties from Sept. 3, 1845. The first sick benefits were paid to Charles R. McCrea, and the first death was that of Harrison Henry, who died in the city of Mexico in December, 1847. His remains were brought home and interred by the lodge.

After the death of Judge George R. McFarlane, the lodge losing the stimulus of his presence, as well as his counsel and substantial aid, began to decline. Under the weight of financial difficulties many grew faint-hearted and abandoned their posts. The outbreak of the civil war resulted in sending many of its members to the tented field, and also increased the varied difficulties under which all who remained true labored. Benefits were reduced to one dollar per week, and at times even that amount was donated from the pockets of a few. Indeed, it was only by the most strenuous exertions that they avoided surrendering their charter.

In 1862–63, however, a change for the better was experienced, men returning from the army, having there seen the practical workings of Odd-Fellowship and kindred associations, crowded the portals of lodge No. 119, and an era of prosperity commenced which has continued to the present time.

The lodge has one hundred and twenty-four members in good standing at the present time, and its officers are Joseph R. Mitchell, N. G.; Thomas Grooms, V. G.; Levi Leedom, Sec.; David M. Sellers, Asst. Sec.; and J. R. Humes, Treas. Regular meetings are held every Tuesday evening.

IRENE (REBEKAH DEGREE) LODGE, No. 98, I. O. O. F., was chartered Feb. 2, 1875, and its original officers were Thomas McFarlane, N. G.; Mary C. Baird, V. G.; Levi Leedom, Sec.; Ann Baird, Asst. Sec.; and Augusta R. Deal, Treas.

APPALACHIAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 69, I. O. O. F., was chartered Nov. 29, 1847, and was instituted by Grand Worthy Patriarch Aaron Waters, May 30, 1848, in accordance with the usages of the Grand Encampment of the State of Pennsylvania.

The original officers were George R. McFarlane, C. P.; George Bingham, H. P.; Robert L. Martin, S. W.; John Cox, J. W.; S. W. Dobyne, Scribe; and William M. Barr, Treas. To the present time one hundred and ninety-nine members have belonged to the organization. Its present members are forty-four in number, and C. E. Lingafelt, C. P.; E. C. Bell, S. W.; David Over, J. W.; John W. Rohraback, H. P.; Levi Leedom, Scribe; and Enoch Walls, Treas., are its present officers. Meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month.

PORTAGE LODGE, No. 220, F. & A. M., was chartered Sept. 7, 1846, the original members being Michael Kelly, founder; Irwin Horrel, hatter; Benjamin E. Betts, tanner; Alexander Johnston, physician; William Williams, banker; John E. Johnston, clerk; John Miller, merchant; Joseph D. Biles, teacher; John Martin, painter; and David Hammer, a merchant.

The first officers were Michael Kelly, W. M.; Irwin Horrell, S. W.; and Benjamin E. Betts, J. W., officiated at meetings held in Gaysport, Oct. 8 and 15 and Nov. 3, 10, and 24, 1846. On the 3d of December following Past Master John R. Weeks, of Lewistown, visited the lodge and duly installed the following officers: Michael Kelly, W. M.; Irwin Horrell, S. W.; Benjamin E. Betts, J. W.; and John Martin, Treas. A Master Masons' lodge was then opened in due form at seven o'clock P.M. Present, John R.

Weeks, of Lewistown Lodge, W. M. *pro tem.*; John E. Johnston, S. W. *pro tem.*; Benjamin E. Betts, J. W.; Joseph D. Biles, Sec.; John Martin, Sec.; John Miller, J. D.; and David Hammer, Tyler. The same evening John W. Geary sent in his petition asking to become a member of the lodge, and Messrs. Hammer and Betts were appointed a committee to inquire as to the petitioner.

During the year 1847 the following-named gentlemen became members of the lodge: James Flemming, George W. Johnston, S. W. Dobyne, George Potts, Samuel I. Smith, Samuel Smith, William M. Barr, William Foltz, Charles Cheney, Daniel Staley, Daniel Courter, James Terry, Uriah J. Jones, George Weighaman, Henry A. Boggs, George Plitt, John Weighaman, David Height, H. Mitchell, Elias L. Zook, Michael Cresswell, William G. Laitzell, and Lewis Plitt. From the organization of the lodge to the present time about three hundred and seventy members have been admitted, and during the same period the Worthy Masters, or presiding officers, have been as follows:

Michael Kelly, elected December, 1846; William Williams, December, 1847; George Potts, December, 1848; John Cresswell, Jr., December, 1849–52; David Courter, December, 1853–54; Stephen W. Dobyne, December, 1855–56; George Potts,[1] December, 1857; J. K. McLanahan, December, 1858; John Cresswell, Jr., December, 1859–60; James Glasgow, December, 1861; Augustus S. Landis, December, 1862–63; O. A. Traugh, December, 1864; Anthony Vowinckel, December, 1865; Thomas B. Lewis, December, 1866; Harry S. Vantries, December, 1867; W. C. Roller, December, 1868; Charles Vowinckel, December, 1869; George Emerick, December, 1870; John E. Burchinell, December, 1871–75; John G. Reed, December, 1876; George A. Dobyne, December, 1877; Andrew S. Stayer, December, 1878; Martin Bell, Jr., December, 1879; and Robert C. Bollinger, December, 1880. Other elective officers of the present are David S. Hayes, S. W.; Eli Smith, J. W.; John W. Bracken, Sec.; and William R. Babcock, Treas.

Mr. Bracken served as secretary from 1865 to 1870, and from July, 1875, to the present writing. The lodge has occupied its present quarters, the building formerly known as the "Town Hall," since Nov. 3, 1874. The present members number fifty-nine.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 282, F. & A. M., was instituted Dec. 7, 1853, its charter members being Alexander M. Lloyd, Aristides Rodrique, M.D., James G. Bailey, Michael Kelly, Joseph H. Hollinshead, and James E. Toole. The first officers elected were Alexander M. Lloyd, W. M.; Aristides Rodrique, S. W.; Joseph H. Hollinshead, J. W.; Michael Kelly, Treas.; and James G. Bailey, Sec.

Among those who have served as Masters of this lodge we mention Alexander M. Lloyd, who was re-elected; Aristides Rodrique,[1] Joseph H. Hollinshead, Alexander M. Kinney,[1] Jesse R. Crawford, Edward H. Gardner,[1] Thomas McFarlane, James M. Kinports, James Funk, Christian G. McFarland, John R. McFarlane, Joseph Robison, Daniel Galbraith, William H. Chamberlain, David R. Christian, John Suckling, Jacob A. Rohrer, Henry L. Bunker (re-elected), Isaac F. Beamer,[1] George W. Smith, Jonathan D. Leet, William S. Buxton, Plymouth W. Snyder, and James P. Stewart, the latter also having been re-elected.

Since its organization two hundred and twenty-three members have belonged to the lodge. There are now sixty-six members, and James P. Stewart, W. M.; James M. Lingafelt, S. W.; Frederick Jaekel, J. W.; Alexander M. Lloyd, Treas.; and Henry L. Bunker, Sec., are the present officers. Regular meetings are held on Monday evenings on or before full moon in each month.

Until November, 1874, meetings were held in Gardner's Hall, when the present commodious structure, owned by Portage Lodge, No. 220, was dedicated and occupied, and Juniata Lodge too became an occupant of that Masonic home.

The contributions of Juniata Lodge for charitable purposes have been large and freely given, but as it is one of the practices of Masonry "not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth," the sum total will never be known until the day of all-revealing. In 1873, while Mr. Henry L. Bunker was Master of the lodge, it sustained a loss of seventeen hundred dollars of its charity fund by the robbery of a safe where the funds were kept. Three hundred dollars of the amount stolen was recovered by having bonds representing that amount duplicated, but no clue or information has ever been obtained of the remaining fourteen hundred dollars in government bonds.

The amount stolen from the charity fund, however, has been more than made up. This fund must remain intact, and when the capital sum shall reach five thousand dollars, the interest, while the lodge exists, will be applied towards relieving the unobtrusive necessities of the widows and orphan children of members, and in giving such aid and assistance as it may be possible to do for the education and maintenance of the orphan children of members of the lodge.

HOLLIDAYSBURG ASSEMBLY, No. 11, ARTISAN'S ORDER OF MUTUAL PROTECTION, was chartered Dec. 30, 1874, and the charter members were Henry L. Bunker, John Suckling, George W. Smith, Thomas W. Thompson, William L. Garrett, Adam Smith, B. F. Creamer, Sebastian Fleischer, Peter Klos, Thomas McFarlane, and Jones Rollins.

The first officers were Jones Rollins, master artisan; Henry L. Bunker, superintendent; John Suckling,

[1] Resigned, George W. Fisher elected to fill vacancy Feb. 2, 1858.

[1] Deceased.

inspector; Thomas McFarlane, recorder; Thomas W. Thompson, cashier; and George W. Smith, M.D., medical examiner. The present officers are John Suckling, master artisan; Jones Rollins, superintendent; B. C. Eaton, inspector; James R. Humes, recorder; Cornelius D. Bowers, cashier; and James R. Humes, M.D., medical examiner.

The present number of members is twenty-two, and regular meetings are held on the second Thursday evening of each month in Stehley's Hall (second floor), corner of Montgomery and Blair Streets.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY POST, No. 39, G. A. R., was organized at a meeting held in Stehley's Hall, Hollidaysburg, Pa., on the 17th day of July, 1877. The records of this meeting inform us that those assembled were called to order by Capt. A. J. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, and after the object of the gathering had been duly set forth,—*i.e.*, the organization of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic,—it was, upon motion, resolved that the name of the post be *William G. Murray Post, No.* 39.

Thereupon the following-named persons were duly mustered by Capt. A. J. Hamilton, assistant mustering officer, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, as comrades of the Grand Army, viz.: William C. Roller, Isaac F. Beamer, James Tearney, Henry L. Bunker, J. R. Williamson, Charles H. Young, John R. McFarland, George W. Cruse, J. Derno, Ephraim Gerst, Henry A. Miller, James P. Stewart, J. C. Akers, John Wighaman, John McKee, and Thomas Tierney. The officers then elected for the remainder of the current year were Isaac F. Beamer, Post Commander; James Tierney, Senior Vice-Commander; Jonathan Derno, Junior Vice-Commander; Dr. William C. Roller, Surgeon; Henry L. Bunker, Chaplain; John Wighaman, Quartermaster; J. C. Akers, Officer of the Day; and Ephraim Gerst, Officer of the Guard, who were at once installed by Assistant Mustering Officer Capt. Hamilton, except Dr. Roller, as Surgeon, who was not present. Subsequently the Post Commander appointed the following additional officers, viz.: James P. Stewart, Adjutant; J. R. Williamson, Sergeant-Major; and Charles Young, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Since the organization the officers of the post, elected and appointed annually, have been as follows:

December, 1877.—James Tearney, P. C.; Henry A. Miller, S. V. C.; Ephraim Gerst, J. V. C.; John Wighaman, Q.M.; Isaac F. Beamer, Chap.; Dr. George W. Smith, Surg.; William C. Roller, Officer of the Day; Thomas Tierney, Officer of the Guard; James P. Stewart, Adjt.; Henry L. Bunker, Sergt.-Maj.; John McKee, Q.M.-Sergt.; Ephraim Gerst, Delegate, and John Wighaman, Alternate, to represent the post at the grand encampment, Lebanon, Pa.

December, 1878.—Henry A. Miller, P. C.; Ephraim Gerst, S. V. C.; George W. Silvey, J. V. C.; J. C. Akers, Officer of the Day; Henry L. Bunker, Chap.; George W. Smith, Surg.; John Wighaman, Q.M.; James P. Stewart, Adjt.; George W. Cruse, Q.M.-Sergt.; Frederick Jaekel, Sergt.-Maj.; John Hicks, Officer of the Guard; and to represent the post at the general encampment, Isaac F. Beamer, his alternate being J. C. Akers.

December, 1879.—Harrison H. Snyder, P. C.; George W. Silvey, S. V. C.; James Jones, J. V. C.; Henry L. Bunker, Chap.; George W. Smith, Surg.; John H. Law, Q.M.; John H. Murray,[1] Officer of the Day; James Rodgers, Officer of the Guard; Ephraim Gerst,[2] Adjt.; J. E. Thompson, Sergt.-Maj.; J. A. Rohrer, Q.M.-Sergt.; Ephraim Gerst, Delegate to department encampment; Henry L. Bunker, Alternate.

December, 1880.—Ephraim Gerst, P. C.; James Rodgers, S. V. C.; Ed. White, J. V. C.: George W. Smith, Surg.; Harry Gordon, Chap.; John H. Law, Q. M.; James Tearney, Officer of the Day; Benjamin White, Officer of the Guard; James Jones, Ord. Sergt.; James P. Stewart, Adjt.; J. C. Akers, Sergt.-Maj.; H. H. Snyder and James Tearney, Representatives to attend the grand encampment; George W. Smith and Bird C. Eaton, Alternates.

December, 1881 (present officers).—Harrison H. Snyder, P. C.; Hezekiah Malone, S. V. C.; James Blyler, J. V. C.; George P. Kelley, Officer of the Day; John H. Law, Q.M.; Dr. D. S. Hays, Surg.; Harry Gordon, Chap.; Bird C. Eaton, Adjt.; William Garrett, Sergt.-Maj.; Ed. White, Q.M.-Sergt.; H. H. Snyder, Edward White, and James Tearney, Representatives to attend the general encampment at Williamsport, Pa.

In assisting to relieve the necessities of members and their families, as well as in helping those in no wise connected with the Grand Army, a large sum in the aggregate has been expended by this post for charitable purposes. Besides, according to Article 10 of the post's by-laws, the widow or dependents of a deceased member are entitled to receive at the time of a comrade's death the sum of fifty dollars.

The members of Post No. 39 are uniformed, and regular meetings are held in Stehley's Hall on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Decoration Days during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881 have been appropriately observed. Dr. William C. Roller delivered the oration in 1878, and H. H. Snyder, Esq., in 1879. No address was delivered in 1880, but on the 30th of May, 1881, the ceremonies were appropriately conducted by the post, assisted by civic societies and the people generally.

To the present writing (February, 1882) the names of one hundred and thirty-four veterans of the late war have appeared upon the rolls of the post as members. Those now in good standing, showing also their rank at muster out of the United States service, and

[1] Resigned in May, 1880; Samuel G. Rhule appointed to fill vacancy.
[2] Resigned; George E. Brown appointed to fill vacancy.

the names of the organizations in which they last[1] served, are as follows:

James Tearney, colonel, 87th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Henry L. Bunker, private, Co. A, 84th Pa. Vol. Inf.
J. R. Williamson, sergt., Co. G, 105th Ill. Vol. Inf.
George W. Cruse, 2d lieut., Co. D, 13th Pa. Vol. Cav.
James P. Stewart, corp., Co. G, 12th Pa. Vol. Cav.
J. C. Akers, 1st lieut., Co. E, 1st Pa. Cav.
John Wightman, principal musician, 84th Pa. Vol. Inf.
George W. Smith, asst. surg., 54th Pa. Vol. Inf.
George W. Silvey, q m.-sergt., 8th Pa. Res.
William B. Robinson, com.-sergt., 1st Md. Cav.
James Jones, private, Co. M, 62d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Harry Gordon, private, Co. F, 77th Pa. Vol. Inf.
James Rodgers, 1st lieut., 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Harrison H. Snyder, corp., Co. M, 62d Pa. Vol. Inf.
J. A. Rohrer, private, Co. D, 131st Pa. Vol. Inf.
Stephen Hughes, private, Co. G, 3d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Frank Vogel, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
John Laise, private, Co. C, 76th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Hugh Smith, color-sergt., 84th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Hezekiah Malone, private, Co. D, 13th Pa. Vol. Cav.
David M. Sellers, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
John W. Goodfellow, corp., Co. E, 2d Mass. Vol. Cav.
David S. Hays, surg., 110th Pa. Vol. Inf.
William H. Morrow, private, Co. H, 200th Pa. Vol. Inf.
John H. Law, private, Co. E, 13th Pa. Vol. Cav.
Henry H. Eckard, private, Co. D, 13th Pa. Vol. Cav.
William Williams, maj., 14th U. S. Inf.
William Evans, sergt., Co. E, 21st Pa. Vol. Cav.
James Y. Malone, private, Co. B, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Wm. H. Walters, sergt., Co. A, 16th Pa. Vol. Inf.
John Rohrebach, sergt., Co. F, 1st Pa. Res.
Franklin Dunlap, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
George S. Lane, private, Co. M, 62d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Benjamin White, 2d lieut., Co. C, 76th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Thomas Lloyd, musician, Co. C, 76th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Roswell D. Thomas, private, Co. G, 29th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Edward White, private, Co. A, 84th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Robert Nixon, private, Co. A, 9th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Edward Wallace, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Edward Fleck, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Albert Sanders, sergt., Co. C, 76th Pa Vol. Inf.
William B. Gates, private, Co. I, 55th Pa. Vol. Inf.
James Bryant, private, Co. B, 62d Pa. Vol. Inf.
H. T. Stiffler, private, Co. M, 9th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Robert Walls, private, Co. L, 9th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Bird C. Eaton, private, Co. B, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Wescott Corbin, private, Co. G, 100th Pa. Vol. Inf.
John Rentz, private, Co. M, 22d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Wm. Brannen, private, Co. H, 110th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Woods B. Robinson, corp., Co. G, 183d Pa. Vol. Inf.
John Jones, private, Co. L, 5th Pa. H. Art.
James Blackstone, private, Co. A, 5th U. S. Inf.
J. E. Wertz, corp., Co. I, 5th Pa. Res.
James Ounsat, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
R. L. Horrell, capt., Co. A, 84th Pa. Vol. Inf.
James Clark, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
James Blyler, private, Co. F, 29th Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wm. Groves, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Andrew Shoemaker, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
G. A. Dougherty, private, Co. M, 22d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Sylvester Myers, private, Co. F, 112th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Moses Crum, private, Co. I, 205th Pa. Vol. Inf.
S. D. Brown, private, Co. D, 101st Pa. Vol. Inf.
Wm. Burkheimer, private, Co. H, 11th N. J. Vol. Inf.
Henry Smith, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Jacob Marks, private, Co. C, 76th Pa. Vol. Inf.
John Wear, private, Co. A, 84th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Joseph M. Young, private, Co. D, 28th Pa Vol. Inf.
Joseph Sullivan, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
William Hatfield, private, Co. I, 3d Pa. Vol. Cav.
George P. Kelley, corp., Co. C, 110th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Jacob Marsh, private, Co. C, 1st Pa. Vol. Art.
Jeremiah Cochran, corp., Co. I, 205th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Wm. L. Garrett, private, Co. A, 3d Pa. Vol. Inf.
Samuel Smay, private, Co. C, 19th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Frederick Hollock, private, Co. F, 84th Pa. Vol. Inf.
John Prosser, private, Co. D, 192d Pa. Vol. Inf.
W. G. Riffle, private, Co. E, 138th Pa. Vol. Inf.
Joshua Shank, private, Co. I, 55th Pa. Vol. Inf.
James Langham, private, Co. C, 49th Pa. Vol. Inf.
James W. Adams, private, Co. F, 21st Pa. Vol. Inf.
Wm. McKee, private, Co. L, 13th Pa. Vol. Inf.

[1] Some of the men here mentioned served terms in two and three different regiments.

Legal Profession of Hollidaysburg.—Among the names that have adorned the history of the bar of Blair County, none occupy a higher place than that of Samuel Calvin, now retired from active professional life after a busy experience of forty years that has left upon the records of time a mark that will not easily pass away. Mr. Calvin was born in Columbia County, Pa., July 30, 1811. His father was Matthew Calvin, a native of Chester County, Pa., and long one of the leading men of Columbia County. Samuel was educated at the Milton Academy, a famous institution of learning in its day. Upon leaving Milton, Mr. Calvin took charge of the Huntingdon Academy, and was its principal nearly two years. Among his pupils were the afterwards-noted William A. Porter, of the Supreme Court, George A. Coffey, once United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Titian J. Coffey, late United States assistant attorney-general and secretary of legation with ex-Governor Curtin at St. Petersburg, and Col. William Dorris, of Huntingdon. Upon severing his connection with the academy he entered upon the study of the law in the office of James M. Bell, Esq., of Huntingdon (now deceased). At the April term in 1836 he was admitted to the bar, and that year located at Hollidaysburg, when law-offices were rare sights in that town. He zealously entered upon the practice of his profession, and for a while with no competitor but Mr. Crawford, he was soon called to share the field with Thaddeus Banks and R. A. McMurtrie, long his adversaries in many contests, but whom he survives.

With James M. Bell, his old preceptor, McMurtrie, and others, he was an ardent friend of the proposition for a new county, and in 1846 their efforts were crowned with success, the county of Blair being organized in 1846 under an act of Assembly passed the same year.

In 1848, Mr. Calvin was elected as a Whig member of the Thirty-first Congress, to represent Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Centre Counties. He had the honor of being a member of a Congress illustrious in the history of the country. His advent upon that arena was contemporaneous with some of the most conspicuous names in American statesmanship. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Cass, and Benton were still in the Senate, and Chase, Seward, Jefferson Davis, and Mason were ripening for future fame. In the

Samuel Calvin

House, Giddings, of Ohio; Stephens, of Georgia; Stevens and Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Johnson, of Tennessee; Toombs, of Georgia, and many others were familiar names to the people. Taylor was President, to be followed shortly by Fillmore. Congress was often the scene of acrimonious discussions upon Clay's compromise bills and other kindred measures. The growing hostility between the free and slave States reached a crisis during this session, and Southern senators and members freely threatened the secession of their States if California was admitted to the Union. The passage of the Fugitive Slave bill for the time repressed the turbulence and bitterness of the public mind, but it only postponed the outbreak to a later day, and that day was the inauguration of President Lincoln, in 1861. Whilst Mr. Calvin was a witness of these stirring events, he was not forgetful of the interests of his constituents. Industry was languishing under the blighting effects of the tariff of 1846, and his efforts in Congress for a modification of its duties and imposts were continuous and valuable. His views on this question were given with great force on the floor of Congress on the presentation of the protest of England through her minister, Mr. Bulwer, against the repeal of the tariff act of 1846, in the year 1850.

After Mr. Calvin's return from Washington, in March, 1851, he declined a renomination to Congress by his party, and resumed the practice of the law, in which he continued for a number of years, from which, at this writing, he has entirely withdrawn.

As a lawyer, Mr. Calvin was always zealous, vigilant, energetic, and able. He was thoroughly conversant with the elementary principles of the law, and so equipped he was always ready to cope with any of his adversaries. He had the habit, in the trial of important cases, of elaborate preparation. It was his custom to discuss with his colleague, if one was associated with him, every possible aspect of his adversary's case, and arm himself with authorities to meet every conjectural exigency. He has been concerned in the trial of many important causes. He made his *début* in forensic life with the late Judge Taylor, in the prevention of the indictment of the Commonwealth *vs.* McConaughy for murder, in Huntingdon County. Both gentlemen achieved their earliest fame in this case, and gave a promise of future triumphs which did not disappoint. Since then Mr. Calvin has had a long and active experience at the bar, concerned in nearly all the important controversies which sprang up in the courts of his county in all departments of the law; was for many years a constant practitioner in the Supreme Court of the State, and was eminent in his own and neighboring counties as a wise counselor and able lawyer. In his opinions he was careful and strictly conscientious. His integrity was never impeached and could not be. He was as well loyal to his client as faithful to the court. His brethren of the bar never challenged his statement, and he was habitually regarded as the soul of truth and professional honor. In his intercourse with both court and bar he was frank, fair, and courteous. He brought to the trial of his case unflagging zeal, energy, and watchfulness. Before the jury he was mild, pathetic, witty, trenchant, sarcastic, vehement, or impassioned, as the exigencies of his case demanded. He was always exhaustive. When he finished the jury had his client's whole case. His language was terse, vigorous, and often eloquent. With a fine literary taste and a well-stored mind, his speeches, both at the bar and elsewhere upon other topics, were abundant in allusions, illustrations, and quotations from his acquisitions in other departments of knowledge.

In later years, as Mr. Calvin withdrew from his professional pursuits, he has given his attention to the study of political subjects and the promulgation of his views. He was always active in behalf of the protection of American industry, and labored on all occasions for the adoption of such a tariff on imports as would secure this end. He was of the school of Henry C. Carey, of whom he was an intimate personal friend, and, like that eminent teacher of social science, published a large number of treatises and papers upon the subjects of tariff and the currency. We cannot undertake to give his views here further than to say he has and still advocates the continued use of a paper currency based upon the faith of the government, and the abolition of the national banking system. His earnest and persistent efforts in behalf of his theories have secured for him a wide notoriety in Central Pennsylvania.

As a citizen, Mr. Calvin has always enjoyed the highest respect of his fellow-townsmen. He has been foremost in all their public enterprises; has contributed liberally of his means, and is justly accounted a valued, generous, and public-spirited citizen. He has always been a friend of education and the common-school system. His long association with the school department of his town indicates his warm sympathy with the public education, and has made him conspicuous as the friend of all systems and institutions which have for their object the dissemination of knowledge.

May 14, 1873, Mr. Calvin was chosen a Republican delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Hugh McAllister, and he was likewise a member of the last revenue board in Pennsylvania. For more than thirty years he has been a director in Hollidaysburg school board, and for the past nine years its president.

In 1862 he and the late Col. McMurtrie were largely instrumental in organizing a volunteer military company (in the ranks of which they marched to Chambersburg as privates) for participation in the repression of what was apprehended to be an invasion of the Blair County region by the Confederates. In

1863, when the alarm in Hollidaysburg over a looked-for rebel raid was great, Messrs. Calvin and McMurtrie raised a second company, which went out, as did many other similar companies, to assist in checking the Confederate movement upon Pennsylvania. (Of the history of these movements the chapters on the Rebellion will be found amply explanatory.)

Mr. Calvin was married Dec. 26, 1843, to Rebecca S., daughter of John A. Blodgett, of Bedford. Their daughter Eliza married Dr. George W. Smith, of Hollidaysburg. Their son Matthew resides at Rodman, in Blair County.

Among the lights that shine in the legal profession of Western Pennsylvania, one of the strongest is Samuel S. Blair, for thirty-eight years a resident of Hollidaysburg, and for all that time actively engaged in the practice of his profession, to which to-day, after a lifetime of hard service, he is as thoroughly devoted as ever and as closely attentive.

Mr. Blair was born in Indiana County, Pa., Dec. 5, 1821, and comes of hardy Scotch-Irish stock. His father, Rev. David Blair, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was a minister in the United Presbyterian Church, and in 1816 being called to the church of that denomination in Indiana County, made his home there the same year. For sixty-six years he was the pastor of that church, or until his death in 1882, at the great age of ninety-five, although he did not during the latest years of his life perform the active duties of the pastorate. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Samuel Steel, in his day a widely-known merchant of Huntingdon. Their children numbered ten, of whom four are living, one of the sons being John P. Blair, president judge of the Indiana District.

At the age of eleven Samuel Blair entered the freshman class of Jefferson College at Canonsburg, and after a year there spent a year at the Indiana Academy, whence he returned at the expiration of another year to Jefferson. In September, 1838, he graduated at that institution. Shortly after that event he went to Georgia to teach school, and soon after his *dêbut* in that section was selected to act as principal of the academy at Carnersville, pending the arrival of Professor Haverstick, the regularly chosen incumbent. Six months after that Mr. Blair was appointed principal of the academy in Clarkesville, Haversham Co., Ga., and in charge of that institution remained until the summer of 1841, when he accepted the place of clerk in the United States Mint at Dahlonega, to the superintendency of which Mr. Paul Rossignol, of Clarkesville, had just been assigned by President Harrison. During the ensuing year at Dahlonega he divided his time between his clerkship at the mint and teaching private classes.

In 1842 he was called to his Pennsylvania home by the fatal illness of his brother. While at home he determined to embrace the legal profession, and accordingly, in 1843, he entered the office of Thomas White (in Indiana), judge of the old Tenth District. In September, 1845, he was admitted to the bar, and Dec. 2, 1845, he married Sarah M., daughter of John Denniston, of Indiana. In January, 1846, he made his home in Hollidaysburg, and entered the field as a disputant for legal honors and successes in Blair and its sister counties. During his extended career at the bar he has had as law partners Hon. John Dean and Martin Bell, but for a greater portion of the time has conducted unaided the details of a practice that engages his time and energies to their utmost.

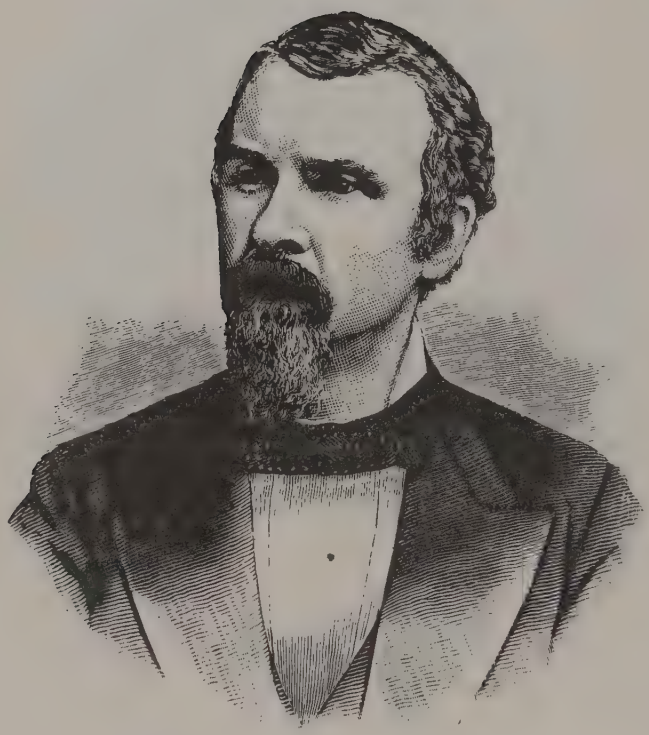
In 1858 he was chosen by the Republicans of his district to represent the counties of Somerset, Blair, Cambria, and Huntingdon in Congress. During his term he was conspicuously active in matters affecting the public welfare, and served as chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and as a member of the Pacific Railroad Commission. Mr. Blair was strongly radical on all questions of serious public importance, but his high standing as a zealous advocate and promoter of all measures closely allied with the general good made his name a tower of strength, and so, despite the fact that his district was anti-radical, he was re-elected to Congress in 1860. In 1862 he was put forward by his party for a third time as a congressional candidate, but that year being an "off" season for the Republicans the opposition won the victory, its candidate being Mr. A. McAllister. From that period Mr. Blair held aloof from participation in affairs of public life, and with his old-time vigor and enthusiasm devoted his exclusive attention to his increasing and already extensive practice, which, it may be remarked, he did not altogether abandon during his congressional career.

During his political life, Mr. Blair was more than once a delegate to State Conventions, and in the convention that nominated Gen. Fremont to the Presidency sat as one of Pennsylvania's delegates. He has from time to time been identified with business enterprises of an important character, is at present a director of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and in many ways has shown his keen interest in matters looking to the commercial development of his county. He was one of the founders of the Blair County Bar Association, was its first president, and occupies that place to-day. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, has been a member thereof for more than a quarter of a century, and for twelve years an elder therein.

As an attorney and counselor, no man stands higher in Blair and its adjoining counties than Samuel S. Blair. He stands easily first in that particular field that deals with what are called "land cases." His legal experience has led him into a complete familiarity and thorough knowledge in that direction such as few men encompass. His practice is widespread and arduous, but he stands sturdily to the

Sam'l S. Blair

Jn°. Dean



Aug. S. Landis

requirements of the occasion, although called upon to labor early and late, and will continue to do so while the spur of ambition pricks as keenly as it has for years and does to-day.

Hon. John Dean, president judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, was born at Williamsburg, Blair Co., Feb. 15, 1835. His father was Matthew Dean, his grandfather John Dean, of Water Street, in Huntingdon County, and his great-grandfather Matthew Dean, one of the first settlers in Central Pennsylvania. Matthew Dean, the last named, lived in the stormy days of Western Pennsylvania's early Indian troubles, and suffered the loss of friends and family members through the ravages of the red men. Reference to the Indian history of Huntingdon County will disclose in detail the sad experiences and sufferings of the Deans during that dark epoch.

Judge Dean received his early education in the common schools of his section, afterwards spent some years as a student at the Williamsburg Academy, and was for about a year a pupil at Washington College, Washington, Pa. He taught school thereafter for some time in Williamsburg and Hollidaysburg, and during his later experience as teacher read law with James M. Bell and D. H. Hofius, of Hollidaysburg. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Hollidaysburg. In May, 1857, he was elected superintendent of public schools for a term of three years, but in 1859 resigned to form a law partnership with Hon. S. S. Blair, who had just been elected to Congress. In 1864 the partnership was dissolved, and Judge Dean continued his practice alone. In October, 1867, he was appointed district attorney, to fill the vacancy by the resignation of John H. Keatley, Esq., and in the following October was elected to the office without opposition for a term of three years. In 1871 he was elected as the Republican nominee to the office of president judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District for a term of ten years. His opponents were the late T. Banks, Esq., on the Democratic ticket, and Judge George Taylor as an independent candidate. In 1881 he was re-elected for a second term of ten years. No better evidence of the record he achieved on the bench can be offered than the recital of the fact that no candidate was brought forward to oppose him. His ability as a lawyer and his fitness as a judge had been shown through ten trying years, and upon such a showing popular approval at once set its seal in a way that could not be mistaken.

Judge Dean is an untiring worker, and indeed needs to be. His district embraces the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria, and during the entire calendar year he occupies the bench with but slight interruptions. Taking into estimation the great number of cases he is called upon to adjudicate, and his almost incessant labors, the approval of his decisions by the court of last resort will be found to be more than ordinarily numerous. It is worthy of remark that Judge Dean has never accepted a railroad pass in his judicial life.

He occupies a luxurious home in Hollidaysburg, and is, moreover, no inconsiderable holder of farming and other lands. As an enterprising and progressive citizen, he is recognized as among the first, and as a valued member of the community stands high in public esteem.

The Blair County bar stands confessedly high in Western Pennsylvania. In its past and present history it has placed upon the record of events the names of many men whose legal attainments have challenged earnest and warm approval at home and elsewhere. For twenty-six years A. S. Landis has been a conspicuous figure in the ranks of the county's prominent barristers, and is to-day regarded as one of Blair's most successful practitioners. He has been an observant student, and an ardent worker in a field that has known and still knows a coterie of advocates and councilors of able capacity and thoughtful erudition. His success has been wrought by the methods of untiring energy and well-directed ambition, as the coadjutors of competent legal skill. He was born in Pennington, N. J., June 4, 1834; when a youth came to Hollidaysburg with his parents, in 1837, and from that day to this has made Hollidaysburg his home. His father is the venerable Dr. Joseph A. Landis, a practicing physician of fifty-five years' standing, and still, at the age of seventy-eight, an active laborer in the duties of his profession. Augustus Landis received a common-school and academic education, and in 1851 entered the sophomore class at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, from which institution he graduated in 1853. Upon his return home from college he was appointed principal of the Hollidaysburg Academy, but retired from the charge thereof in the autumn of 1854, to enter upon the study of law under Hon. Samuel Calvin, one of the legal pioneers of Hollidaysburg. At the April term in 1857, Mr. Landis was admitted to the bar, and the following summer he opened an office in Hollidaysburg. Incidental to his law practice, he was for some years associated editorially with the *Hollidaysburg Standard*, and during that period rendered trenchant services with his pen. His work was generally commended for its vigorous, forceful style, while his keen insight into the nature of men, manners, and things, coupled with his thorough familiarity with the progress of important events, established his opinions within the domain of popular respect, and lent them a wide-spread influence.

In March, 1860, he was chosen treasurer and solicitor of Hollidaysburg borough, and that he has administered the trust zealously and faithfully is abundantly proven by the declaration that he has been annually re-elected since 1860. In 1868 he was elected a member of the borough school board (to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge James D. Rea), and by re-election has continued a member of the board to the present time. In October, 1872, he was

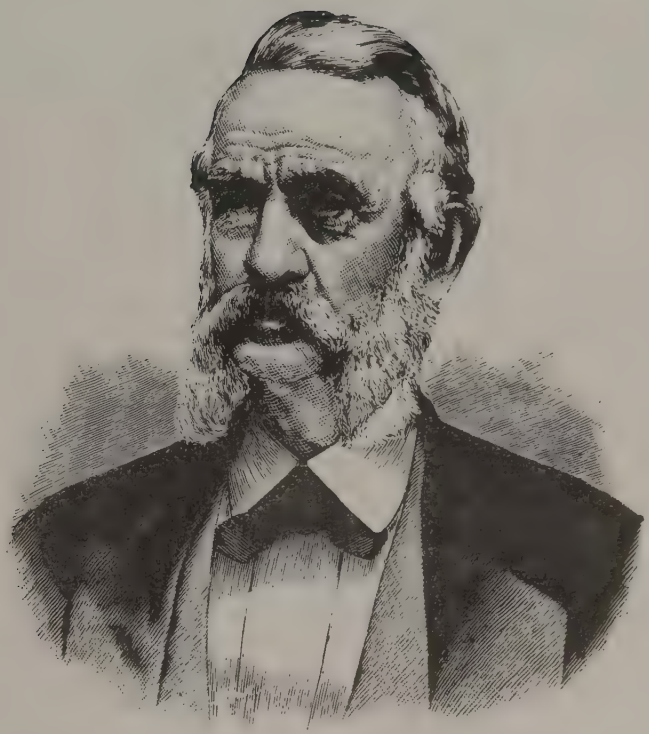
elected a Democratic delegate from the Twenty-first Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention that sat in Philadelphia the following year and framed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania. The district was composed of the counties of Blair, Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton. His colleagues from the same district were Hon. Samuel L. Russell, of Bedford, and Hon. J. W. Curry, of Altoona. His preceptor, Hon. Samuel Calvin, was elected during the session of the convention to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. H. N. McAllister, of Bellefonte. He was one of the projectors of the enterprise that gave Hollidaysburg its water-works system, and from the inception to the completion of the work devoted his energies with untiring zeal to the success of the undertaking, whose completion is justly considered as very largely due to his efforts. He is and has long been identified with various business and industrial enterprises, notably the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron-Works Company, the Hollidaysburg Gas Company, and the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Plank-Road Company, and in all matters that present themselves as vehicles for the prosperous advancement of the best interests of his town and county he is ever abreast the age as an advocate and worker.

In November, 1865, he was married to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late John Porter, Esq., of Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., of which county Mr. Porter was one of the best-known and most widely honored citizens. In January, 1864, Mr. Landis became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollidaysburg, was chosen ruling elder in January, 1868, and since October, 1869, has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school attached to that church.

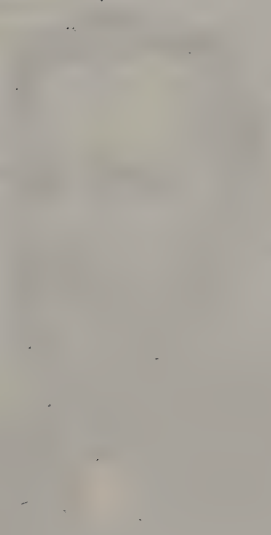
For balance of Blair County Bar, see page 8, Blair County, this work.

Medical Profession of Hollidaysburg.—For upwards of forty-six years Dr. Joseph A. Landis, of Hollidaysburg, has been a familiar and important figure in the history of Blair County. Far and near his name is a household word, and to-day, after an active experience of fifty-five years in his profession, he still retains a robust vigor, and still devotes himself to his practice with a sustained energy that bespeaks a more than ordinary vital force, and an unusual strength of purpose. 'Tis well and gracefully appropriate that his physical powers and professional skill are thus spared to him, for he has won a lasting place in the esteem of hundreds of Blair County's people who have known him long and well, and who have cause to remember with gratitude the valuable services received at his hands. Dr. Landis has nearly touched his seventy-eighth year, although his elastic step, courtly bearing, and clear eye bespeak an age many years back upon the sunny side of fourscore. He was born in Montgomery County, Pa., June 26, 1805. On his father's side his ancestry is German, the progenitor of the family in America having emigrated from Prussia to Hunterdon County, N. J. Dr. Landis' father, Henry, left Hunterdon County while a young man, and located in Montgomery County, Pa., where he married a daughter of David Cumming, a Scotch Quaker, from Inverness, Scotland, and one of Montgomery County's pioneers. Henry Landis was at one time a saddler in Philadelphia, and later a hotel-keeper in Baltimore. He died about 1860, in Washington County, Pa. His wife, Rebecca, survived him twenty years, dying in 1880 at the ripe age of ninety-two. Joseph Landis received an academic education in the schools of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in 1825 began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Nathaniel Potter, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Maryland. In the spring of 1828, Dr. Landis graduated at that institution, and sought as his first field the village of Pennington, Hunterdon County, N. J. There he remained from 1829 to 1836, when he was persuaded by his uncle, David Cumming, then a resident of Alexandria, La., to make a location at the latter place, which being regarded as an unhealthy locality, offered of course ripe advantages to the physician. A year's experience there had satisfied him that he could do well there, and in 1837 he journeyed to Philadelphia for the purpose of removing his family to his new Southern home. His family and relations, however, protested against making a home of sickly Alexandria, and as a consequence the doctor resolved to sacrifice his lucrative practice there and seek fresh pastures. It happened about then that Dr. Bramball, one of the old physicians of Hollidaysburg, was about to retire by reason of failing health, and he besought Dr. Landis to come on and take his practice. To this proposal the latter assented, and the year 1837 saw him domiciled in Hollidaysburg as one of the village doctors. At that time the other physicians in Hollidaysburg were Drs. Coffee, Christie, and Johnson, all of whom have passed away from earth. From 1837 until 1868, Dr. Landis continued to practice in Hollidaysburg and the surrounding country, and for many years rode a circuit that reached twelve miles in almost any direction from Hollidaysburg. In 1868 he removed to Philadelphia, but after practicing there six years returned to Hollidaysburg in 1874. Here he has since remained.

Dr. Landis was one of the seven founders of the Blair County Medical Society, and retained his membership until his removal to Philadelphia in 1868. From 1868 to 1874 he was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and since 1874 has been a member of the Blair County Medical Society, of which body he has been president, as well as serving it in other official capacities. He has frequently been chosen a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the National Medical Association, on one occasion representing the State Society in the latter body. He is now serving his third term as physician to the county prison. During 1861, after the first battle of Bull Run, he was a volunteer sur-



F. de Lancis



Crawford Lewis

geon at the Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C. Dr. Landis was one of the county poor directors at the time of the erection of the county almshouse, and for a space of five years was the almshouse physician. In 1857 he was prominent in the organization of the Hollidaysburg Gas Company, and for several years was the company's president. In October, 1831, Dr. Landis was married to Maria L., daughter of Jacob Holcomb, of Hunterdon County, N. J., and in October, 1881, the worthy doctor and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, and entertained a houseful of friends who had come from far and near to participate in the joyous occasion. Of the five children (two sons and three daughters) born to them all are living. The two sons are A. S. Landis, one of Hollidaysburg's leading lawyers, and David C. Landis, engaged in business in New York as the representative of a wealthy East India house.

About the middle of the eighteenth century James Irwin, a hardy and ambitious young son of Ireland, left his native land for America. Chester County, in Pennsylvania, soon became his adopted home, and farming his occupation. He married a member of the well and widely-known Carson family, of Chester County, and in due time rose to notice as a thrifty and prosperous tiller of the soil. In 1793 he moved to what is now Blair County, and settled in Frankstown township. There he lived and farmed until his death, leaving the farm to his son Robert (born in Chester County in 1776), who died on the homestead in 1849. Robert was the father of seven daughters and four sons, all of whom grew to be men and women.

Crawford Irwin, the tenth child and youngest son, was born April 20, 1824. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the Hollidaysburg Academy, at the age of fifteen to the Boalsburg Academy in Centre County, and shortly thereafter to Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa. At Jefferson he remained five years, and in September, 1844, graduated in the last class taught under the administration of Dr. Matthew Brown, for many years president of Jefferson. Young Irwin's father desired his son to undertake the study of law, but for that field Crawford had no inclination. He did, however, incline towards medicine and surgery, and accordingly soon began his studies with Dr. Joseph A. Landis, then and still of Hollidaysburg. He attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated in March, 1847. He began his practice in Logan township, Blair Co., and after brief sojourns in Logan, Johnstown, and Armagh (Indiana Co.), he returned to Frankstown in 1849, and for four years thereafter made his home there, dividing his time between merchandising and practicing medicine. Nov. 30, 1853, he married Susan F., daughter of Rev. David McKinney, formerly pastor of the Hollidaysburg Presbyterian Church, but then of Philadelphia, and editor and publisher of the *Presbyterian Banner*. After his marriage Dr. Irwin took up his residence in Hollidaysburg, and joined as partner Dr. Alexander Johnston, who had been practicing in that town for forty years. The partnership lasted nearly two years, when Dr. Johnston retired. From that time forward Dr. Irwin has continued to practice in Hollidaysburg and thereabouts without interruption. Of his six children, three sons and three daughters are living. One son, Robert C., is a practicing physician at Frankstown.

During the past twenty years Dr. Irwin has served about five years as physician to the county jail, and eight or ten years as physician to the almshouse. Early in life he was prominent as a school director in Frankstown township, and in Hollidaysburg has long been identified with public educational measures as a director of the borough schools. Reared in the Presbyterian Church, he has for forty years been a member thereof, and for the last fifteen years an elder. He was one of the thirteen gentlemen who, when the Hollidaysburg Seminary threatened to be a failure at the start, took hold of the project with their means and their energies and made it a successful enterprise. Originally an Abolitionist, he has been a Republican from the foundation of Republicanism in Blair County in 1856, and that year was put forward by his party as a candidate for the Legislature. With that solitary exception he has studiously refrained from taking a conspicuous part in the world of politics. Since 1855 he has been a member of the Blair County Medical Society, and has held all the various official places therein. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and was its president from 1875 to 1876; has been upon numerous occasions a delegate from the county and State to the American Medical Association, and is now a member of the American Academy of Medicine in the United States, an organization intended solely for the educated and experienced members of the profession. Dr. Irwin ranks high among the most skillful physicians of Central Pennsylvania, and for years has maintained a large and lucrative practice. He is and ever has been public-spirited to a more than ordinary degree, and in measures that affect the promotion of local interests is never backward in showing in a substantial way the true and earnest concern of the progressive citizen.

Dr. Smith, of Hollidaysburg, has practiced his profession in Blair County for upwards of twenty years, and ranks among the foremost of the county medical men. He is a native of Huntingdon County, where he was born March 4, 1835. His father, Levi, also a native of Huntingdon, died in 1874. Levi Smith's wife was Mary, daughter of Samuel Pheasant, one of Huntingdon County's best-known farmer citizens. The Pheasants came of English ancestry, Mary Pheasant's grandfather being the first of the name to come to America. Levi Smith's father migrated from Hagerstown, Md., to Huntingdon at a very early period in Huntingdon County's settlement.

George W. Smith received an academic education at the Cassville Seminary, in Huntingdon County, and graduated from that institution in 1857 with the degree of A.B. He had chosen to fit himself for the medical profession, and accordingly entered the office of Dr. Charles Bower, one of Mifflin County's best-known physicians. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1862. That year he located at Hollidaysburg, and settling himself to build a practice where older and successful practitioners already held the field, he steadily won his way to a recognized place, and having reached it, held it upon the strength of the merits by which he had gained it. Dr. Smith has long been in the enjoyment of an extended and lucrative practice, and among the fellow-members of his profession stands deservedly high as a skillful exponent of the healing art. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, of the Juniata Medical Association, of the Blair County Medical Society, and of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery of Altoona. In 1862 he entered the United States military service as assistant surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1863 he was appointed United States examining surgeon of the Pension Department, and in that capacity has served continuously ever since, being at present president of the board of examining surgeons at Altoona. For many years he held the place of physician to the Blair County almshouse, as well as physician to the county jail. He has been a Mason for about eighteen years, and is at present a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 166, and Mountain Commandery, No. 10.

Dr. Smith has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth T. McCune, by whom he had four children,—Ida, Mac, George, and Lillie. Mrs. Smith died in 1871, and in 1874 he married Eliza B., daughter of Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg. By the last marriage there have been three children, —Rebecca, Mary, and Samuel. To his character as a successful physician, Dr. Smith adds that of an eminently enterprising and worthy citizen. In temperament he is cheerful and genial, frank in his disposition, and hearty in his manners. It has passed into a proverb that the wholesome animation of his nature brightens the sick chamber as well as enlivens the social circle. He delights in reaching forth the hand of hospitality in a way that means a welcome with a heart in it. Now in the prime of life, and in the enjoyment of a robust and vigorous manhood, he has before him the prospect of many years of usefulness in his chosen field, and that he will continue to occupy that field with zeal and ability needs no further assurance than the recollection of the enviable record he has already achieved.

Hon. Jacob A. Rohrer, now (1883) representing Blair County in the State Legislature, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., Aug. 10, 1838. His father, Jacob (a native of Lancaster County), moved to Mifflin County about 1836, and for many years was a well-known millwright. Of his nine children eight are now living.

Jacob A. Rohrer was early in life apprenticed to the saddlery business in McVeytown, his school education having been obtained in the common schools and at the Lewistown Academy. In 1858 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. John Locke, of Lewistown, and in 1860 he embarked in dentistry practice, his field being in Mifflin and Huntingdon Counties. In 1862 he entered the military service as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and after a five months' sojourn in hospital at Washington was discharged with his regiment. Returning home, he resumed his dentistry practice in McVeytown, whence in 1864 he removed to Hollidaysburg. At the latter place he has resided ever since, and to-day occupies a front place in the ranks of Blair County's successful surgeon dentists. In 1882 he was put forward by the Republican party as a candidate to represent Blair County in the State Legislature, and gained his election by a handsome majority. He has been a Mason since 1866, and has served in all the various official places of that order. He is at present a member of Altoona Commandery, No. 10, Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 166, and Juniata Lodge, No. 282. In 1865 he married Susan, daughter of the late Col. John Huyett, of Huntingdon County. Since 1859 he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church.

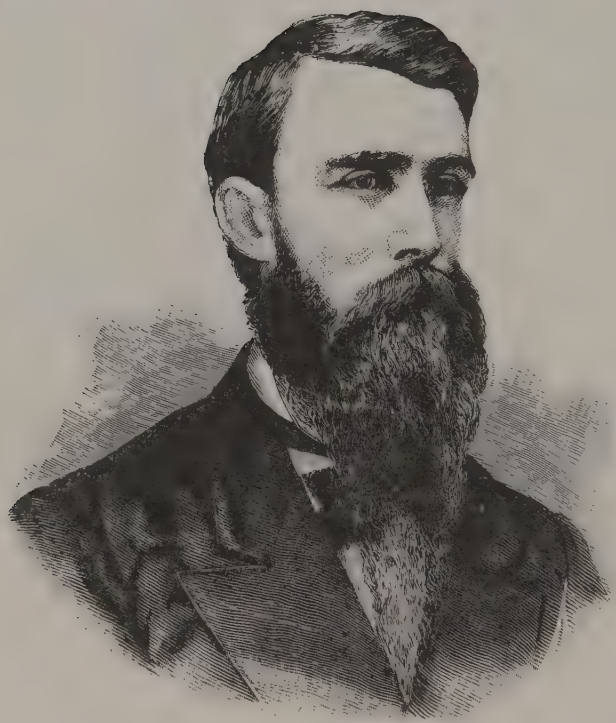
Dr. Rohrer has been steadily faithful to the precepts and examples of his early training, and holding fast to the purposes of a well-directed mind, has won the reward of a consciousness that such of life's duties as have been set before him have been conscientiously performed. To rise to the dignity of a people's representative is ample indorsement of his claim to have accomplished something useful as a citizen of the Commonwealth.

For brief sketches of medical profession of this county, see page 21.

Since 1874, Dr. Humes has been the only physician of the homœopathic school located in Hollidaysburg, and of him it may likewise be added that he is the only practitioner of that school who has made an enduring success in the town. It is a tribute to his medical skill and his energetic industry that he has steadily enlarged his practice from year to year, and occupies now a profitable, if it is a laborious, field.

Dr. Humes is of Scotch ancestry, and was born in Allegheny County, Pa., Oct. 18, 1847. His father, was a lifelong resident of Allegheny County, where he is still living at the age of sixty-two. His mother is still living, as are two sons and one daughter of their five children. At the age of seventeen, James Humes, the eldest of his father's sons, went out from

G. W. Smith



J. R. Haines M. D.

J. A. Rohrer

the family roof to seek such support as the world would give him in return for the labors of his hands and mind. His summers were devoted to work upon the farms of the neighborhood, and his winters to the pursuit of such education as he could obtain at the district school. The years 1865 and 1866 he spent in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, doing whatever came to his hands by way of employment, and improving by industrious ways such opportunities as greeted him. In 1868 he entered upon a new experience as a school-teacher in his home neighborhood, and while he thus employed his talents during the winters for three years thereafter, he was himself a pupil during the summers, first at the Tarentum Academy, and later at the Curry Institute of Pittsburgh, under Professor Curry.

In 1871 he decided to begin the study of medicine with Dr. C. H. Lee, of Tarentum, Allegheny Co., with whom he remained three years. He attended two full courses of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in March, 1874. His first field of practice was Etna, Allegheny Co., whence he removed in July, 1874, to Hollidaysburg. For about eighteen months Hollidaysburg had had no resident homœopathic physician, and indeed had thus far proven so unprofitable a location for physicians of that school, that although many had sought at various times to occupy the field permanently, none had remained long enough to prove they could do so. Nevertheless to this not over-promising vineyard Dr. Humes came to stay, and stay he did. Patient perseverance and a determination to succeed where others had failed were strong factors in his capital, and he has worthily won the reward which he knew could be won wherever and whenever such energies chose to rightly direct themselves.

Dr. Humes was married in 1876, in Allegheny County, to Martha M., daughter of Joseph Huey, one of Allegheny County's leading farmers. Two children have blessed their union. He is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, F. and A. M., of which he is junior warden; is treasurer of Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F.; a member of the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, and a member of the Hollidaysburg Library Association. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, but since 1866 has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and holds now the office of secretary of the board of trustees of the Hollidaysburg Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miscellaneous.—Charles Geesey, the present occupant of the office of prothonotary of Blair County, is "a native and to the manner born," his birthplace being Frankstown, where he first saw the light April 10, 1850. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of York County, to which section they emigrated from Germany. His grandfather, Conrad, moved from York County to Blair County early in the nineteenth century, and made his home in Frankstown township, upon the farm now owned by Michael Geesey. His son Henry married Elizabeth Koofer, and was by turns during his life a farmer and mechanic near Frankstown village. His children numbered nine, of whom the youngest was Charles, of whose youthful industry and energy it may be remarked that he so improved the limited educational advantages offered by home schooling that at the age of seventeen, while attending the district school, he was requested to take charge of the McCune School in Frankstown township. For four years thereafter he employed his winters in school-teaching, and his summers in prosecuting his own studies at the Juniata Collegiate Institute, and under Professors Cort, Alexander, and Marsden. After that he devoted his time exclusively to teaching until June, 1881, having thus occupied the educational field as an instructor for a period of about fourteen years, of which the last seven or eight years were passed in the grammar and intermediate departments of the public schools of Altoona.

It may be here observed that Mr. Geesey's father intended him for the ministry, and sought to incline him that way; but the young man having no taste for the profession, the effort was soon abandoned. In 1868 he experimented in the study of dentistry with Dr. J. W. Isenberg, of Altoona. It needed, however, only a brief experience to teach him that dentistry was not to his liking. At the age of twenty he set out to master the profession of the law, and he expected to follow his inclination to the end of a thorough course. Circumstances forbade it, for he was soon compelled to turn his best energies towards such employment as should provide him subsistence, and thus he regretfully relinquished his one favorite pursuit.

In 1876, Mr. Geesey was put forward as a candidate for nomination to the office of county register and recorder. The nomination, which was made under the Crawford County system (by the people), went against him, but only by a majority of one hundred and forty-five votes.

In June, 1881, Mr. Geesey entered the office of the locomotive-shops at Altoona as clerk. He had by this time won conspicuous notice as a man of progressive intelligent spirit, and being put forward as a candidate for nomination before the Republican Convention to the office of prothonotary of Blair County, he was carried to the front, although six other candidates opposed him. The election that followed was hotly contested, the opposition being led by J. P. Stewart, Democrat, and W. R. Donald, Labor Reform. Although the Democrats had for the three preceding terms chosen their candidate for prothonotary, the Republican champion bore his colors to the fore on this occasion, after a remarkably close struggle.

In October, 1871, Mr. Geesey married Anna B., daughter of James Smith, at one time a well-known citizen of Mechanicsburg, Indiana Co. Their chil-

dren number five, viz.: Bessie, Roy, Charles, Edna, and Walter.

Daniel K. Reamey, the widely-known landlord of the American House, Hollidaysburg, has for forty-seven years been a figure in the history of the town. He was born Aug. 28, 1812, at Tyrone Forge (now Blair County). His father, Frederick, came to America when a five-year-old lad, in company with his parents, from Alsace, France. Frederick's father was a forgeman, and locating near Reading, in Berks County, there followed his old business, to which he trained his son Frederick. In 1806 the latter married a daughter of Daniel Keller, who built the first mill near Petersburg, Pa., where he ranked high as a citizen and mechanic. Keller moved to the Falls of the Ohio early in the nineteenth century, achieved considerable fame as an inventor, builder, and energetic business man, and died in that section, aged upwards of a hundred years. Frederick Reamey made his home at Tyrone Forge soon after his marriage, and at that place worked as hammerman about eighteen years, taking part meanwhile in the war of 1812. He then worked at Spang's Forge, and when advancing age forbade the continuance of active labors, retired to his farm in the Sinking Valley, where he ended his days. Of his twelve children (eight of whom are living), Daniel K. was the fourth born, and at the early age of nine began to earn a living by "carrying the bottle" in the harvest-field of one of his father's neighbors. Schooling he received little or none, since circumstances demanded that he should at the earliest moment do what he could to contribute to the support of the household. While living at Spang's Forge (where he went when in his twelfth year), he and his oldest brother filled the coal-houses in the summers and cut cordwood during the winter seasons. His earnings at wood-cutting were three levies a cord, and as he could average but three-quarters of a cord a day, financial progress was pretty slow. Thus he labored nearly three years, and when his father retired to his Sinking Valley farm Daniel accompanied him thither, and remained until he reached his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to Thomas Maitland, of Birmingham, to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving but one year of the appointed three he was called home to assist his father, and as a beginning of a mechanic's career took a contract to build a small house for a neighbor. The work on that structure he completed without any assistance whatever. He worked awhile about home at his trade, and in 1829 went to Philadelphia, where for about two years he served with David & Isaac Morton as a carpenter, under instructions. The following year found him working at his trade in Jeffersonville, Ind., and in 1833 he engaged as carpenter on a snag-boat for a trip to the Missouri River. That engagement ended, he accompanied his uncle to Mobile, and upon the death of the latter at that place Daniel returned to Jeffersonville, making the entire journey on horseback and alone. The year 1834 saw him once more at home in Sinking Valley, and in a little while he formed a partnership with Jacob Ryder and Samuel Oier in the building business. The firm operated successfully in Huntingdon County two years, and in 1836, Reamey retired therefrom to work for Jacob Taylor, a carpenter and builder of Hollidaysburg. Reamey's wages at first aggregated just sixteen dollars a month.

At this time he could neither read nor write, and with commendable ambition he set himself at odd hours to master, by self-instruction, not only those rudiments, but likewise the science of figures, to the end that he might fit himself to make calculations on building contracts, for to be a master-builder was his one great desire. At the end of two years, or in 1838, he considered himself competent, and accordingly took contracts to erect two houses in Hollidaysburg. One, bui't for Thomas Moore, is now occupied by Charles Vowinkle; the other, built for Mr. Slingloof, is the residence of Samuel Barr, both being on Allegheny Street. After that he assisted in the erection of the American House, and thereafter steadily, until 1859, he carried on the business of building contractor in Hollidaysburg, and gained a fortune. He did a great deal of work in and out of the county, and was engaged in many important undertakings. Among the latter it may be noted that in 1846 he built Blair County's first court-house, beginning it August 3d, and the same fall having the court-house and jail under roof. He built also the eastern end of the seminary at Williamsport, a Methodist Church in Altoona, Methodist Churches in Hollidaysburg and Manor Hill, the Lutheran Church in Hollidaysburg, and last but not least the Hollidaysburg Seminary. He frequently employed fifty hands at one time.

In 1856 he purchased the American House, and becoming its landlord at once, has remained so continuously ever since. In 1859 he retired from the building business, and thereafter devoted his time exclusively to his hotel. Mr. Reamey has traveled a great deal, and boasts that he has visited nearly every State in the Union, while previous to 1870 he had made as many as eleven extended trips to the far West. Although now of large fortune, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he won his possessions by hard work, and worked his way up from poverty. In 1844 the bankrupt law swept from him fourteen thousand dollars, and left him five thousand dollars in debt. He himself refused to take the benefit of the law, but gaining the indulgence of his creditors, he paid his indebtedness in full. Early in life he was a captain in the militia, was a member of the famous Hollidaysburg Grays, and during the war of the Rebellion gave much of his time, services, and means in aid of the Federal cause, without money and without price. His recompense he found in the consciousness that what he did he did for his country.

June 29, 1842, Mr. Reamey married Mary, daughter

D. K. REAMEY

of Lazarus Lowry, a well-known farmer of Blair County (then Huntingdon). Of their six children, four are living, to wit: Mrs. Dighton Morrell, of Blair County; Mrs. Latimer Hoopes, of Lancaster; Mary R., and Lazarus L. The last named entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy in 1864, was received into the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in July, 1866, graduated as past midshipman in 1870, and after passing successively through the grades of ensign and master ranks now as lieutenant on board the flag-ship "Lancaster," of the Mediterranean squadron. Mr. Reamey's wife died Oct. 17, 1870, aged fifty-two years. In October, 1877, he married Mary E. Gardner, widow of ex-Sheriff Gardner, of Adams County. Of the second marriage there has been no issue.

First Presbyterian Church.—When, in August, 1756, Col. John Armstrong marched against the Indian town of Kittanning, he was accompanied by Rev. Charles Beatty (grandfather of Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D.D., of Steubenville, Ohio), who served as chaplain of the expeditionary force. As mentioned in another place, Col. Armstrong's route led through this portion of the valley. A halt was made at the Beaver Dams,—a locality now known as McCahan's Mill,—and there on a quiet Sabbath-day in the month of September religious ceremonies were observed. This undoubtedly was the first worship and preaching of the gospel in this vicinity, and probably within the limits of the present county of Blair. Doubtless Chaplain Beatty spoke eloquently to an appreciative audience, and while forcibly reminding his hearers of their duties, both temporal and spiritual, did not fail to appeal for divine assistance during the expected conflict west of the mountains.

Twelve years later, or in 1768, the Holliday brothers and the Moore family settled in what was soon afterwards known as the upper part of the Frankstown district, and in the course of two or three years a few other families settled near them. To supply their spiritual wants the Presbytery of Carlisle, about 1770–72, sent out Rev. Dr. King, of Mercersburg, and he preached the *first* sermon to the inhabitants of this region at the dwelling-house of William Holliday. Rev. Mr. McDougal, from Path Valley, also came as an occasional supply in early years.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, James Smith, Sr., a Presbyterian, and others of the same faith were added to the settlers, and subsequent to 1784 supplies of ministers were more frequent. About this time a structure called a "tent" (probably a rude wooden pavilion) was erected at the Blue Spring (now owned by Archibald McFadden), and was for some time occupied as a place of worship. Rev. Mr. McDougal preached there, as did also Rev. John Johnston, of Huntingdon, Rev. Matthew Stevens, of Shaver's Creek, Rev. David Bard, and other ministers.

The Rev. David Bard first settled here in 1788, and it was soon after his arrival that a regular organization was effected. His salary was only one hundred dollars per year, but probably that was deemed adequate from the fact that he represented this district in the United States House of Representatives for a period of many years. (See previous pages.) Upon the organization of the church, Capt. Thomas Blair, of Revolutionary fame (the father of John Blair, after whom the county was subsequently named), Thomas McCune, and James Smith, Sr., were elected the first ruling elders. George Gibson was elected an elder, but declined serving.

In 1790 the "tent" was replaced by a more substantial building. This building was a landmark, and is frequently mentioned in Huntingdon County records as "Bard's Meeting-House." It was constructed of round logs, and stood on the present cemetery grounds, and was occupied as a house of worship until the year 1818, when it caught fire from the burning woods and was destroyed. A structure built of hewn timbers immediately took its place, which was occupied until 1836–37, when a brick edifice was erected (Thomas Moore, Peter Hewit, and John Lytle being the building committee) on the corner of Walnut and Clarke Streets, on the same site now occupied by the beautiful and commodious church edifice erected in 1369–70.

Mr. Bard continued as the pastor of this church until March, 1816, when he died suddenly at Alexandria, Pa. In 1816, Rev. James Galbraith[1] became the pastor for two-thirds of the time, the remaining one-third being devoted to the church at Williamsburg. He remained until 1835, when he was succeeded by Mr. John A. Dunlap, a licentiate, who served the congregation for three years.

In 1838 the congregation called Rev. William J. Gibson, of Philadelphia, who remained until 1841. His successor here was the Rev. David McKinney, D.D., who came in 1841, and continued until 1852.[2]

The Rev. David X. Junkin, D.D., of the T Street Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., having been called to assume the pastoral charge of this church, he began his labors Oct. 30, 1853, although he was not formally installed until Jan. 7, 1854. During his pastorate James D. Rea, Joseph Dysart, William R. Findley, Thomas Smith, and Robert R. Hamilton were ordained ruling elders, and John Penn Jones, Paul Graff, Joseph Irvin, Samuel Smith, Joseph Robison, James Alexander, and Joseph H. Blackburn

[1] During the ministry of Mr. Galbraith, Messrs. John Blair, James Robison, James Smith, Isaac Rosebaugh, and Joseph Patton were ordained ruling elders. Alexander Fulton and Alexander Waugh had been appointed about the year 1800.

Between the years 1820 and 1841, Messrs. Alexander Knox, Thomas B. Moore, John B. Riddle, John G. McKee, and John Lytle were ordained as elders.

[2] During Dr. McKinney's pastorship Jonathan Hamilton, John McCartney, Joseph Smith, Charles Wilson, William C. McCormick, and Samuel Moore were elected and ordained elders, while William W Ward, James W. Robertson, Allen McGlathery, Philip Hileman, William Shomo, William Condron, Philip Winters, and Daniel Gibboney were made deacons.

were made deacons. In the spring of 1860, the health of Dr. Junkin being impaired, he was granted a leave of absence for six months, and during his absence (from May 1, 1860) Rev. William Alexander, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, supplied the pulpit. On the 11th day of December of the same year the pastoral relations between Dr. Junkin and this church were, at his own request, dissolved. The Rev. David Sterrett then supplied the pulpit until the first Sabbath of September, 1861.

Rev. David H. Barron,[1] then pastor of the Mount Pleasant Church, in the Presbytery of Redstone (who upon invitation had preached to the people of this church May 26, 1861), received a call from this congregation Aug. 4, 1861. Having accepted it, he was dismissed in the usual way to the Presbytery of Huntingdon. He preached his first sermon here, as pastor-elect, on the second Sabbath of September, 1861, and on Tuesday, November 12th of the same year, was formally installed, Revs. George W. Thompson, George W. Zahnisser, David Sterrett, and David X. Junkin being present.

The subject of a new house of worship had been discussed for several years. The scarcity of pew-room and the unsafe walls of the old building often gave rise to the discussion of this topic, but it was not until 1868 that the arguments so often used by a few began to make way. In the summer of that year subscriptions were taken and a contract made for the erection of a new building. The congregation, however, had expected to worship in the old one until the following spring, but the walls furnishing fresh evidence of weakness, many were found unwilling to venture the presence of a large assembly in the building.

On Sabbath, the 6th of December, 1868, the roof was covered with a heavy snow, and various members of the congregation assembling for worship having pronounced it unsafe, the building was abandoned. On the following Sabbath (December 13th) the congregation commenced worshiping in the court-house, which they continued to occupy until the completion of the new chapel. The corner-stone of the main building was laid Sept. 9, 1869, in the presence of the congregation. This structure occupies the site of the old one, but faces the west. The stone was laid Sept. 9, 1869. After the laying of the corner-stone, remarks were made by Augustus S. Landis, and after singing the hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name," the exercises were concluded with prayer by Rev. James Smith.

The box deposited in the corner-stone contained sermons by Rev. Drs. W. J. Gibson, David McKinney, David X. Junkin, David H. Barron, and photographs of each of these ministers, together with other articles usually placed in corner stones on such occasions.

Public services were held for the first time, in the first story of the chapel or rear building, June 5, 1870. It being seen afterwards, however, that many persons were not accommodated, steps were taken towards completing the main building. It was not until the fall of 1871 that the audience-room was sufficiently completed for occupancy. The first public service was held in it during the sessions of the Synod of Harrisburg, which began on the 19th of October, 1871, and not in the main audience-room until Dec. 31, 1871. The handsome edifice now standing as a monument to the faith and liberality of this people cost about sixty thousand dollars. There are at the present time (1882) about four hundred and fifty members, and the officers are Thomas Smith, Samuel S. Blair, Augustus S. Landis, and Crawford Irwin, elders; Samuel Smith, Joseph Robison, Jacob Mattern, Samuel P. McFadden, and Joseph Hutchinson, deacons; and David Caldwell, Lewis H. Coolbroth, A. S. Morrow, William P. Smith, and M. K. Moore, trustees.

The Sabbath-school of the First Church, of which Hon. Augustus S. Landis is superintendent, and Dr. J. T. Leet assistant superintendent, numbers about two hundred and fifty pupils, and is supplied with a library of five hundred volumes.

First Lutheran Church.—It is extremely difficult at this time to prepare a complete history of this church. Its early records were loosely kept, and the original members are now either deceased or have removed to distant localities. The First Lutheran Church of Hollidaysburg was organized in Frankstown about the year 1824, with Rev. G. A. Reichart as pastor. He served until 1830, when the Rev. Mr. Smick filled the pulpit for several years. Soon after the organization of the society a house of worship was erected, which is still standing. It was built and arranged inside like many other church edifices of those days,—galleries around three sides, a pulpit high in the air reached by winding stairs, and high-back pews.

In 1832, Rev. Jacob Martin became the pastor, and with his advent the church began to increase in numbers and prosperity. His pastorate continued, with the exception of several years, until 1849. In 1840 the church was without a pastor, and in 1846 Rev. Peter Anstadt ministered to the congregation. Prior to the latter date, however, or in 1837, the congregation, many of them having changed their residences to the thriving town of Hollidaysburg, determined upon a removal. Accordingly, Christian Garber, Esq., donated a plot of ground, where the cemetery is now

[1] Mr. Barron has now (September, 1881) served this congregation for a period of twenty years, and during his pastorate five members of the session have died, viz.: John B. Riddle, Dec. 19, 1863; Charles Wilson, Sept. 25, 1864; James D. Rea, April 28, 1868; Joseph Smith, March 5, 1870; and Robert R. Hamilton, Sept. 4, 1881; two have removed from the bounds of the church, in the persons of Joseph Dysart and Robert Riddle, who now reside in the city of Altoona, while Hon. Samuel S. Blair, Hon. Augustus S. Landis, Crawford Irwin, M.D., and Robert Riddle have been ordained ruling elders. Three of these, viz.: Messrs. Blair, Landis, and Irwin, together with Thomas Smith, compose the present session.

situated, and in the spring of 1838 ground was broken for a new church edifice. Henry L. Patterson, Jacob Brumbaugh, and John R. Martin composed the building committee, and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed Saturday, May 14, 1838, by Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, of Baltimore, Md., assisted by Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Bedford, Pa. A few years later additional ground was purchased and used as a cemetery. The building did good service, and for a short period its basement was used as a public school room.

During Mr. Martin's pastorate there were received into the church four hundred and sixty-six members, and he baptized three hundred and twenty children. In 1849, Rev. Lloyd Knight was called to this church and served until 1862. It was during his pastorate that the new church on the corner of Allegheny and Union Streets was built and the second structure erected taken down. The corner stone of the new church was laid in June, 1853, with imposing ceremonies. Many articles of interest were deposited, and it is to be regretted that a description of them cannot be given.

Rev. Daniel Schindler became the pastor in 1862, and served for three years. He was an eloquent preacher and a good man, and succeeded in procuring for the church an elegant pipe-organ, which cost six hundred dollars. Rev. Charles L. Ehrenfeld became his successor in the summer of 1865, and served the congregation acceptably for five years. Mr. Ehrenfeld was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. D. L. Ryder, who preached his first sermon as the regular minister in January, 1872. Since that time the church edifice and the parsonage adjoining have been remodeled and are now very neat and comfortable, and are substantially and artistically furnished. The present membership of this congregation is about three hundred and fifty, and the Sabbath-school numbers some two hundred scholars.

First Baptist Church.—The First Baptist Church of Hollidaysburg sprang from the Williamsburg Church, which was admitted into the Juniata Baptist Association in 1829. In 1833 ten members of the Williamsburg Church, viz., John Smith, Elizabeth Smith, William Henry, Massona Clark, Elizabeth Westover, Lucinda Michaels, Mary Davis, Mary Kimports, Catherine Christock, and Mary Weistling, resided in Hollidaysburg.

Accordingly they obtained letters of dismission from the Williamsburg Church, and agreeable to previous arrangements a council of ministers composed of Revs. Richard Proudfoot, Thomas Williams, and Thomas B. Brown convened at the public school house in Hollidaysburg, Nov. 17, 1833, and proceeded to organize the "First Baptist Church of Hollidaysburg," the ten persons already mentioned becoming its constituent members. During the ceremonies, Rev. Thomas Williams preached from Matthew, xvi. chapter, 18th verse: "And I say unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The ordinance of baptism was administered to Martha Henry, and David Williams, a member of the Beulah Church, was ordained and "set apart to the work of the gospel ministry over this congregation."

Soon after the organization, Suttle F. Henry and Joshua Williamson became members and the first deacons of the church. Although this small nucleus soon grew in numbers and influence, it was not until 1836 that the congregation felt able to build a house of worship, and even then their limited means allowed the erection of but a small brick structure, which was built on the corner of Walnut and Union Streets, the site of the present church edifice.

Rev. Mr. Williams continued as pastor for four years. In 1837, Rev. Thomas E. Thomas officiated for a period of six months, and was succeeded by the Rev. John P. Rockafellow, an able and earnest divine, who also came here in 1837. Except an interval of three years, Mr. Rockafellow continued to labor among this people, witnessing in many instances rich returns for his labors, until his death, which occurred in 1849. He died young, and his early departure was much regretted. During his ministry the little brick church was discovered to be too small for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing congregation, and in 1846 the edifice now occupied by the church was erected. In 1874 it was remodeled, and the auditorium has been made very comfortable and attractive. During the interval of three years before alluded to the pulpit was filled by Rev. A. K. Bell and Rev. Henry Westcott.

In 1848 the congregation extended a call to Rev. D. J. Yerkes, who continued in the pastorate until 1857. He was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Taylor, who continued in charge until 1862; then the Rev. C. L. Stineman officiated as pastor for a period of one year. In 1864, Rev. William Shadrach, D.D., became the pastor, and continued until 1867, when Rev. T. E. Clapp was called. He was regularly installed in August, 1867, and served his people faithfully until October, 1869.

Rev. H. F. King, the present pastor, having received and accepted a call from this congregation, took charge in April, 1870. Mr. King is a young, earnest, and arduous worker in the cause of his Master. He is very acceptable to the people as a pastor; his heart is in his work, and there is no question of his future success. The Sabbath-school attached to the church is large and in a flourishing condition. Mr. H. M. Baldrige is its superintendent. Mr. A. M. Lloyd also takes an active interest, and has charge of a class called the "Judson Bible Class."

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.—Catholics were found among the residents of Frankstown before the close of the last century, and it was in behalf of these among others that Dr. Gallitzin asked permission to enter the Pennsylvania mission. It may be

that he visited the place as early as 1796. The few scattered families of the neighborhood formed a part of Dr. Gallitzin's missionary field until the arrival of Father Heyden. After Rev. H. Lemcke took up his residence at Ebensburg in 1834, he paid Hollidaysburg a few visits. At length it was transferred to the jurisdiction of Father Bradley, of Newry, a place but three miles distant. The importance of Hollidaysburg, however, which at that time ranked next after Pittsburgh in the western part of the State in business, refinement, and politics, had attracted so large a number of Catholics that a church was deemed necessary.

As early as the summer of 1831, Bishop Kenrick had asked the views of Dr. Gallitzin on the propriety of building a church, but it seems that the venerable missionary did not view the matter favorably, for it was not until 1841 that the present church was commenced by Father Bradley. The dedication took place March 17, 1844, Father Heyden performing the ceremony. This edifice is a substantial brick building eighty-seven feet in length by sixty-three in width. There are three altars, that in the centre being an elegant piece of workmanship. Over it is an altar-piece, a crucifixion, a painting of considerable merit. Mr. Hayden Smith was the architect in charge during the building of St. Mary's Church in Hollidaysburg.

Father Bradley celebrated mass in the new church on two Sundays in each month for one year from its dedication, after which a resident priest was appointed. Mass was then celebrated on three Sundays in each month until 1853, since which time it has been offered up every Sunday. Rev. R. A. Wilson, D.D., was the first resident pastor. At the end of a year he gave place to Rev. John C. Brady, who remained until the autumn of 1848. The growth of the congregation in the years immediately following the erection of the church was more rapid than was that of any of the surrounding parishes, and from the notes of Bishop O'Connor it is learned that at the time of his first visit, in 1847, it contained seven hundred persons. Father Brady was succeeded, after a short interval, Dec. 20, 1848, by Rev. John Walsh, whose tenure of office was destined to be more prolonged than that of his predecessors. He built a brick residence in 1851. When the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Cajetan Bedini, visited the United States, he stopped at Hollidaysburg on his way to Pittsburgh, in the beginning of December, 1853, and administered confirmation in St. Mary's Church.

During the construction of the New Portage Railroad, the labors of Father Walsh were greatly increased. The distance to be traveled, the impassable nature of the roads in the mountains, the number of hands employed on the works, and the frequent occurrence of accidents rendered the duties of the priest a herculean task; and it is a matter of astonishment how one man was capable of performing so arduous a ministry.

In May, 1854, a number of Sisters of Mercy from Pittsburgh took charge of the schools, which for some time had been conducted by lay teachers; and the large and elegant convent, school, and academy buildings which yet stand were erected for their reception.

In 1868, Father Walsh erected another brick building, the lower story being used for a school, the upper for a hall. At length, after having presided over the congregation for almost thirty years, he was transferred to Altoona, upon the promotion of Father Tuigg to the See of Pittsburgh, in March, 1876. He was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Thomas Walsh, who in 1882 was succeeded by Rev. Father J. E. Reardon, who was born in Ireland, and came to America when a youth. He was educated at St. Michael's Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa., and ordained to the priesthood in 1872 by Bishop Domenec. He was assistant at St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh, from 1872 to 1880, then priest at the Church of the Holy Name, in Evansburg, Pa., until August, 1882, when he was placed in charge of Hollidaysburg parish.

The Sisters of Mercy were also transferred to other fields of usefulness in the summer of the same year, and were succeeded in the school and academy by the Sisters of St. Joseph from Ebensburg. The congregation of St. Mary's, like the town in which it is situated, has fallen from its former prosperous condition, and will not number more at present than it did thirty years ago. (Compiled from Father Lambing's "History of the Catholic Church in the Dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny," which work we have been permitted to examine through the courtesy of H. A. McPike, Esq., editor of the *Cambria Freeman.*)

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As near as can be ascertained the first Methodist preaching in Hollidaysburg took place in 1831 or 1832, in the old schoolhouse which stood until about 1842 on the site of the present brick structure, and the first preacher of whom we have any definite data was Rev. Thomas C. Thornton.

In 1833 the Methodists erected the first house of worship of which the village could boast. Its site was on Walnut Street, near Front. It had sittings for three hundred persons, cost twelve hundred dollars, and was dedicated by Rev. Henry Bascom, afterwards a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The present church edifice was built nearly on the site of the old one in 1851. Daniel K. Reamey was the builder, and it cost originally four thousand dollars. It was remodeled in 1873 at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and has sittings for four hundred and fifty persons. During the summer of 1881 the trustees of this church purchased the lot on the corner of Allegheny and Wayne Streets, where it is proposed to erect at an early day a structure to cost twelve hundred dollars, and to seat five hundred and fifty

persons. The present number of members is one hundred and eighty, while the Sunday-school includes pupils to the number of one hundred and ninety-eight.

Since its organization the following ministers have served this church as pastors:

1833, S. Bryson and A. Smith; 1834,[1] J. Stevens and Alem Brittin; 1835, David Shaver (father of the present pastor) and Alem Brittin; 1836, J. Forrest and J. H. Youngs; 1837[2]–38, John Bowen; 1839–40, Richard Bond; 1841–42, Jacob Larkin; 1843, E. E. Allen; 1844, Ephraim McCollum; 1845–46, Thompson Mitchell; 1847–48, George Guyer; 1849, James Sanks; 1850–51, Elias Welty; 1852, Samuel W. Wilson; 1853, Joseph T. Phelps; 1854–55, James H. March; 1856–57, George W. Cooper; 1858–59, J. H. C. Dash; 1860–61, E. B. Snyder; 1862–63, A. W. Gibson; 1864–65, Thomas Dougherty; 1866, A. W. Guyer; 1867–68, George W. Hyde; 1869–71, George Warren; 1872–73, J. A. Melick; 1874–76, H. C. Pardoe; 1877–79, J. A. De Moyer; 1880–81, J. B. Shaver.

Among the early members of this society—some of whom are "alive unto this day"—were John Mitchell (the first class-leader), Samuel Sharar, Solomon Wilson, John Thompson, Dr. James Coffey, Abraham Vantries, John Bouslough, John De Armit, David Tate, Gwynn Tate, James Hetherington, and his four sons, John, Snyder, William, and Gwynn, Alexander Ennis, Cyrus Egbert (the second class-leader), Jeremiah Betts, Hon. Hiram Price (Indian commissioner or agent), Joseph Kemp, Esq., Benjamin Bussart, Elliott Long, Rev. Robert McCutcheon (local preacher), William Wilson, Jeremiah Cunningham, Daniel Ferry, Daniel Cramer, Goorge Port, Martin Robbins, D. D. Crowell, Dr. Allison, Robert L. Martin, and Nathan Green.

The members of the present official board are Thomas Gilson, J. W. Bracken, B. Rorabach, J. C. Akers, Dr. J. R. Humes, W. H. Goodfellow, W. R. Babcock, W. H. Schwartz, and Thomas Thompson, stewards; Thomas Gilson, W. R. Babcock, George Port, J. W. Bracken, W. H. Goodfellow, J. C. Akers, J. C. Mattern, Dr. J. R. Humes, and J. H. Law, trustees; Thomas Gilson, Dr. J. R. Humes, J. C. Akers, J. R. Stewart, and J. B. Shaver, leaders. (From data furnished by Rev. J. B. Shavers.)

St. Michael's (German) Roman Catholic Church.—Among the early residents of Hollidaysburg were a number of Catholics, natives of different parts of Germany. They were regular attendants at St. Mary's Church, but deplored the necessity of listening to words spoken in a language not their own. Finally, Messrs. Joseph and John Baroner, Sr., the Meintels, the Fuchs (Fox), Greneders, Leib, W. Rauch, J. Zanker, J. Heilmeier, and many others, numbering in all some eighty families, established a German congregation and built a church edifice of their own.

The corner-stone of their house of worship was laid on the 27th day of November, 1862, and in less than a year the completed structure was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Michael Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, who also appointed the first pa tor in the person of Rev. George Kirchner. The building occupies a commanding site. Its dimensions are seventy-five by forty-three, and its tower or steeple, one hundred and twenty feet in height, contains a chime of bells. In addition, this congregation possesses a spacious school building and residence for their pastor, situated near the church.

Rev. George Kirchner labored zealously among his flock, and filled the position of pastor for nearly five years, after which he was transferred to Pittsburgh. The second pastor was Rev. John B. Schmidt. Rev. J. Rosswog, his successor, remained about nine months. Mr. Rosswog was succeeded by the Rev. George Allman, who was born in Germany, but completed his studies and was ordained in this country. He was beloved here by all classes. The next pastor, Rev. Julius Kuenzer, was also a native of Germany. His literary abilities were of a high grade. He was unexcelled in profane and ecclesiastical history, and well versed in all matters pertaining to theology. Rev. Francis J. Kaib, the present pastor, began his pastoral labors here on the 1st day of December, 1878. He is a native of America, born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 24, 1850. Under his careful management many improvements have been made, and the beauty and value of the church property increased.

The old school building has been superseded by a new and elegant one. Mrs. Barbara Zanker, wife of Joseph Zanker, an old citizen of the town, but now deceased, gave to the pastor, towards erecting the new school building, four thousand dollars. Work was commenced on the building in April, 1879, and it was completed and ready for occupancy the following October. It is a commodious structure, measuring sixty feet in depth, twenty-six feet in width, and about twenty-eight feet in height. Besides this improvement, there now stands in the place of the old school building a neat brick dwelling for the good teachers, the Sisters. It is twenty-one feet front, thirty-three feet deep, two stories high, and complete in its arrangements. The Sisters have brought the school to a high grade, teaching, in both German and English, reading, spelling, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, Bible history, and catechism to an average of ninety to one hundred children.

Thus has the congregation prospered under the present pastor. He is a young and active man, and is considered an able speaker in both the German and English languages. He has gained the friendship and respect of all classes in Hollidaysburg, and under his care and teaching St. Michael's congregation has gained such a degree of prosperity that it is now one of the best in the Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh.

[1] Organized into a circuit in 1834.

[2] Was made a station.

CHAPTER XIV.

CATHARINE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, as a glance at the map will show, occupies a central position on the eastern border of the county. Formerly a part of Morris township, in Huntingdon County, it began its existence as a separate organization in the year 1846, contemporaneously with that of Blair County, section 2 of the act organizing the latter county, approved Feb. 26, 1846, reading as follows:

"That each of the portions of said Morris township, according to the said division line made by William Reed and others, shall hereafter be separate and distinct townships for all purposes; the portion lying westward of said line to be called Catharine township, and shall hold its general and township elections at the house now occupied by Walter Graham."

Its name was bestowed in honor of Catharine, wife of Alexander Gwin, who was a member of the House of Representatives at the time the act was passed.

A little more than ten years later, or on the 19th day of June, 1857, the report of Robert R. Hamilton, Thomas B. Buchanan, and John H. Stiffler, commissioners appointed to survey and establish a new boundary line between Catharine and Frankstown townships, was confirmed and ordered to be placed upon record. This line is described as "beginning at a post by the Juniata River near Canoe Furnace; thence north five and one-half degrees west three hundred and eighty perches to a chestnut-oak on the summit of Canoe Mountain; thence north thirty-three degrees west six hundred and ninety-five perches to the summit of Brush Mountain." Thus the territory of Catharine was considerably increased.

As now formed the township is bounded on the north by Tyrone township and Huntingdon County, east by Huntingdon County, south by Woodberry township, and west by Frankstown and Tyrone townships. Its principal water-courses are the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata, which in its northeasterly flow forms the major portion of the boundary line between Woodberry and Catharine townships, Canoe Creek, Fox, Roaring, and Yellow Springs Runs. Its surface, although broken by mountains and ridges, affords a considerable scope of good farming lands, which are utilized successfully, well-cultivated fields and handsome farm buildings dotting a landscape most picturesque.

In 1846 its taxables numbered one hundred and eighty-five. It had eight hundred and fifteen inhabitants in 1860, nine hundred and seven in 1870, and but five hundred and seventy-nine in 1880, a decrease of three hundred and twenty-eight during the last decade, owing, doubtless, to the abandonment of the canal and the cessation of work at Etna[1] Furnace.

A more definite idea, however, of its present values and resources can be gained by scanning the following statement, taken from the county commissioners' report to the commonwealth's secretary of internal affairs, under date of June 1, 1880:

Number of taxables, 131; value of real estate, $232,345; aggregate value of real estate taxable, $232,345; aggregate amount of money at interest (including bonds, stocks, etc.), $2575; number of horses and mules over the age of four years, 161; value of the same, $6500; number of cows and neat cattle over the age of four years, 117; value of the same, $1170; aggregate value of all property taxable for State purposes, at the rate of three and four mills on the dollar, $2575; amount of State tax assessed, at the rate of three and four mills on the dollar, $10.30; aggregate number of pleasure-carriages taxed, 10; assessed value of the same, $380; tax on the same, $3.80; valuation of salaries, emoluments of office, posts of profit, trades, occupations, and professions, $3725; aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes, at the rate of eight mills on the dollar, $246,315; number of gold watches, 3; tax on same, $3; aggregate amount of State tax assessed, $17.10; aggregate amount of county tax assessed, at the rate of eight mills on the dollar, $1970.52.

The township can boast of no village, but at Yellow Springs, in the central part, is a store, post-office, blacksmith-shop, and two or three dwellings. The turnpike passes here, and during the "pike's" palmy days the Yellow Springs tavern and toll-gate were important and well-known landmarks on this once famous highway. On the turnpike, but a considerable distance east from the Springs, is situated a framed Lutheran church edifice and burial-place, and still farther to the eastward stands a commodious Presbyterian house of worship constructed of brick. The pastors of both congregations reside in Williamsburg.

At Etna Furnace decay and dilapidation greet the passer-by. As before mentioned, the furnace, forge, and other industries connected with them have come to a standstill. Many of the dwellings are tenantless, the store and grist-mill alone being in operation. However, a neat Methodist Episcopal Chapel attracts

[1] The Etna Furnace was the first establishment for the manufacture of iron erected within the present limits of Blair County. Messrs. Canan, Stewart & Moore became the owners of the lands upon which it, the forge, grist-mill, etc., are situated in 1808. They began the erection of the furnace soon after, and it was completed and put into blast in 1809. Mr. Stewart finally became the sole owner, and continued to operate the mills, furnace, forge, etc., until 1823, when Thomas Jackson by purchase became the owner.

Since Mr. Jackson the property has been in possession of Henry Fisher, Henry Spang, Henry A. Spang, Spang, Keller & Co., Isett, Keller & Co., Samuel Isett, who, with his son, continued the business until 1877, when work at the Etna was abandoned. The grist-mill (the third upon the same site) is still in operation, and owned by —— Crawford.

Jacob Isett, father of Samuel, came from the vicinity of Philadelphia, and settled in Sinking Valley prior to the year 1790. There he built an early grist-mill. It was succeeded by a second mill (standing on the same site) in 1799, and in 1823 he erected a third mill, using the same power and privilege,—the mill now owned by Crawford.

attention, whose pastor (Rev. W. W. Dunmire) also resides in Williamsburg. In the northeast part of the township stands a building known as the Reformed Church, of which the Rev. Milton H. Sangree, of Alexandria, Pa., is pastor.

Early Settlements, etc.—The "Kittanning path," or trail (famous and widely known during colonial days and the war of the Revolution), in passing from Frankstown to Water Street, intersected the present township of Catharine; and it is probable that in following up this broad aboriginal avenue and the valley of the Frankstown Branch of the ever-beautiful Juniata, the hardy pioneers of a century and a quarter ago obtained a first glimpse of the present county of Blair from a point within the borders of this little township.

When this immediate region was first visited by the whites (other than as captives) it is now impossible to determine, but probably not earlier than the year 1750. In 1756, Col. Armstrong led his avenging expeditionary force through this township and on westward along the Kittanning path to his objective-point, the Indian town of Kittanning, lying west of the Alleghenies, which was reached and destroyed. Doubtless these fertile valleys then presented an inviting aspect to many of his followers, and they resolved that at no distant day their homes should be established here, but they were then in the midst of the conflict known in Europe as the Seven Years' war, in America as the "Old French and Indian war,"[1] and for seven long years thereafter the border settlements of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia were ravaged by the Indians and their no less savage allies the French from Canada.

In consequence of the state of affairs existing during the continuance of this war it was not possible for settlers to locate and remain in the Canoe Valley, nor is it likely that any attempted it prior to the year 1765. After the latter date, however, and before the beginning of the war of the Revolution, it is presumable that a few families became established as residents, forming an outlying settlement, as it were, in their relation to the settlers of Sinking Valley.

Among the settlers who had made homes in the neighborhood of Water Street and in the Canoe Valley before the war of the Revolution began were John and Matthew Dean, the Stewarts, Ferguses, Beattys, Moreheads, and Lowrys, Jacob Roller, Sr., John Bell, the Simontons, Van Zants, John Sanders, Samuel Davis, and Edward Milligan. Of course it is not assumed that these men were all residents of the territory now known as Catharine township, yet those who were not were in its near vicinity. Following them, probably after the cessation of hostilities in 1783, came the Kinkeads, Clarks, and others. The early settlers were mainly Scotch or Scotch-Irish, stanch Presbyterians. They endured great hardships, met appalling dangers, and until 1781 frequently baptized this soil with their blood.

Said Mr. U. J. Jones, in his "History of the Early Settlement of the Juniata Valley,"—

"Water Street is an old place, and was settled prior to the Revolution. A stream of water from the Canoe Mountain, supposed to be the Arch Spring of Sinking Valley, passes down a ravine and empties into the Juniata at this place. For some distance through a narrow defile the road passed directly through the bed of this stream, a circumstance which induced the settlers to call it Water Street when the original settlement was made.

"This for a long time was an important point, being the canoe-landing for the interior country: hence the name of Canoe Valley, applied to the country now known as Catharine township in Blair County. At this place was Gen. Roberdeau's landing, where he received his stores for the lead-mines in Sinking Valley, and where he shipped the lead ore to be taken to Middletown for smelting.

"The number of persons living about Water Street and in the lower end of Canoe Valley during the Revolution was fully as great as at the present day (1856). Among the early settlers was Patrick Beatty. He was the father of seven sons, regular flowers of the forest, who never would fort during all the troubles, and who cared no more for an Indian than they did for a bear. They lived in a cabin about a mile west of Water Street.

"It is related of John, the oldest son, that, coming through the woods one day near his home, he met two Indians in his path. They both aimed at him, but by successful dodging he prevented them from shooting, and reached the house. He found one of his brothers at home, and the two seizing their rifles started out after the Indians and followed them sixty miles, frequently getting sight of them, but never within shooting distance. The Indians knew the Beattys and feared them, for a more daring and reckless party of young fellows never existed in the valley.

"It is a remarkable coincidence that of the Beattys there were seven brothers, seven brothers of the Cryders, seven of the Ricketts, seven of the Rollers, and seven of the Moores, constituting the most formidable force of active and daring frontiersmen to be found between Standing Stone and the base of the mountain (meaning the Alleghenies).

"In the winter of 1778 or the spring of 1779, Lowry's fort was erected, about two and a half or three miles west of Water Street, for the protection of the settlers of Water Street and Canoe Valley. Although built upon Lowry's farm, Capt. Simonton was by unanimous consent elected the commander. Thus during the year 1779 and the greater part of 1780 the people divided their time between the fort and their farms without any molestation from the savages. Occasionally an alarm of Indian depredations sent the entire neighborhood to the fort in great haste, but just so soon as the alarm had subsided they all went to their farms again.

"Some few of the neighbors, for some reason or other, would not fort at Lowry's, whether because they apprehended no danger, or because they felt quite as secure at home, we have no means of knowing. Among these was Matthew Dean, Esq., one of the most influential men in Canoe Valley, who lived but half a mile from the fort. His reason for not forting there, however, arose from an old personal animosity existing between himself and Lowry, and not from any fancied security at his own house, for he had several times during the alarms of 1779 made preparations to remove his family to Standing Stone.

"In the fall of 1780, on a Sunday evening, Capt. Simonton and his wife and his son John, a lad eight years of age, paid a visit to Dean's house.[2] They spent the evening in conversation on the ordinary topics of the day, in the course of which Capt. Simonton told Dean that he had heard of Indians having been seen in Sinking Valley, and that if anything more of them was heard it would be advisable for them to fort. Dean gave it as his opinion that the rumor was false, and that there was no cause for alarm, much less forting.

[1] This contest began in America in 1754, by an engagement between a body of Virginia Rangers under Maj. George Washington and a force of French troops sent out from Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburgh). Detroit and Canada were surrendered to the English in 1760, Mackinaw and St. Joseph in 1761, but it was not until February, 1763, that the final treaty of peace between France and England was signed, by which Canada, including territory in the Northwest as far as the Mississippi River, was formally transferred to the latter power.

[2] Mr. Dean's house stood on the bank of a small stream, about five rods southeast of the present residence of Thomas Cunning.

"The family of Mr. Dean consisted of himself, his wife, and eight children, with the prospect of another being added to the family in a day or two. The last words Mrs Dean spoke to Mrs. Simonton were to have her shoes ready, as she might send for her before morning. When the Simontons were ready to start, the lad John was reluctant to go; and at the request of Mrs. Dean he was allowed to stay with their children until morning, at which time Mrs. Simonton promised to visit her neighbor.

"In the morning, as soon as breakfast was over, Dean, with his two boys and two oldest girls, went to a cornfield for the purpose of breaking it up preparatory to sowing rye in it. The boys managed the plow, while the girls made what was called 'steps,' or holes between the cornhills where the plow could not be brought to bear. Mr. Dean had taken his rifle with him, and after directing the work for a while, he saw large numbers of wild pigeons flying in the woods adjoining the field, and he went to shoot some of them. He had been in the woods but a short time when he happened to look in the direction of his house, and saw smoke issuing from it, when he immediately went to his children and informed them of it. By that time the volume of smoke had so increased that they were satisfied the house was on fire, and they all started for home at their utmost speed.

"In the mean time Mrs. Simonton, according to promise, came over to Dean's house. She, too, saw the smoke when some distance off, and by the time she reached the gate, which was simultaneously with the arrival of the family from the cornfield, the house was in a sheet of flame. Up to this time no one had supposed that the fire was the work of Indians. Mrs. Simonton saw a little girl about eight years of age lying upon the steps scalped, but she did not notice its being scalped, merely supposing that the child had a red handkerchief tied around its head, and had fallen asleep where it lay. But when she went into the gate to get the child out, and the blood gushed up between the boards on which she trod, the fearful reality burst upon her mind; then she thought about her own little son, and for a while was almost frantic.

"News of the massacre was conveyed to the fort, and in a few hours the entire neighborhood was alarmed. A strong force, headed by the Beattys, started in pursuit and got upon the track of the savages, but could not find them. They even waylaid the gap through which the war-path ran, but all to no purpose, for they got clear of the settlements by some other route.

"Capt. Simonton at the time of the outrage was at Minor's Mill[1] getting a grist ground. On his return he heard the news at Water Street, when he threw the bag of flour from the horse and rode as fast as the animal could carry him to the scene of the disaster, where he arrived in a state of mind bordering closely upon madness,—for he passionately loved his little boy,—just as the neighbors were taking the charred remains of Mrs. Dean and her three children out of the ashes. One of the neighbors so engaged was a daughter of Mr. Beatty, now (1856) Mrs. Adams, still living in Gaysport, at a very advanced age, who gave us a graphic account of the occurrence.

"The remains taken out were joined together, and the bodies of Mrs. Dean and her three children could be recognized; but no bones were found to conform to the size of Simonton's son. The Dean girls then recollected that when last seen he was playing near the front door with the little girl. It was then suggested that he might be killed, and that his body was perhaps lying somewhere near the house, but a most thorough search revealed nothing of the kind, and it was only too evident that the Indians had carried the child off into captivity.

"The murder of the Deans was the cause of universal regret, for they were known and respected by every person in the upper end of the Juniata Valley, and it did not fail to spread consternation into every settlement, even where people thought themselves beyond the reach of the merciless and bloodthirsty savages.

"The reason why Simonton's child was carried into captivity, instead of being murdered and scalped, was believed to be because the Indians knew the child and expected that Simonton would follow them and pay liberally for his ransom.

"The remains of the Deans were buried, and the family bore up as well as they could under the sad infliction, but it was some years before Matthew Dean recovered from the blow. The descendants[2] of the Dean family are numerous, a majority of them living in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, Blair Co. One of the young girls in the cornfield at the time of the massacre married a Mr. Caldwell, and was the mother of David Caldwell, who in 1856 was one of the associate judges of Blair County.

"Capt. Simonton never became reconciled to the loss of his son. He made all the inquiries he could; wrote to government, and even went from his home as far as to Chillicothe, Ohio, to attend a treaty, but all to no purpose, he could obtain no tidings of him. While there he caused proclamation to be made to the Indians, offering a reward of ten pounds for any information as to his whereabouts, or one hundred pounds for his recovery. This was a munificent sum for the ransom of a mere boy, considering the financial condition of the country, and the Indians promised to find him, if possible.

"A year after his return home the final treaty for the delivery of prisoners was held in the Miami Valley. Again Capt. Simonton undertook the journey, then a more formidable undertaking than traversing half the Union would be now. But he was again doomed to bitter disappointment. The children were brought forward, but none bore the slightest resemblance to his lost boy. So the captain returned to his home bereft of all hope. The last feeble prop was gone, and Simonton was as near being a broken-hearted man as any one could well be without giving way entirely to despair.

"When the late war with Great Britain broke out, Huntingdon County, notwithstanding it had more than its proportion of Tories in the time of the Revolution, furnished three companies to go to the Canadian frontier. In Capt. Moses Canan's company were two, probably three, of Capt. Simonton's sons. They knew they had a brother stolen by the Indians, but it never occurred to either of them that they should ever see him.

"The companies of Capts. Allison, Canan, and Vandevender encamped for a brief period in Cattaraugus, N. Y., a country then occupied by the Seneca Indians. These Indians were neutral at that time, although they favored the American cause, and readily furnished supplies to the soldiers. Among them was a white man, who appeared to hold a very prominent position. He owned lands, cattle, horses, lived in a well-constructed house, and was married to a squaw, by whom he had several children. This was the long-lost John Simonton. After Capt. Canan's company had left, two men belonging to Vandevender's company, originally from Water Street, commenced talking about this white man among the Indians, and both agreed that he bore a striking resemblance to the Simonton boys.

"Next day, happening to meet him in front of his own house, one of them accosted him with the somewhat abrupt question, 'What is your name?'

"He answered in broken English, 'John Sims.'

"'Are you from the Juniata?' continued the man.

"'I think I am,' was Simonton's reply.

"'Do you remember anything of the country?'

"'I remember my father, who used to have two big fires and large barrels, in which he stirred with a long pole.'

"This answer satisfied them. Old Capt. Simonton had a small distillery, and the man remembered the process of distilling very correctly.

"'Wouldn't you like to go to your old home and see your relatives?' inquired one of the men.

"He answered that he should like very much to do so, but that he was so much of an Indian that he doubted whether his presence would afford much satisfaction to his friends. On being told that some of his brothers were in one of the companies, he was so much affected that he shed tears, and expressed great anxiety to see them. He evidently felt himself degraded, and saw between himself and his brothers an insurmountable barrier built up by upward of thirty years of life among the savages, and yet he longed to see them. While talking to the men, his wife called him away, and he was not seen again by them while they remained there. His wife had a powerful influence over him, and she used it to the best advantage, for she really began to suspect that the men had traced his origin.

"Poor old Capt. Simonton! he never lived to learn the fate of the boy he so much doted upon. One of the sons of Capt. Simonton, a very old man, still lives several miles west of Hollidaysburg."

MAXWELL KINKEAD.—David Kinkead, the father of Maxwell Kinkead, emigrated from the County Tyrone, Ireland, and settled at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, in the year 1777.

The Revolutionary war being then in progress, he

[1] The site of Barree Forge, Huntingdon Co.

[2] Hon. John Dean, the president judge of this judicial district at the present time, is a great-grandson of Matthew Dean, also Mr. John Dean, a cousin of the judge, who resides near Williamsburg. His father, Samuel Dean, was a well-known citizen of the county, serving as associate judge and in other official capacities most worthily.

enlisted as a volunteer in the American army, and was engaged in the battle of Brandywine and other battles that were fought in Delaware. At a battle that was fought near the head of Elk River, his family was so near the battle-ground that he asked for and obtained a furlough to remove them out of danger.

At this time Maxwell was about eight years of age, and he has been heard to tell of the removal; that the team took them as far as they could go in daylight and landed them in an old blacksmith-shop, where they broke off and made beds of the twigs and leaves of trees, and remained there until the time they could get a more comfortable place. The furlough granted was only for twenty-four hours, and he was back at his post in the army before his furlough expired.

After the Revolutionary war was over, he removed his family to a place on Chickie's Creek, between Columbia and Mount Joy, in Lancaster County, Pa., known as Sharrar's Mill, where the old folks died and are buried at Donegal Church, near Mount Joy. The family then consisted of five sons and one daughter, of whom Maxwell, the subject of this sketch, removed to Petersburg, in Huntingdon County, about the year 1800, where he engaged in tavern- and store-keeping, and was married, March 12, 1805, to Miss Deborah Cadwallader, at Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Mrs. Kinkead was a sister of John Cadwallader, who was after that time a very prominent member of the bar in Huntingdon, having practiced law there for several years, and died there.

In the year 1812 he bought the Yellow Springs property in Morris township (now Catharine township, Blair Co.), and removed there in March, 1813, from Petersburg. He was there engaged in farming and tavern-keeping, and for some time also in store-keeping, and lived at that place until Dec. 19, 1841, when he died in his seventy-second year.

At the time of his death his family consisted of two sons and three daughters, his eldest son, David, having died some years previously.

His son Charles Edwin represented the counties of Huntingdon and Blair in the Legislature of 1849 and 1850, and removed to Iowa in 1851, where he died Sept. 28, 1878. His eldest daughter, Maria, was married to William Walker, of Petersburg, and removed to Iowa, where they are still living at an advanced age.

His second daughter, Eliza, was married to John Lytle, of Hollidaysburg, and died in the year 1852.

His son James Madison bought the homestead, the property at the Yellow Springs, after the death of his father, and lived there until the year 1863. He then sold the property to James H. Patterson and removed to Hollidaysburg, where he now resides. His youngest daughter and child, Martha Ann, was married to John Walker, of Newry, Blair Co., and removed to Iowa some years since, where her husband died. She is still living in Iowa.

The parents of Maxwell Kinkead being of Scotch-Irish descent, they were of the Presbyterian faith, of which church he became a member, and was for many years a ruling elder in the church at Williamsburg, Blair Co., and being a man of strict integrity and most exemplary conduct, he was allowed to do what would not be countenanced now, that is to sell spirituous liquors and be an elder in the church at the same time. At his death he enjoyed the love, esteem, and respect of all that knew him, and left his property unencumbered by debt to his children, and believing that the law made the best will, he did not make any.

After the restoration of peace the settlements here, as well as in other portions of the county, increased but slowly. The establishment of the Etna Furnace and Forge in 1809 accelerated improvements somewhat, yet at the time of the second war between the United States and Great Britain the major portion of the present township was denominated unseated lands. The lapse of years and the many changes that have occurred since the beginning of the century have rendered it extremely difficult at this time to particularize families, or to make record of events connected with their residence here. We must content ourselves, therefore, by simply naming the heads of many of these families, and refer the reader to the history of Morris township for much that pertains to this immediate locality.

By referring to various documents we find that among other early land-owners to reside here were John Aurandt, Joseph Ake, Jacob Ake, Conrad Bucher, John Broner, Alexander Carothers, John Clark,[1] James B. Carothers, James Cunning, Hugh Dunn, John Donnelly, Thomas Donnelly, Jacob Dell, Hugh Fergus, Walter Graham, John Henry, Jacob Henry, John Hyle, William Hammond, Joseph Harris, Maxwell Kinkead, Charles E. Kinkead, James M. Kinkead, John Keller (of John), Peter Piper, George W. Patterson, Joseph Roller,[2] William Reed, Esq., George Shinefelt, John Stewart, Solomon Snyder, Jacob Shellenberg, Adam Shaffer, Henry S. Spang, James and David Stewart, Jacob Shinefelt, Peter Sissler, Valentine Sorrick, Nathan H. Wright, and Dr. Jesse Wolf.

In 1846, the year the township was organized, the taxables reported by the assessor were as follows:

[1] Father of John Clark, the present cashier of the Williamsburg Bank.

[2] Joseph Roller, son of Philip, was a descendant of the men of that name who so well performed their duty in defending Sinking Valley and other contiguous settlements against hostile Indian incursions. He was born in Sinking Valley. About 1812–15 he removed to the present township of Catharine, and began the first improvements upon the premises now occupied by his son George W. Roller. Of a family of eight children—seven sons and one daughter—five sons still survive, viz.: James, the present postmaster at Williamsburg; George W., who resides on the homestead; Joshua H., of Catharine township, and one of the present county commissioners; John M., a merchant in Williamsburg; and Benjamin F., who has been a resident of the western country some twenty years.

	Acres.
Aurandt, John	57
Ake, Joseph	88
Alexander, John	98
Akely, Daniel	.....
Akely, Jacob	.....
Ake, William H.	.....
Aults, Michael	.....
Akely, William	.....
Akely, Thomas	.....
Baird, George H.	.....
Benn, James	.....
Brown, Matthew P.	.....
Bushey, John	.....
Bucher, Conrad	200
Brower, John	50
Brower, David P.	.....
Billet, George	.....
Barthurst, Henry	.....
Bushey, George	.....
Bushey, Joseph	.....
Carothers, Alexander	123
Clark, John (122 acres mountain land)	190
Carothers, James B.	104
Cunning, James	.....
Carnes, Michael	.....
Calhoun, John C.	.....
Dunn, Hugh (105 acres mountain land)	173
Donnelly, Mary	.....
Donnelly, John (16 acres mountain land)	170
Donnelly, Thomas (1 saw-mill)	10
Dell, Jacob	100
Davis, Isaiah	.....
Donnelly, Samuel	.....
Donnelly, William	.....
Davidson, Andrew	.....
Deford, Isaac	.....
Dorns, Nicholas	.....
Dougherty, Hugh	.....
Eddleblute, James	.....
Fox, Henry	.....
Feay, Joseph	25
Fergus, Hugh	145
Ferl, Thomas	.....
Fox, William	.....
Ferguson, John	.....
Green, Elizabeth	72
Ginter, William	.....
Green, Allen	.....
Graham, Walter	237
Goss, Frederick	.....
Green, Perry	.....
Gibbons, Thomas	.....
Green, Johnston	.....
George, Foster	.....
Henry, John	100
Hughes, James	.....
Henry, Jacob ($1500 at interest)	281
Hyle, John	146
Hubble, Jacob	.....
Hammond, William	226
Hare, David	.....
Hyle, George	.....
Huffman, George	.....
Hyle, John, Jr.	.....
Harris, Joseph S. P.	530
Hammond, Kephart H.	.....
Haymaker, Christopher	.....
Helsel, Tobias	.....
Hern, William	.....
Hyle, Frederick	.....
Isenberg, Benjamin	.....
Irvin, John	.....
James, Silas	.....
James, John	.....
Kinkead, Charles E.	178
Kinkead, James M. (1 store-house)	136
Keller, John, of John (1 saw-mill, $3000 at interest)	574
Kerr, Samuel	.....
Kinkead, Deborah	.....
Keller, John (of Jacob)	.....
Kinkead, Samuel	.....
Larkins, John	.....
Lynch, Thomas	.....
Long, Aquilla	.....
Larkins, John	.....
Lohey, Patrick	.....
Leech, William F. (1 gold watch)	.....
Miller, John	.....
Miller, Harry	.....
Myers, Baltzer	.....
Madary, Christopher	.....
Marshall, William	.....
Myers, David	.....
Mundorf, Henry	.....
Miller, Christian	.....
McPeas, Asahel	.....
Miller, Jacob	.....
Magraw, John	.....
McGregor, Daniel	.....
McGee, John	.....
Nolan, William	.....
Orr, Robert	.....
Piper, Peter	105
Plowman, Hezekiah	.....
Patterson, George W. (1 store-house)	242
Piper, James	.....
Rhodes, Peter	.....
Roller, Joseph's executors	378
Rhule, John	.....
Reed, William, Esq. (1 house and lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 office)	.....
Ross, Nancy (1 cow)	.....
Royer & Schmucker	257
Rodkey, Elias	.....
Rhule, Robert R.	.....
Rutherford, John	.....
Riley, William	.....
Shinafelt, George	167
Stewart, John (deceased)	285
Snyder, Solomon	9
Shellenberg, Jacob (1 house and lot)	.....
Selders, Henry	.....
Shaffer, Adam	103
Shaw, John (1 cow)	.....
Stewart, Eliza	.....
Spang, Henry S. & Keller	66
Smith, John	.....
Stewart, James and David	290
Shinafelt, Jacob	43
Sholler, Jacob N (1 cow)	.....
Stewart, David (1 silver watch)	.....
Sissler, Peter	106
Smallman, James	.....
Sorrick, Valentine	.....
Spang, Henry S.[1]	3654
Thompson, John	.....
Troxell, John	.....
Trippler, Charles	.....
Wright, Nathan H.	.....
Wolf, Dr. Jesse (a practicing physician)	299
Williams, William	.....
Williams, John	.....
Welch, William	.....
Walter, Jacob	.....
Westbrook, Alexander	.....

Single Freemen.—William H. Ake, George Bushey, Joseph Bushey, George Bradebaugh, Benor Barnacle, Jeremiah Butts, William Butts, William Donnelly, Samuel Donnelly, Andrew Davidson, Hugh Fergus, Perry Green, Perry Ginter, John Hyle, Jr., Kephart H. Hammond, John Henshey, Frederick Hyle, Benjamin Howell, Samuel Kerr, William Knox, Andrew Knox, John Lowry, Washington Lowry, Asahel McPeas, Jacob Miller, Robert Orr, Elias Rodkey, John Rutherford, John Rankin, William Reed, George Reed, Nicholas Ripple, Alexander Rodgers, James Stewart, David Stewart, Robert Smith, Alexander Shaw, Thomas Woods, Jeremiah Williams.

[1] This land was in twenty-one separate tracts, known respectively as the mill tract, forge, Lowe, Whitesel, Carothers, Hetrick, Mine Bank, Shellenberg, William Smith, Azenal West, Agnes West, Adam West, Tobias West, Jonah West, Jeremiah West, Joseph West, James West, John West, Thomas Russell, John Russel, and S. Shellenberg; 1 furnace (Canoe), valued at $8000; 1 forge (4 fires); 1 saw-mill; 1 grist-mill; 2 store-houses; 21 horses; 2 oxen; 1 cow; 24 mules; 1 furnace (Ætna), valued at $4000; or in all, properties valued at $36,633.

The inn-keepers of that time (1846) were Walter Graham and James M. Kinkead, and the taxes levied the same year were, for county, $588.38, for State, $708.29.

Township Officers.—Following is a list of the principal township officers serving since 1846:

1847.—C. E. Kinkead, Alexander Carothers, inspectors; John Donnelly, constable; Wm. Hammond, John Donnelly, school inspectors; Wm. Reed, auditor; Wm. Reed, Jesse Wolf, overseers of the poor; John Hyle, assessor.

1848.—H. A. Spang, constable; James Cunning, Hugh Dunn, supervisors; David Stewart, assessor; John Aurandt, Hugh Dunn, school directors; John Aurandt, auditor.

1849.—John Aurandt, assessor; Hugh Fergus, constable; H. A. Spang, W. Hammond, supervisors; John Keller, of John, auditor; A. Carothers, H. A. Spang, school directors.

1850.—William Reed, justice of the peace; Wm. Reed, assessor; James Roller, auditor; Walter Graham, Samuel Wampler, supervisors; Valentine Sorrick, William Hammond, school directors.

1851.—John Keller, of John, justice of the peace; John Clark, assessor; John Aurandt, constable; David Stewart, G. W. Patterson, school directors; John Aurandt, auditor.

1852.—Alexander Carothers, assessor; Johnston A. Green, constable; Adam Shafer, Hugh Fergus, supervisors; James M. Kinkead, Jesse Wolf, John Keller, John Clark, school directors; James M. Kinkead, auditor.

1853.—James M. Kinkead, assessor; Alexander Carothers, John Keller, justices of the peace; Philip Roller, constable; Peter Sissler, John Wolfkill, supervisors; Frederick Kyle, William Hearn, B. R. Hopkins, school directors; A. J. Green, auditor.

1854.—Alexander Carothers, assessor; Joseph Ake, Archibald Rankin, supervisors; Samuel Isett, John Clark, school directors; Alexander Carothers, auditor.

1855.—John Hyle, assessor; John Black, Philip Roller, supervisors; J. M. Kinkead, Robert Stewart, Jacob Myers, school directors; Robert Stewart, auditor.

1856.—John Clark, Jr., assessor; Joshua Roller, Jr., Stephen Hammond, supervisors; John Sutter, Hugh Dunn, school directors; Thomas Cunning, John Aurandt, auditors; James M. Kinkead, clerk.

1857.—Joshua Roller, constable; no record of other officers.

1858.—J. H. Roller, assessor; Jacob Dell, Michael Isenberg, supervisors; J. M. Kinkead, John Clark, Jr., Cyrus Mateer, school directors; Dr. Jesse Wolf, auditor.

1859.—John Isenberg, assessor; John Isenberg, Jesse Wolf, school directors; Wm. H. Ake, Robert Stewart, supervisors; George W. Roller, auditor.

1860.—John Sissler, assessor; John Donnelly, Cyrus Mateer, supervisors; Robert Stewart, George W. Roller, school directors; Frederick Hyle, auditor.

1861.—Robert Stewart, assessor; Abram Graffius, John Sissler, supervisors; Samuel Isett, Cyrus Mateer, school directors; Wm. Hare, auditor.

1862.—John Clark, assessor; Frederick Shaffer, Joshua Aurandt, supervisors; John Isenberg, Thomas Cunning, school directors; Samuel Isett, auditor.

1863.—James H. Patterson, assessor; Samuel Isett, William Hammond, supervisors; John Clark, Jr., Stephen Hammond, school directors; Hugh Dunn, auditor.

1864.—Thomas C. Donnelly, assessor; John Wertz, Thomas Cunning, supervisors; Samuel Isett, Cyrus Mateer, school directors; John Clark, auditor.

1865.—Joshua Roller, assessor; John Sissler, James H. Patterson, supervisors; A. Carothers, William Isenberg, school directors; R. A. Horrell, Joshua Aurandt, auditors.

1866.—John H. Isett, assessor; William C. Patterson, Alexander Carothers, supervisors; James H. Patterson, John Clark, Hugh Dunn, school directors; Cyrus Mateer, auditor.

1867.—J. K. Sissler, assessor; John Clark, G. D. Isett, supervisors; Hugh Dunn, S. Hammond, school directors; J. H. Isett, auditor.

1868.—James T. Carothers, assessor; John Carothers, Fred. Foutz, supervisors; George W. Roller, Daniel Aurandt, Thomas Woods, school directors; John Clark, auditor.

1869 (February).—John J. Patterson, assessor; Frederick Foutz, supervisor; David Shinkle, Frederick Shaffer, school directors; G. D. Isett, auditor.

1869 (October).—Hugh Dunn, Stephen Hammond, supervisors; Samuel Isett, Hugh Dunn, school directors; Jesse Wolf, auditor.

1870 (October).—J. H. Roller, assessor; H. A Sissler, Henry Williams, supervisors; John Isenberg, G. D. Isett, John Clark, school directors; William Isenberg, auditor.

1872 (February).—Samuel L. Hare, assessor; A. B. Lafferty, A. L. Hare, supervisors; G. W. Roller, John Clark, F. Foutz, school directors; William Hare, auditor.

1873.—J. F. Carothers, assessor; John Clark, James Dunn, supervisors; John K. Sissler, Frederick Foutz, John Hicks, school directors; G. W. Reed, auditor.

1874.—A. L Hare, assessor; John Harpster, Frederick Foutz, supervisors; G. D. Isett, Samuel Donnelly, Frederick Foutz, school directors; J. H. Roller, auditor.

1875.—J. B. Reed, assessor; D. S. Cunning, Jacob Aurandt, supervisors; John Isenberg, J. H. Roller, school directors; J. H. Isett, auditor.

1876.—J. H. Patterson, assessor; Samuel Downing, Thomas Shade, supervisors; Frederick Shaffer, school director; G. W. Roller, auditor.

1877.—J. H. Patterson, assessor; John Donnelly, Joseph Isenberg, supervisors; G. D. Isett, A. L. Hare, school directors; John Hicks, auditor.

1878.—J. H. Isett, assessor; Samuel Isett, James McCormick, supervisors; J. H. Roller, John Isenberg, school directors; Samuel L. Hare, auditor.

1879.—Samuel L. Hare, assessor; John Sissler, A. L. Hare, supervisors; Frederick Shaffer, John Sissler, Milton Hileman, school directors; G. W. Reed, auditor.

1880.—Adam Hare, assessor; John Isenberg, Samuel Hare, supervisors; George D. Isett, James H. Patterson, school directors; Cyrus Mateer, auditor.

1881.—Benjamin Gorsuch, judge of elections; Samuel Foutz, H. A. Sissler, inspectors; G. W. Reed, assessor; W. H. Cunningham, James Gilland, supervisors; William Marshall, constable; A. L. Hare, Thomas S. Isett, school directors; Daniel Delozier, auditor; J. H. Isett, township clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850, William Reed; 1853, Alexander Carothers; 1856, William Reed; 1861, William Reed; 1866, William Reed; 1871, Frederick Foutz; 1876, Frederick Foutz; 1879, Milton G. Hileman.

CHAPTER XV.

FRANKSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKSTOWN township of to-day embraces but a very small part, comparatively speaking, of its original proportions. Organized as a township in Bedford County at an early day (see general chapters), it became a part of Huntingdon upon the organization of that county in 1787, and then contained territory comprised in the present townships of Allegheny, Antes, Blair, Frankstown, Logan, and a part of Catharine, and by a change made in the boundary line dividing Frankstown and Catharine townships, a portion of the former was transferred to the latter in 1857.

As now organized this ancient township is bounded on the north by Logan and Tyrone; east by Catharine, Woodberry, and Huston; south by Woodberry and Huston; and west by Taylor, Blair, Allegheny, Logan, and Tyrone; it being very irregular in form, and touched by eight different townships. Some portions of its surface are rugged and lying waste, but along the streams, and particularly in Scotch Valley, some fine farming lands are found and utilized to a large extent.

It had a population of 1363 inhabitants in 1860, 1553 ten years later, and 1783 in 1880. Its taxables at the latter date numbered 412; value of all real estate, $349,503; aggregate amount of money at interest, including bonds, stocks, etc., $3880.

The village of Frankstown, once a place of considerable commercial importance, a borough, and in early days a prominent landmark in the central part of the State, is now but an insignificant hamlet, its glory having departed with the beginning of the rise of its near neighbor, Hollidaysburg. True, it has a history, an iron furnace, and is a station on the line of the Williamsburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but from present indications it will never have much of anything else, as regards the attributes of a town.

Early History, Settlers, etc.—*Assunnepachla* was the Indian name of Frankstown, signifying in their language a meeting of many waters, or the place where the waters join. Here they had a village known to the Indian traders as early as 1730, and here they continued undisturbed until during the "Old French and Indian war," or in the year 1755, when the major portion of the warriors at *Assunnepachla* went to the Ohio River Valley, and took up the hatchet for their "brothers" the French. This act the colonial government officials persuaded themselves to believe was mercenary on the part of the savages. The real cause, however, was the great and universal dissatisfaction which followed the purchase of the Juniata Valley, besides the greater portion of Western Pennsylvania, by the Penns, for four hundred pounds, from the *Iroquois* at Albany in 1754.

After the final settlement of this difficulty by a treaty held between Penn's representatives and the savages, and confirmed Oct. 23, 1758, it is believed that a considerable number of those who had joined the French in 1755 returned to the wigwams at *Assunnepachla*. At least this town still continued to be a prominent Indian settlement until the army of Gen. John Forbes marched up the Raystown Branch in 1758, when the spies sent out by the Indians brought back such exaggerated reports of the warlike appearance and strength of the army that the settlement was entirely broken up, and the warriors crossed the Alleghenies by the Kittanning path, and bade farewell to the valley which they were only too well convinced was no longer their own.

Some years before the departure of the Indians from *Assunnepachla*, however, the locality had become known to the Indian traders as Frankstown, from

the fact that an old German Indian trader named Stephen Frank had established himself here, and was engaged in bartering with the Indians. Mr. Frank was a contemporary and associate of John Hart (also a German), of Hart's Log, or Hart's Sleeping-Place, and a resident here as early as 1756, probably several years earlier than the time mentioned. He, in common with other Indian traders, lived upon terms of the greatest friendship with the savages. He died among them, and it was after his death that one of the chiefs took his name of Frank; hence has arisen the erroneous impression that the name was given to this old town in honor of an Indian chief.

Soon after the close of the French and Indian war settlements of whites began to show in the region west of Tussey's Mountain, and to distinguish the locality a wide scope of country stretching from the mountain aforesaid to the Alleghenies was given the name of the Frankstown district. The Scotch and Scotch-Irish, the German Lutherans, and many native Americans equally as hardy and venturesome were gradually pushing out their settlements to the westward, and before the close of the year 1770 it is probable that a score or more of families were snugly domiciled in the region then known as the Frankstown district.

Among the earliest settlers in that portion of Frankstown township known as Scotch Valley the Moores were conspicuous and honored. Daniel Moore, a Scotch Presbyterian, took up a considerable tract of land in the Scotch Valley, and was in his day a prominent figure among the hardy pioneers of what is now Blair County. Much of the land originally owned by him has continued in the possession of his descendants to this day. Samuel, one of his sons, was born Aug. 27, 1792, upon the farm now owned by Johnson Moore, and died July 20, 1843, upon the place now the property of Jesse Moore's heirs. Samuel Moore married Isabella McPherson (a descendant of one of Frankstown's old families), June 24, 1814. She was born May 6, 1790, and died Feb. 12, 1866. Their children were Jesse, Jennie, John, Josephine, Maxwell K., and Elmina, of whom only Maxwell and Josephine are now living.

Maxwell K. Moore was born March 17, 1827, upon the farm now called the Jesse Moore place. There he was reared and remained through the first twenty-four years of his life. In the settlement of his father's estate, Maxwell came into possession of the fine farm he now owns and occupies, embracing upwards of one hundred and eighty acres. About a year after making his home there,—Feb. 26, 1852,—he married Almarinda, daughter of James L. Morrow, a native of Franklin County, Pa. (where his ancestors were pioneers), but for many years prior to his death a teacher and justice of the peace in Frankstown township.

Mr. Moore has ever been esteemed as a progressive, public-spirited citizen, and has kept himself abreast the advancement of civilization. He has frequently been called to serve in places of public trust, and as school director, supervisor, as well as in many other township offices, his ability and judgment have been tested and proven valuable. He has been conspicuously identified with the grange movement in Blair County since the organization of the county grange, of which he is a charter member and in which he held the office of Deputy Grand Master for six years. He is at present also Master of Scotch Valley Grange, No. 510. True to the doctrines of his forefathers, he has adhered to the religious faith of the Presbyterians. For nearly thirty years he has been a member of the Hollidaysburg Presbyterian Church, and for about nine years a trustee thereof. Politically, he has stood and still stands firmly by the principles of the Republican party. In addition to his home farm of one hundred and eighty acres, Mr. Moore owns a tract of between four hundred and five hundred acres of mountain and farming lands in Frankstown township. Latterly he has given much attention to the breeding and raising of fine horses, and in that direction aims to enlarge and strengthen his efforts to a more than ordinary degree.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have five children, viz.: James R., born Oct. 22, 1852; Eva K., Nov. 29, 1855; Maggie B., June 13, 1858; Alla M., June 8, 1860; Jennie K., July 26, 1867.

In speaking of the Moores in his history of the Juniata Valley, Mr. Jones has said,—

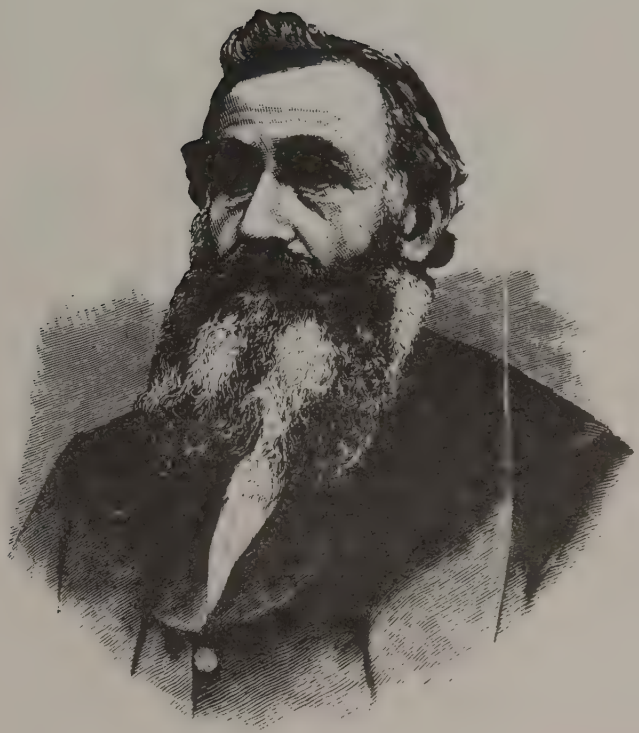
"The Moore family, whose name is identified with Scotch Valley as the original settlers, came to this country, probably about the year 1768, from Scotland. It consisted of Samuel Moore, his seven sons and two daughters, viz.: Daniel, William, John, Samuel, James, David, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Jane. Their first stopping-place in the interior was in Kishacoquillas Valley, where the hardy Scots commenced clearing land; but the yield not being such as they were led to expect, the two elder brothers, Daniel and William, were sent abroad by the old patriarch to look for better land and more of it.

"Accordingly, they shaped their course westward, prospecting as they went, until they reached what is now known as Scotch Valley. How they found their way to that place, an unbroken wilderness, five miles from the nearest human habitation, or what the inducements were for stopping there, were puzzling questions *then*. Let the reader *now* look at the fine farms of Scotch Valley, and he will see that in selecting the spot the Moores were actuated by a sagacity that enabled them to see those fine lands blooming like the rose in the future. They immediately occupied a large tract of land, built a cabin, and commenced clearing. The year following they went to Kishacoquillas and brought on the father and the remainder of the family.

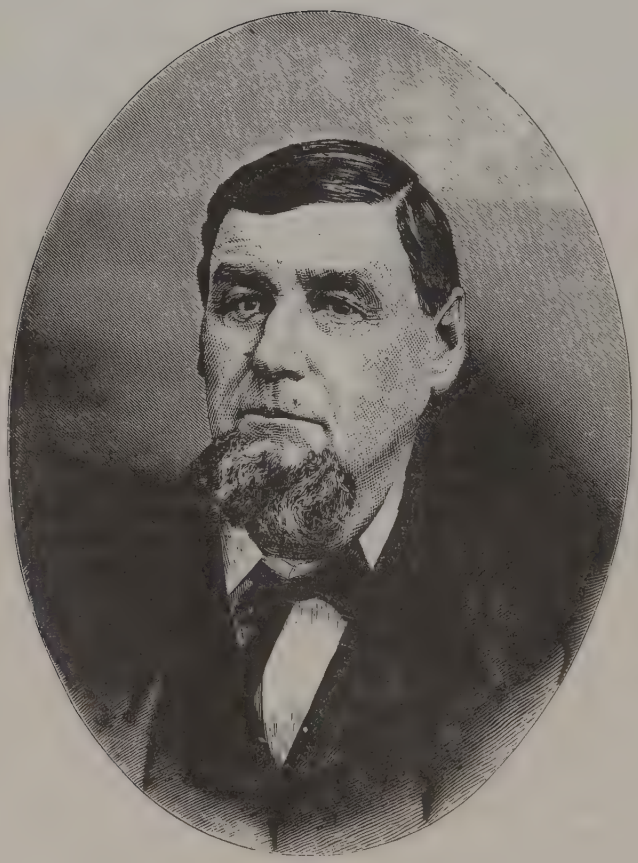
"Beneath their sturdy blows the giant oaks fell, and the wilderness was turned into fields of waving grain, and they soon had a home that made them even forget the Highlands of Scotland. When the war broke out they were all stanch Republicans, active and energetic men, and were foremost in all measures of defense for the frontier.

"William Moore, second son of Samuel, a useful man, loved and respected by all who knew him, met his death at the hands of an Indian, in August, 1778.

"During the troubles of 1779–80, when the frontiersmen fled before the assaults and merciless massacres of the Indians, the Moores returned to their former residence in Kishacoquillas. But the restless Scots did not remain away from their farm long. Some of them returned in a year, but the old patriarch, Samuel, did not return until after the surrender of Cornwallis. He was then accompanied by a colony of Scotchmen, consisting of the Crawfords, Irwins, Fraziers, Stewarts, Macphersons, and others, constituting from twenty-five to thirty persons.



Mary K. Moore



MICHAEL GEESEY.

"The late Mr. Maguire, then quite a lad, was at Shaver's Creek when they passed on their way West. They were all in full Highland costume, with bonnet and kilt, armed with claymores and Queen Anne muskets. He had seen Indians before, but never any Highlanders, and, while listening to their Gaelic dialect, he wondered to himself what tribe they belonged to.

"These men settled in the upper end of the valley, hence the name 'Scotch Valley.' By their sinewy arms and sturdy blows the oaks of the forest fell, and by their unremitting toil to gain a home in the New World they encountered and triumphed over the most formidable obstacles, until the valley, its natural soil taken into consideration, became one of the finest of its size in the country.

"The Moore family were the first persons who conceived the idea of running arks down the river from Frankstown. This they accomplished successfully before the close of the last century, and afterwards engaged in running flat-boats between Frankstown and Middletown. Of the third generation of the Moore family but three remain in this vicinity, viz.: T. B. Moore, in Hollidaysburg; Jesse Moore, at the old homestead in Scotch Valley; and Johnston Moore, in Ebensburg. Others, however, live in the West, and the fourth generation, whose number we are not able to compute, are scattered over the Union.

"The descendants of the men who wound their way up the Juniata in Highland costume nearly three-quarters of a century ago, with all their worldly possessions upon pack-horses, are also numerous, and many of them have risen to wealth and eminence by their own unaided exertions."

The old Geesey homestead in Frankstown township is one of the familiar landmarks of Blair County. Three generations of Geeseys have occupied and owned it since Conrad Geesey, the progenitor of the family in this county, came from York County to make a new home on the blue Juniata. Conrad Geesey was a sturdy German pioneer, and came of the hardy stock that first peopled the now rich and populous county of York in Pennsylvania. Of his sons, Jacob married Margaret, daughter of Christian Gast, of the village of Frankstown, and shortly after his marriage removing to Williamsburg, he there carried on for some years the business of wagon-making. Later he removed to a farm near by, and about 1838 he purchased of his father, Conrad, the old homestead in Frankstown township. Upon that place Jacob Geesey died in 1856, after a life of industry and usefulness, leaving behind him a name that was honored and an example that commended itself as worthy of imitation.

He had eleven children, of whom but one, Michael, was a son. Michael Geesey was born Jan. 11, 1829, in Woodberry township. He was nine years old when his father moved to the Geesey homestead, and from that day to this he has never left it. He was bred a farmer's lad, gaining such educational advantages as could best be obtained within the limits of the room of the district school. Limited as they were, the lad was not slow to improve them, and thus recognizing the value of exercising energy and industry in the pursuit of knowledge, he laid the foundation of a later intelligent manhood, and garnered many a valuable lesson that stood him in useful need when the fashioning of his mind for practical life became the most earnest duty of existence.

Mr. Geesey was reared in the Lutheran Church, and for more than thirty years he has been a member thereof, and for many years a deacon therein. Various offices of public trust in his township he has filled with fidelity and ability. For eleven successive years he served as township school director, and during that time, as well as after, he stood high in popular esteem as an ardent friend of, and vigorous worker in, the cause of public education. As a public official he has won earnest commendation, and as a citizen he is ranked among the foremost in Frankstown township. His farming operations are of more than ordinary importance. To the homestead property he has added from time to time, and to-day owns two hundred and thirty acres of highly productive land.

Feb. 3, 1854, he married Sarah A., daughter of Matthias Weaver, then of Frankstown, and a native of Germany. By that marriage there were eight children, of whom seven are living. Mrs. Geesey died Nov. 21, 1873, and Jan. 27, 1876, Mr. Geesey married Jane, daughter of Henry Crawford, of Frankstown. Of the three children born of the second marriage, two are living.

Of other settlers located in this vicinity before the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and not mentioned in this connection by Mr. Jones, there were Lazarus Lowry, Peter[1] and Daniel Titus, the McCunes, McIntyres, McCloskeys, Milligans, McRoberts, McDonalds, McFarlands, Martins, Murrays, and McIntoshes, Henry Caldwell, Henry Champinore, John Carr, Abraham Robison, the Divinnys, Richard Clossin, the Cassidys, and others whose names will be found in following paragraphs.

During the year 1787, upon the organization of Huntingdon County, Frankstown, with other townships, was detached from Bedford and annexed to the new county.

The first assessment of the township, as of Huntingdon County, was made in 1788, by Daniel Moore, assisted by Capt. Thomas Blair and Patrick Cassidy, an early surveyor. The original return has been preserved, and from it we learn that the resident taxpayers,[2] and the kind of property owned by each, the single freemen, and the owners of unseated lands in the territory described were, in the year last mentioned, as follows:

Armstrong, Thomas, horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 100; authority of holding, by location; value of property assessed, £138; State tax, 6 shillings; county tax, 3 shillings.

Allen, John, horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 100; how held, by warrant; value of property assessed, £76; State tax, 4 shillings 3 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 1 pence.

Allen, William, horses, 1; cattle, 1; value, £13; State tax, 8 pence; county tax, 4 pence.

Blair, Thomas, horses, 4; cattle, 4; grist-mills, 1; saw-mills, 1; slaves, 1; acres land, 300; how held, by warrant; value of property assessed, £222; State tax, 14 shillings 8 pence; county tax, 7 shillings 4 pence.

Blair, Ephraim, value of personal estate, £450.

[1] Peter Titus' stable was enlarged and strengthened and used as a fort during the war of the Revolution.

[2] Those of the resident tax-payers whose names are printed in *italics* are known to have been residents of that portion of the township which became Allegheny in 1793. (See history of that township.)

Brough, Jasper, horses, 2; value, £20; State tax, 8 pence; county tax, 4 pence.

Baker, Henry, horses, 2; cattle, 2; value, £76; State tax, 4 shillings 3 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 1 pence.

Burgoon, Jacob, horses, 2; cattle, 1; value, £23; State tax, 1 shilling 4 pence; county tax, 8 pence.

Cassidy, Patrick, horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 300; how held, by deed; value of property assessed, £255; State tax, 11 shillings; county tax, 5 shillings 6 pence.

Clawson,[1] Richard, horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 200; how held, by location; value of property assessed, £176; State tax, 9 shillings; county tax, 4 shillings 6 pence.

Curry, Robert, cattle, 1; acres land, 100; how held, by location; value of property assessed, £70; State tax, 3 shillings 3 pence; county tax, 1 shilling 7 pence.

Crumb, Abraham, cattle, 1; value, £3.

Caldwell, Henry, horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 20; how held, by improvements; value of property assessed, £138; State tax, 7 shillings; county tax, 3 shillings 6 pence.

Champinore, Henry, horses, 1; cattle, 2; acres land, 200; how held, by location; value of property assessed, £116; State tax, 5 shillings 8 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 9 pence.

Crawford, James, horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 150; how held, by warrant; value of property assessed, £176; State tax, 7 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 3 shillings 9 pence.

Crawford, William, value of personal estate, £10; State tax, 8 pence; county tax, 4 pence.

Coleman, Thomas (the Indian-fighter), horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 100; how held, by location; value of property assessed, £121; State tax, 4 shillings 8 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 4 pence.

Davis, Samuel, horses, 4; cattle, 4; negro slaves, 1; acres land, 200; how held, by warrant; value of property assessed, £297; State tax, 15 shillings; county tax, 7 shillings 6 pence.

Edgar, Samuel, horses, 2; cattle, 1; value of property assessed, £123; State tax, 6 shillings; county tax, 3 shillings.

Edmiston, John, horses, 1; cattle, 1; acres land, 60.

Edington, Jonathan, horses, 2; cattle, 1; value of property assessed, £160; State tax, 7 shillings 4 pence; county tax, 3 shillings 8 pence.

Edington, Philip, horses, 2; cattle, 1; value of property assessed, £150; State tax, 7 shillings 4 pence; county tax, 3 shillings 8 pence.

Ferguson, Thomas, cattle, 2; acres land, 100; how held, by location; value of property assessed, £78; State tax, 3 shillings 3 pence; county tax, 1 shilling 7 pence.

Freeman, John, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 200 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £163; State tax, 9 shillings; county tax, 4 shillings 6 pence.

Fetter, Michael, Sr., horses, 2; cattle, 4; grist-mills, 1; acres land, 170; how held, by warrant; value of property assessed, £222; State tax, 14 shillings 8 pence; county tax, 7 shillings 4 pence.

Fetter, Michael, Jr., horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 100; how held, by improvements; value of property assessed, £130; State tax, 7 shillings; county tax, 3 shillings 6 pence.

Fetter, George, horses, 2; cattle, 3; acres land, 100; how held, by improvements; value of property assessed, £129; State tax, 7 shillings; county tax, 3 shillings 6 pence.

Fleck, Adam, acres land, 100; how held, by location; value of property assessed, £150; State tax, 6 shillings 4 pence; county tax, 3 shillings 2 pence.

Flynn, Thomas, cattle, 1; value, £3.

Fulton, Alexander, horses, 2; cattle, 1; acres land, 300 held by location; value of property assessed, £173; State tax, 7 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 3 shillings 9 pence.

Fink, Michael, cattle, 1; State tax, 4 pence; county tax, 2 pence.

Frazier, Paul, horses, 1; cattle, 1; acres land, 100; how held, by location; value of property assessed, £50; State tax, 2 shillings 10 pence; county tax, 1 shilling 5 pence.

Gripe, John, horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 300; how held, by warrant; value of property assessed, £254; State tax, 8 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 4 shillings 3 pence.

Gripe, Daniel, horses, 2; cattle, 3; acres land, 60; same held by warrant; value of property assessed, £89; State tax, 5 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings 6 pence.

Gripe, Samuel, horses, 2; cattle, 2; acres land, 60; same held by warrant; value of property assessed, £86; State tax, 5 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings 6 pence.

Gray, John, horses, 1; acres of land, 50; same held by improvements; value of property assessed, £35; State tax, 2 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling.

Guilliford, William, horses, 2; cattle, 1; land, 50 acres held by improvements; value of assessed property, £50; State tax, 2 shillings 10 pence; county tax, 1 shilling 5 pence.

Glasgow, John, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by improvements; State tax, 3 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling 6 pence.

Hardin, James, horses, 2; cattle, 1; land, 200 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £170; State tax, 7 shillings; county tax, 3 shillings 6 pence.

Hart, James, horses, 2; cattle, 3; land, 250 acres held by deed; value of property assessed, £429; State tax, £1 10 pence; county tax, 10 shillings 5 pence.

Henry, John, horses, 2; cattle, 1; land, 50 acres held by improvements; value of property assessed, £40; State tax, 2 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling.

Hess, John (McWaters' place), land, 300 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £225; State tax, 10 shillings; county tax, 5 shillings.

Halbert, Benoni, horses, 1; value, £10.

Holliday,[2] William, Sr., horses, 3; cattle, 3; land, 500 acres held by warrant; negro slaves, 1; value of property assessed, £575; State tax, £1 10 shillings; county tax, 15 shillings.

Holliday, John, horses, 3; cattle, 4; land, 200 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £217; State tax, £1 8 shillings and 8 pence; county tax, 14 shillings and 4 pence.

Holliday, William, Jr., horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £126; State tax, 7 shillings; county tax, 3 shillings 6 pence.

Hoffsteder, James, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £101; State tax, 5 shillings 8 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 10 pence.

Hoffsteder, Matthew, horses, 1; State tax, 8 pence; county tax, 4 pence.

Hess, John (B. Valley), horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by improvements; value of property assessed, £76; State tax, 4 shillings 3 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 1 pence.

Kerr, John, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 300 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £251; State tax, 10 shillings 9 pence; county tax, 5 shillings 4 pence.

Keene, Nicholas, horses, 2; cattle, 1; land, 80 acres held by warrant; State tax, 3 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling 6 pence.

Long, Claudius, horses, 1; land, 150 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £85; State tax, 4 shillings 9 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 4 pence.

Long, Andrew, horses, 2; cattle, 2; State tax, 1 shilling 8 pence; county tax, 10 pence.

Long, Hugh, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by location; State tax, 3 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling 6 pence.

Lowry, Lazarus, horses, 2; cattle, 2; negro slaves, 1; land, 400 acres held by deed; value of property assessed, £501; State tax, £1 8 shillings; county tax, 14 shillings.

Laird, John, horses, 1; cattle, 1; land, 50 acres held by improvement; value of property assessed, £25; State tax, 1 shilling 4 pence; county tax, 8 pence.

McDonald, John, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 130 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £91; State tax, 5 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings 6 pence.

McDonald, James, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by improvements; value of property assessed, £51; State tax, 2 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 1 shilling 3 pence.

McDonald, James (for Capt. Lytle), State tax, 9 shillings; county tax, 4 shillings 6 pence.

McDonald, Angus, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 50 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £38; State tax, 2 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling.

McDonald, Patrick, land, 150 acres; value, £80.

McFarland, William, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 150 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £196; State tax, 7 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 3 shillings 9 pence.

Mason, Simon, horses, 2; cattle, 2, land, 60 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £86; State tax, 5 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings 6 pence.

Mansfield, John, horses, 1; cattle, 1; land, 150 acres held by warrant;

[1] Sometimes written Clossin, also Clausin.

[2] In 1790, Holliday & Sommerville were the owners of a saw-mill.

value of property assessed, £88; State tax, 5 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 9 pence.

McCune, Thomas, horses, 2; cattle, 3; land, 350 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £329; State tax, 16 shillings 4 pence; county tax, 8 shillings 2 pence.

McCune, John, horses, 2; cattle, 2; value of property assessed, £26; State tax, 1 shilling 5 pence; county tax, 9 pence.

Martin, Daniel, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 50 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £76; State tax, 5 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings 6 pence.

McPherson, John, horses, 1; cattle, 1; land, 100 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £41; State tax, 2 shillings 3 pence; county tax, 1 shilling 2 pence.

Murray, Hugh, horses, 2; cattle, 2; value, £26; State tax, 1 shilling 6 pence; county tax, 9 pence.

McIntosh, Andrew, horses, 1; cattle, 1; land, 100 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £63; State tax, 1 shilling; county tax, 6 pence.

McIntosh, Donald, horses, 1; cattle, 1; land, 250 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £88; State tax, 6 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 3 shillings 3 pence.

Milligan, Edward, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 200 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £126; State tax, 4 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings.

Moore, Samuel, horses, 2; cattle, 4; land, 190 acres held by patent; value of property assessed, £177; State tax, 8 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 4 shillings 3 pence.

Moore, Daniel, horses, 3; cattle, 4; land, 190 acres held by patent; value of property assessed, £182; State tax, 8 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 4 shillings 3 pence.

Moore, James, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 300 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £200.

North, John, horses, 2; land, 100 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £80; State tax, 3 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 1 shilling 9 pence.

Newcomer, John, horses, 1; cattle, 1; stills, 1; land, 100 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £78; State tax, 3 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 1 shilling 9 pence.

Nipps, Christopher, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 150 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £130; State tax, 5 shillings 8 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 10 pence.

Nelson, Daniel, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 200 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £176; State tax, 7 shillings 8 pence; county tax, 3 shillings and 10 pence.

Pringle,[1] William, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 200 acres; held 50 acres by warrant, and 150 by location; value of property assessed, £201; State tax, 9 shillings 2 pence; county tax, 4 shillings 7 pence.

Patton, Matthew, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £200; State tax, 6 shillings; county tax, 3 shillings.

Ricketts, Robert, horses, 2; land, 200 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £170; State tax, 7 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 3 shillings 9 pence.

Royster, John, horses, 2; cattle, 2; value of property assessed, £26; State tax, 1 shilling 6 pence; county tax, 9 pence.

Robison, Abraham, horses, 3; cattle, 4; land, 200 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £142; State tax, 9 shillings 3 pence; county tax, 4 shillings 7 pence.

Reed, William, horses, 2; cattle, 3; land, 100 acres held by improvement; value of property assessed, £78; State tax, 5 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings 6 pence.

Stephens, Jacob, horses, 1; cattle, 3; grist-mills, 1; land, 100 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £125; State tax, 10 shillings; county tax, 5 shillings.

Shingletaker, Jacob, horses, 3; cattle, 1; value of property assessed, £33; State tax, 2 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling.

Smith, James, horses, 3; cattle, 3; land, 200 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £139; State tax, 5 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings 6 pence.

Stewart, Charles, horses, 1; land, 50 acres held by improvement; value of property assessed, £22; State tax, 1 shilling 4 pence; county tax, 8 pence.

Shively, Christopher, horses, 3; cattle, 5; land, 250 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £195; State tax, 14 shillings; county tax, 7 shillings.

Titus, Peter, horses, 8; cattle, 3; land, 300 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £392; State tax, £1 2 shillings; county tax, 11 shillings.

Titus, Daniel, horses, 3; cattle, 3; land, 300 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £339; State tax, 16 shillings; county tax, 8 shillings.

Thomas, Samuel, horses, 1; cattle, 1; land, 100 acres held by warrant; State tax, 2 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling.

Tipton, Edward, horses, 1; cattle, 1; value of property assessed, £160; State tax, 4 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings.

Torrance, John, horses, 2; cattle, 4; negro slaves, 1; land, 100 acres held by location; State tax, 5 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 9 pence.

Tipton, Measaugh, horses, 1; cattle, 1; value of property assessed, £116; State tax, 4 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings.

Tipton, Jesse, horses, 1; cattle, 1; land, 50 acres.

Vertz,[2] *Henry*, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £126; State tax, 5 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings 6 pence.

Vineman, John, horses, 3; cattle, 3; land, 200 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £239; State tax, 10 shillings; county tax, 5 shillings.

Wolf, Leonard, horses, 2; cattle, 3; land, 300 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £254; State tax, 12 shillings; county tax, 6 shillings.

Wise, John, horses, 3; cattle, 3; land, 100 acres held by warrant; value of property assessed, £139; State tax, 6 shillings; county tax, 3 shillings.

Williams, John, horses, 1; cattle, 1; value, £13; State tax, 8 pence; county tax, 4 pence.

Williams, William, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £101; State tax, 5 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings 6 pence.

Waters, Michael, horses, 2; cattle, 2; value of same, £26; State tax, 2 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling.

Whitinger, Francis, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 200 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £76.

Whitinger, Henry.

Warren, John, land, 150 acres, held by location; value of property assessed, £112; State tax, 4 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings.

Wareham, John, horses, 3; cattle, 2; land, 200 acres held by location; value of property assessed, £236; State tax, 10 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 5 shillings 3 pence.

Waggoner, John, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by improvements; value of property assessed, £76; State tax, 4 shillings 6 pence; county tax, 2 shillings 3 pence.

Wright, William, horses, 1; cattle, 1; value of same, £13; State tax, 8 pence; county tax, 4 pence.

White, Matthew, land, 100 acres held by improvements; State tax, 3 shillings; county tax, 1 shilling 6 pence.

Wellbaum, Charles, horses, 2; cattle, 2; land, 100 acres held by location; State tax, 4 shillings; county tax, 2 shillings.

The single freemen over twenty-one years of age, residents of the township in 1788, were Andrew Devenny, William Devenny, Dr. John McCloskey, who owned a horse, John Davis, James Farrell, Stephen Atchinson, James Kerr, John Reed, Matthew Hoffsteder, John Thompson, David McRoberts, Daniel McDonald, Patrick Sullivan, William Patterson, Samuel Caldwell, William Blair (an Irishman), William Blair (a native), John Babes, and Alexander McDonald.

[1] Capt. John S. Pringle, son of the William Pringle here mentioned, was born in Frankstown township in 1804. In 1826, with his rifle on his shoulder and a small pack of clothing upon his back, he walked over the mountains to Brownsville, on the Monongahela, and found work in a boat-yard. In 1828 he superintended the construction of the first *flat-bottomed* steamboat ever launched. His reputation then established, he became a master boat-builder, and in his yards, managed by himself and sons, have been constructed over five hundred steamboats of all classes. Since 1843 he has lived at West Brownsville, Pa., in the small framed house in which James G. Blaine was born.

[2] Probably intended for Wertz.

RESIDENT TAXABLES OF 1800.

John Agnew, John Allen, John Adams,[1] Boston Bouslongh, Robert Bouck, Samuel Browson, John Bowman, George Boyle, John Bard, Barnabas Bonner, John Bush, William Bond, Frederick Crissman,[2] William Crawford, Patrick Cassidy,[3] George Coons, George Cunningham, Jr., George Cunningham, Sr., John Cunningham (tailor), John Cunningham,[4] James Condron, Josiah Clossin, Samuel Davis, Wm. Devenny, Thomas Downing, Jacob Diehl, Michael Fetter,[5] John Fetter, Martin Fleshman, Alexander Fulton, Samuel Fetter, Paul Frazier, Geo. Gibson, Samuel Gripe, Joseph Gripe, John Gray, John Gripe, Sr., John Gripe (painter), Adam Holliday,[6] Mary Holliday, William Holliday, John Holliday, Jared Irwin, John Irwin, James Irwin, David Jones, James Keene, James Kerr, Henry Leamer,[7] John Long, Lazarus Lowry,[8] Henry McConnell, Joseph Myers, Simon Mason, James McIntire, Thomas McCune, James McCune, George Myers,[9] John McKillip, Daniel Murray, John McClellan, John McPherson, Edward Milligan, James Moore,[8] Joseph Moore, Daniel Moore,[8] David Moore,[9] Andrew McIntosh, John McLanahan, James Morton, Robert Provines, Patrick Porter, Joshua Parrish, William Pringle, John Phinniman, Abraham Robison, Mark Reed, John Reed, John Steel, Charles Stewart, James Sommerville, Daniel Shirely, Christian Shirely, David Stuttsman, James Smith, Patrick Sullivan, Alexander Stewart, John Sanders, Jacob Secrist, Jacob Stuttsman, Nicholas Stuttsman, Jacob Shirely, Y. Storm, William Shippen, Samuel Thomas,[10] David Ullery, Stephen Ullery, Leonard Wolf, John Wise, Joseph Wrench, Jr.,[11] Peter Wrench, John Wrench,[10] David Wrench, Joseph Wrench, Sr., John Wareham, Sr., Henry Wertz, Henry Wertz, Jr., Michael Waters, George Wenham, John Wenham, Martin Wenham, John Waggoner, James Woodrow, John Wilson, Oliver Westover.

The single freemen, residents during the same year, were James Robison, Aaron Robison, John Robison, James Dodds, Martin Myers, Daniel Myers, Abraham Lighter, Henry Wertz, Jr., Patrick Cassidy, Jr., William Irwin, John Bush, William Shippen, Robert Irwin, William Smith, Samuel Fetter, John McLanahan, John Agnew, Robert Provines, John Holliday, Archibald McCune, Joseph McCune, Samuel Davis, Patrick Gass, Brown Wilson.

THE RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS OF 1810.

John Agnew, John Allen, Samuel Adams, John Adams,[12] Joseph Buterbaugh, Aaron Bush, Jacob Bushlock, Sebastian Bushlock, Peter Brewer, John Bard, Dr. John Buchanan,[13] Absalom Bayles, Henry Bucher, George Bechtel, John Brubaker, Stephen Brothers, Michael Bradbaugh, John Bela, Joseph Christy, William Crawford, Benjamin Castlebarger, Samuel Craig, Jacob Condron, John Cunningham, Abraham Cumbaker, Peter Clossin, John Christy, John Countz, James Condron, Jacob Cramer, Peter Cassidy,[14] George Cramer,[15] Patrick Cassidy, Andrew Chidester, Edward Dougherty, David Davis, Samuel Donner, Richard Drury, Michael Fetter, John Forrester, Robert Felton, Harmon Ferber,[16] George Foglesong,[17] Paul Frazier, John Grove, Christian Ghost, Christian Garber,[18] Jacob Garman, George Gibson, Peter Gear, Andrew Henderson (for Hollidaysburg), Andrew Hildebrandt,[19] John Hogh, John Haines, Michael Hileman, Jr., Peter Hetrick, Michael Hileman, Sr.,[20] John Hileman, Mary Holliday, (widow) John Holliday, William Holliday, Benjamin Henley, Francis Henry, Robert Hamilton, Jacob Hazel, Patrick Hamilton, Philip Hetrick, Anthony Hileman, John Holliday (major), James Irwin, James Irwin, Jr., John Irwin, Peter Isenour, Jared Irwin, John Irwin, William Jones, David Jones, Jenkins Jones, Evan Jones, Sarah Jeck, Henry K. Ketner, Henry Kisner, Ludwick Kemmerlin, James Long, Lazarus Lowry,[21] Henry Leamer,[22] John Long, John Larkin,[23] John Leamer, Christian Lingafelter, Richard Lewis, John Lingafelter, James Leucenty, Alexander Lowry, Peter Michael, Henry McConnell, David Myers, David McClune, James Molholm, Hugh Molholm, James McEntire,[24] Ephraim Markel, Daniel Murray, David Marks, Jacob Miller, Adam Miller, James McCowan, James Martin, James McCloskey, Archibald McCune, William McKillip, Edward Milligan, David Moore,[25] John McPherson, Ruth Moore (widow), Daniel Moore, Samuel Myers, Thomas McGee, William Molholm, Martin Myers,[26] Patrick McCoy, William McGreary, Daniel McCauley, Jonathan Neff, Jacob Ollery,[27] Stephen Ollery,[28] William Pringle, John Powell, John Pechel, Joseph Patton,[29] Thomas Powell, David Rench,[30] Joseph Rench, Jacob Rerick, Abraham Robison, Abraham Robison, Sr.,[31] James Robison, John Robison, Peter Reep, Jabez Reese, Ludwick Sharrer, John Shoenfelt, John Steel, James Sommerville, James Smith,[32] Daniel Slonecker, Abraham Sells, Henry Steffler, Thomas Snyder, Henry Slingluff,[33] Alexander Stewart, Henry Stewart, Peter Stiphey, Nicholas Stiphey, David Sommerville, Jasper Smith, —— Sever, Samuel Thomas, George Trippey, Oliver Westover, John Wise, Sr.,[34] John Wise, Jr., George Wareham, John Wareham, Jr., Morgan Wedge, John Watts, Charles Wellbaum, Abraham Yingling, Christian Yerty, William Yerty.

The single freemen at the same time (1810) over twenty-one years of age were David Agnew, David Sommerville, John Markle, Josiah Clossin, George Shippey, Aaron Allen, Aaron Robison, Christian Garber, William Smith, George Leamer, John Malholm, James Frazier, John Larkin, Samuel Myers, Daniel Markley, Isaac Thomas, James McIntire, Abraham Myers, John Chamberlin, William Lockard, Edward Dougherty, James Clossin, Gideon Richey, John Allen, James Robison, John S. Allen, Richard Drury, Robert Irwin, William Malholm, John Kesner, Joseph McCune, Edward Milligan, James Stewart, William Leamer, William Moore, Andrew Allen, Abraham Gibson, George Elliott, Peter Clossin, and Thomas Murray.

There were then reported 20,744 acres of resident lands, 20 village houses and lots, 223 horses, 294 cattle, 26 distilleries, 46 mechanics, 5 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, 3 tanneries, 1 slave, and 20,284 acres of unseated lands, the assessed valuation of property in the township being $115,641.

RESIDENT TAXABLES IN 1820.

Peter Albaugh, John Adams, Andrew Allen, Aaron Allen, Robert Allison, Henry Bamford, Thomas Brotherline, Daniel Brua, James Buchanan, Matthew Buchanan, Jonathan Benter, Absalom Boyle, Jacob Bouslough, Jacob Burket, John Bard, Jr., John Bard, Sr., John Barr, William Bard, Boston Bouslough, Esther Bouslough, John Brubaker, Patrick Cassidy, James Cassidy, Peter Cassidy,[35] Baltzer Conrad, James Conrad, Jacob Confer, Peter Clawson, Jr., Peter Clawson, Sr., Abraham Crumbaker, Arthur Crawford, John Cruse, Samuel Crawford,[36] John Colby, Francis Campbell, Francis Cassidy, Jacob Condron, Anthony Dobbins, William Donaldson,[37] Martin Denlinger, Henry Denlinger,[38] Isaac Denlinger, Joshua

1 Tavern-keeper. 2 Tavern-keeper. 3 Owned a saw-mill.
4 Tavern-keeper. 5 Owned a grist-mill.
6 Owned one slave, one saw-mill, and seven hundred acres of land.
7 Tavern-keeper. 8 Owners of slaves.
9 Owned grist- and saw-mills. 10 Owned a saw-mill each.
11 Probably intended for *Rench*. 12 Tavern-keeper.
13 Practicing physician. 14 Owned a saw-mill.
15 Owned a distillery. 16 Owned a distillery.
17 Owned two distilleries. 18 Owned two distilleries.
19 Owned a distillery. 20 Owned a distillery.
21 Owned one grist-mill, one saw-mill, four distilleries, and one slave.
22 Owned two distilleries.
23 Agent for one grist-mill and one saw-mill.
24 Owned a distillery.
25 Owned a grist- and saw-mill.
26 Owned a grist-mill, two distilleries, and a tannery.
27 Owned a grist-mill and two distilleries.
28 Doubtless intended for *Ullery*.
29 Owned a tannery. 30 Owned two distilleries.
31 Owned two distilleries. 35 Owned two distilleries.
33 Owned a saw-mill. 34 Owned two distilleries.
35 Owned a saw-mill. 36 Owned a saw- and grist-mill.
37 Owned a distillery. 38 Owned a saw- and grist-mill.

Davis, Daniel Double, Thomas Duncan, Samuel Duncan, Christian Denlinger, Charles Donaldson, Philip Edmi-ton, Robert Elliott, Harmon Farber, Paul Frazier,[1] John Forrester, Robert Felton, John Foglesong, Christian Garber, James Garagan, John Grover, Christian Ghost, Jr., Peter Good,[2] Christian Ghost, Sr., Jacob Garman, Conrad Geesey, James Gibson, John Girst, John Gibson. George Gibson, Abraham Gibson, Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Co., A. Hildebrand, Isaac Haines, Peter Hewit,[3] Robt. Hannah, Michael Hileman,[4] John Hileman, Jacob Hazell, Jacob Howe, Isaac Haller, John Holliday, William Holliday, Stophel Harbster, John Henry, Michael Hileman (carpenter), Christopher Irvine,[5] Robert Irwin, William Irwin, James Irwin, John Irwin (weaver), John Irwin, David Jones, Elijah Justin, Dr. Alexander Johnston, Henry Kephart, Alexander Knox, John Keene. Jacob Keys, Jacob Keller, John Kemberling,[6] Daniel Kemberling,[7] John Kune, Henry Ketner, John Kephart, John Kinports, Richard Lilly, Frederick Lindsey, David Lindsey, John F. Lowry[8] Lowry & Garber, Alexander Lowry, Henry Leamer,[9] John Leamer, George Leamer, George Lingafelter, John Lingafelter, Mary Lowry, James Long, James Lafferty, Lazarus Lowry, Martin Myers, Robert McNamara, Peter Michael, Henry McConnell, Mary McConnell, Sarah Marks, Joseph Moore, James McCahan, Samuel Martin, David McMurray, James McIntire, William McKillip, David Markley, David Murray, John McPherson, Thomas Moore, Daniel Moore,[10] Samuel Moore, Jesse Moore, John McFarland, Adam Mogle, James Matthews, Robert McIntire, Joseph McCune, Benjamin McCune, James McCloskey, George McKee,[11] John McNair, James McNamara, Peter Miller, John Nowell, John Nory, Joseph Patton,[12] Frederick Rodkey, John Robison, Samuel Riddle, John Rhule, James Robison, Abraham Robison, David Rench, John Riddle, William Riddle,[13] Aaron Robison, John Smith, Leonard Stevens, William Sentger, George Slonecker, John Swoope, John Shannon, Peter Steffy, James Sommerville, George Stumbaugh, William Smith, James Smith, Henry Stewart, Isaac Slippey, Henry Steffler, Jacob Sentz, Henry Slingluff,[14] Abraham Selly, Michael Sigler, Nicholas Steffy, Peter Stoner, Nicholas Sevey, John Shenefelt, Isaac Thomas, Samuel Thomas, Matthew Utley, Thomas Weaver, Oliver Westover, George Wareham, Jacob Weaver, Jacob Walter, John Walker,[15] John Wareham (potter), James Wilson, John Wise, Jr., John Wise, Sr., Jacob Wertz, Charles Wilson, William Wilkinson, William Wells, John Wolf, John Yorty, William Yorty, Charles Young.

The single freemen in 1820 were,—

John Allen, Thomas Bechtel, James Burns, Edward Conrad, John Conrad, James Cain, Abner Clabaugh, Robert Clark, Jacob Cruse, John Cain, Arthur Dobbins, Edward Dougherty, Isaac Edwards, Daniel Foglesong, James Frazier, Paul Frazier, Simon Frazier, Alexander Frazier, James Freeborn, Adam Fanallman, Salloman Filler, John Foglesong, James Grove, David Good, George Gust, Joseph Geesey, William Gibson, George Howe, Abraham Hare, Alexander Holliday, Henry Hileman, William Hollis, David Hoover, Michael Hileman, Daniel Hileman, John Irwin, Jr., Anthony Johnston, Henry Ketner, Ephraim Lindsey, Robert Lowry, William McNamara, David Mitchell, Joseph Moore, Thomas Martin, John McIntire, George Meanner, David Meanner, Henry Mogle, William Moore, —— McGee (potter), James McNamara, Thomas McCune, Thomas Richey, Jacob Spealman, Joseph Steel, William Stewart, Jacob Weaver, Jacob Wertz, Jacob Wareham, William Woodburn, Robert White, David Wolf.

THE RESIDENT TAXABLES IN 1830.

John Adams, David Aurandt, James Berry, Daniel Brua, George Buchanan, Absalom Boyles, John Brandon, Aaron Burns, Thomas Brotherline, John Bard, Samuel Brown, James Buchanan, John Baker, Samuel Bard, Joseph Bouslough, Philip Carns, Jacob Confer,[16] Jacob Confer, Jr., Henry Clapper, Francis Campbell, John Conrad, Lloyd Coats, Dennis Clark, Baltzer Conrad, John B. Christy, Hiram Clark, James Conrad,[17] William Cunningham, Andrew Copps, Jacob Clossin, James Conroy, Daniel Cooper, Jacob Condron, George Confer, George Clapper, Abraham Crumbaker, Arthur Crawford, John Cruse, John Carroll, Jacob Cruse, John Confer, Augustus Cruse,[18] John Cruse, Jr., James Clossin, Peter Cassidy,[18] Francis Cassidy, Mary Cassidy, Daniel Ditch,[18] John Dare, Peter Dunn, Samuel Duncan, Daniel Double, Ruse Davis, James Dillon, Anthony Dobbin, William Donaldson,[18] Martin Denlinger, Henry Denlinger, John Dell, Robert Elliott, Peter Emory, Isaac Edwards, Thomas Engles, Samuel Frampton, Paul Frazier, Aaron Farber, James Frazier, Daniel Finney, Henry Fulton, John Forrester, Daniel Foglesong, John Foglesong, Elijah Free, Solomon Filler, Adam Finnolman, William Farquher, Alexander Frazier, James Galbraith, Christian Garber, James Garahan, John Gibson, George Gibson,[19] Abraham Gibson, George Geesey, Charles Gibson, Conrad Geesey, Henry Geesey, James Gibson, Christian Ghost, William Ghost, Jacob Geesey, Jacob Gorman, Ephraim Galbraith, James Grove, John Grove, Henry Gatz, Killip Gwinn, Abraham Good, Peter Good,[20] Benjamin Good, Thomas Galbraith, Thomas Gorley, John Gibson, Jacob Garmo, Suttle F. Henry, William Holliday, Joseph Harlan, Peter Hewit, Ezra Hart, Isaac Haines, Isaac Holler, Daniel Hileman,[21] Susana Hoover, George Hite, John Harpster, Henry Hileman, Philip Hileman, Michael Hileman, Joseph Hileman, George Hileman, Frederick Harpster, William Henry, John Handcuff, Jacob Hull, Michael Hileman, Guffin Hartman, Christian Harpster, Robert Hamilton, Charles Huff, Samuel Harpster, Daniel Hewit, David Hewit, John Irwin, Jr., Robert Irwin, John Irwin, Thomas Johnston, William Johnston, Dr. Alexander Johnston, John Kephart, Jr., John Kephart, Elizabeth Kune, Alexander Knox,[22] Christian Kindig, Daniel Kemmerling, Christian Kune, Henry Kephart, John Kemmerling,[23] Jacob Kays, Christian Ketner, Henry Ketner, Daniel Keech, Michael Keech, John Kinports, John Kneedles, Solomon Kersner, John Kays, James Lindsey, Frederick Lindsey, Robert Lowry, James Long, Henry Leamer, David Lindsey, Sr., Joseph Lindsey, John F. Dowry,[24] Henry Leamer, Jr.,[25] Henry Leamer, David Leamer, John Lingafelter, Eli Lingafelter, Sarah Lingafelter, Henry Leamer, Lazarus Lowry, Alexander Lowry, William Leamer, Ludwick Lingafelter, James McCahan, John McGinnis, James McCloskey, Joseph McCune, Joseph Moore, Dennis McCloskey, Peters Myers, Martin Myers, John McKee,[26] George McKee,[27] James McIntire, Henry McCauley, James Mathers, Robert McIntire, Barnabas McConnell, Mary McConnell, Peter Michael, Patrick McShane, Dr. John Metzger, James McIntosh, Francis Maize, J. McIlwain, Stephen McClain, R. McNamara,[28] Henry McConnell, Cornelius McConnell, Daniel McConnell, Sarah Marks, Henry Mogle, Adam Mogle, David Markey, Edward Milligan, Thomas and Samuel Moore, Jesse Moore,[29] Robert Marshall, Joseph McCormick, David H. Moore,[29] William McKillip,[30] William McFarland, Thomas McCune, James McNamara, John Miller, Francis Morang, John McAnulty, Samuel Miller, William McManamy, Joseph Patton,[31] Daniel Redman, John B. Riddle, Abraham Robison, David Rench, James Robison, Abraham Robinson, Jr., William Riddle, William Ramsey, Stephen Rose, John Rhule, Daniel Rodkey, John Rillinger, John N. Riddle, John Shaffer, Abraham Spealman, Jacob Sells, Henry Slingluff,[32] Jacob Sever, Peter Steffey, Nicholas Steffey, Peter Steffey, Jr., John Sharer, Matthew Shields, Henry Stiffler, John Shannon, John Shoup, Henry Shirley, John Smith, James Smith (Newry), Abraham Smith, John Swoope, James Somerville, Jr, Michael Stover, John Shenefelt,[33] William Smith, Solomon Stumbaugh, James Smith, Andrew Stephens, Henry Stewart, Massey Stewart, David Sparr, George Stumbaugh, Isaac Slippey, George Stumbaugh, Jr., Catherine Salyards, Sarah Sever, John Spielman, Jacob Sloneker, James Sommerville, Henry Shall, Samuel Smith, John W. Shugart, Joseph Steel, Dr. Thomas Stark, William Stevens, David Scott, John Thomas, William Vaughn, James Vaughn,

1 Owned a distillery.
2 Owned a saw-mill.
3 Owned a distillery.
4 Owned a distillery.
5 Owned distillery.
6 Owned a saw-mill.
7 Owned a distillery.
8 Owned grist- and saw-mill.
9 Owned a distillery.
10 Owned grist-mill and saw-mill.
11 Owned a grist-mill, saw-mill, and distillery.
12 Owned a tannery.
13 Owned a tannery.
14 Owned a grist-mill, saw-mill, and distillery.
15 Agent for a grist-mill.
16 Owned a saw-mill.
17 Owned a tannery.
18 Owned mills.
19 Owned two mills.
20 Owned a grist-mill.
21 Owned a distillery.
22 Owned a distillery.
23 Owned two mills.
24 Owned a grist-mill.
25 Owned a distillery.
26 Owned a tannery.
27 Owned a mill.
28 Owned a distillery.
29 Owned mills.
30 Owned a tannery.
31 Owned a tannery.
32 Owned a mill.
33 Was proprietor of town of Frankstown.

William C. Wilson, Daniel Wirts, William Woodburn, Henry Weaver, John Wareham, Oliver Westover, John Westover, Thomas Weaver, David Wertz, Charles Wilson, Jacob Wolf, Jacob Walter, George Weaver, Jacob Weaver, Jr., Jacob Weaver, Sr., Solomon Wise, Samuel Wilson, Margaret Whitaker, Sebastian Wonderly, John Wise, Jacob Wise, William Walls, Jacob Wertz, Jacob Wertz, Jr., John Walker, William Westover, Jonathan Westover, Benjamin Yingling,[1] John Yorty (cooper), John Yorty, George Yinger, John Zigler, Jacob Zigler.

Single Freemen.—Joshua Anrant, William Adams, John Adams, Daniel Aunstat, William Bandon, John Bandon, Joseph Conrad, Elijah Conrad, Henry Crumbaker, Michael Campbell, Samuel Dibble, Simon Frazier, Isaac Fisher, John Foglesong, William Gibson, Michael Garman, John Garman, Jonathan Houck, William Holliday, Joseph Hileman, Samuel Hoover, Daniel Hewit, Anthony Johnston, John Ketner, John King, Ephraim Lindsey, Joseph Lindsey, George Lichty, James McCahan, Thomas McCloskey, Patrick McCloskey, James McCloskey, Samuel Myers, John Metzger, William McConnell, John McCune, George Manner, John Manner, David Markle, Samuel Moore, Johnston Moore, William Moore, Alexander Martin, Samuel C. Miller, William S. McConnell, Daniel Piper, Samuel Redman, Abraham Robison, Patrick Storm, Jacob Stiffler, Christian Stiffler, John Shaffer, William Shaffer, Daniel Stewart, William Spealman, Patrick Smith, Henry Weaver, Peter Weaver, David Wolf.

Frankstown Village.—Just when this locality assumed the aspects of a village we cannot determine, but probably some time about the year 1800, upon the establishment of Lazarus Lowry's[2] grist- and saw-mills. At that time John Cunningham was the innkeeper. In 1810, Dr. John Buchanan was the resident physician, and the manufactories consisted principally of distilleries, though Joseph Patton had a tannery in operation. The village then contained twenty houses and lots. In 1820 among its business men were Samuel Crawford, Henry Denlinger, each of whom owned mills; Peter Hewit, a distiller and merchant; John F. Lowry, proprietor of a grist- and saw-mill; Lowry & Garber, merchants; and Joseph Patton, tanner.

Among the retailers[3] of foreign merchandise in 1824 (of other than wines and spirits) were Christian Garber and William Shiffler.

The Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike was then an important avenue of travel, and the proposed canal and Portage Railroad (which its projectors intended should connect at Frankstown) was then agitating the minds of all of those in the State foremost in works of internal improvement.

Supposing that Frankstown *must* be the western terminus of the eastern canal, and consequently the eastern terminus of the Portage Railroad, the residents and property-owners in the village during the years from 1825 to 1831, or until it was determined that Hollidaysburg should be the terminus, became possessed of great expectations as to the future. The village was incorporated as a borough,[4] real estate rose rapidly in value, and various business enterprises were projected. But a property-owner demanded an exorbitant price for a sufficient quantity of land on which to construct a canal basin, etc. The residents and friends of Hollidaysburg were pressing their claims and offering special inducements meanwhile, and it was finally determined that the latter town should be the terminus of the canal and railroad. This determination and its speedy accomplishment ended the history of Frankstown as a village. Its leading citizens made haste to become denizens of the at once thriving town of Hollidaysburg, and at any time during the last forty years, with the loss of the Frankstown Furnace,[5] it would have sunk into utter insignificance.

George W. Grier, the manager of Frankstown Furnace, was born in Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., March 10, 1842. His father, George W. (born at Bryn Mawr, Montgomery Co.), was chief engineer of the Harrisburg water-works in 1842.

In 1850, George W., Sr., moved to Port Richmond, near Philadelphia, to work as engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and when the State opened the line between Harrisburg and Columbia, he transferred his services to that route, and made his home at Harrisburg. When the Pennsylvania Railroad was extended to Mifflin, he was placed in charge of the shops at that place, and when the road was pushed on to Greensburg he was transferred thither. Later, under Tom Scott's management, he was appointed

[1] Agent for two mills.

[2] Mr. Lowry sold goods here as early as 1790.

[3] The merchants in the township in 1824 were James McNamara, Robert McNamara, Christian Garber, John Swoope, Alexander Knox, William Shiffler, and John M. Blair & Son. Smith & Brandon were then engaged in the sale of liquors. The tavern-keepers in the township in 1832 were Henry Denlinger, Charles Cox, John Kinports, James Buchanan, David McKillip, Jacob Weidensall, William Donaldson, William Johnston, Philip Leamey, Jacob Nofsker, John Gannon, Jeremiah Murray, James Johnston, John Lytle, Bartle Harford, and Michael Hayden.

In 1841 (Blair township having been erected from Frankstown in 1839) the merchants doing business in Frankstown were, in the borough, Hileman & Hammond and Wolf & Williams; in the township, Condron & Good. In 1846 (the year of the organization of Blair County) there were in the township McNeal, Lytle & Co., James Condron, Michael Wolf, and William West doing business as merchants, while John Hyston was engaged in the sale of liquors. George Griffin and Isaac Crawford were tavern-keepers in 1852.

[4] The village was incorporated about 1831–32, John Shenefelt, proprietor of the town plot, or the major portion of it, being active in the movement; but in consequence of the establishment of the canal basin at Hollidaysburg, Frankstown was destined to go backward, and its corporate life never amounted to anything. In fact, no corporate officers other than constables were reported to the proper authorities. The borough constables were, for the years 1832–35, Michael Keach; 1836 to 1840 inclusive, Joseph Jones; and for 1841, B. B. Willett.

During the time alluded to above the following appeared in the columns of the *Aurora:*

"A TEACHER WANTED

To take charge of a school in the borough of Frankstown, Huntingdon County, Pa. He must come well recommended. None other need apply.

"ROBERT IRWIN,
"E. GALBRAITH,
"PAUL FRAZER, *Trustees.*

"Aug. 26, 1834."

This was the first board of school trustees under the operations of the common-school law enacted in 1833.

[5] The Frankstown Furnace was built by Daniel Hileman and Stephen Hammond about 1836. After various changes of ownership it came into the possession of the Blair Iron and Coal Company a few years since, and is at present managed by that company. It affords employment for fifty men, and is now producing five hundred and fifty tons of pig metal per month.

superintendent of the Pittsburgh shops. In March, 1857, he was promoted to be master-mechanic of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters at Altoona. He remained in the employment of the company as master-mechanic until 1864, when he resigned, and retired to his farm in Gloucester County, N. J., where he still has his home, aged upwards of eighty.

His son, George W., Jr., was educated at Haverford College, in Delaware County, and after learning the trade of machinist at the Altoona car-shops, he enlisted in the United States navy in 1860 as assistant engineer on board the steamship "Somerset," whence he was transferred to the "Hendrick Hudson," of the Eastern Gulf squadron, under Admiral Bailey. He remained in the service until October, 1865, and upon his discharge returned home. In 1866 he entered the employment of the Kansas Pacific Railroad as machinist, and during the ensuing five years served the company also as brakeman and conductor. The next five years he spent at his father's home, and in 1876 he took a place as machinist in the Altoona car-shops. In October, 1879, he was engaged as manager of the Blair Iron and Coal Company's furnace at Frankstown, and in his new field developed a skillful ability that has been attended with marked success. He has been a Mason about fifteen years, being now a member of Wyandotte (Kan.) Lodge. For five years he has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Altoona. In December, 1875, Mr. Grier married Kate M., daughter of John Dipner, of Hollidaysburg, by whom he has had two children.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1788.—James Smith, constable; Daniel Moore, assessor; Thomas Blair, Patrick Cassidy, assistant assessors.

1789.—Michael Fetter, Christian Shively, supervisors; William Holliday, Jr., constable; Thomas Blair, Daniel Moore, overseers of the poor.

1790.—Lazarus Lowry, constable; Daniel Moore, John Wareham, supervisors; Thomas Blair, Daniel Titus, overseers of the poor; John Holliday, Peter Titus, appraisers.

1791.—Leonard Wolf, constable; James Smith, Thomas McCune, supervisors; Abraham Robison, William Holliday, Jr., overseers of the poor; Lazarus Lowry, Andrew Devenny, appraisers.

1792.—Samuel Gripe, constable; Thomas Blair, John Vineman, supervisors; William Holliday, Jr., Samuel Davis, overseers of the poor.

1793.—Andrew Devenny, John Rench, supervisors.

1794.—No officers reported.

1795.—Lazarus Lowry, William Holliday, Jr., supervisors.

1796.—James Irwin, James Moore, supervisors.

1797.—David Ullery, John Crouse, supervisors; William Holliday, Jr., Michael Fetter, overseers of the poor.

1798.—James Irwin, constable; Henry Leamer, Patrick Cassidy, supervisors.

1799.—Samuel Davis, constable; Alexander Stewart, William Pringle, supervisors.

1800.—Samuel Thomas, constable; John Sanders, Martin Myers, supervisors; John Holliday, assessor.

1801.—David Rench, constable; Stephen Ullery, John Sanders, supervisors; Thomas McCune, Daniel Moore, overseers of the poor; William Steel, Lazarus Lowry, William Robison, auditors.

1802.—James Moore, constable; John Adams, Henry Leamer, supervisors.

1803.—James Kerr, William Shippen, supervisors; Stephen Ullery, Samuel Thomas, overseers of the poor.

1804.—John Steel, constable; John Holliday, William Shippen, supervisors; David Moore, Henry Leamer, overseers of the poor; John Linton, James Sommerville, Joseph McCune, Daniel Moore, appraisers.

1805.—John Steele, constable; Ephraim Markley, Christian Shively, supervisors; James Smith, John Gripe, overseers of the poor; Daniel Moore, John Linton, James Sommerville, William Smith, auditors.

1806.—John Steel, constable; Michael Hileman, Henry Slingluff, supervisors.

1807.—Henry Beigley, constable; John McPherson, James Sommerville, supervisors.

1808.—James McIntire, constable; Joseph McCune, Henry Leamer, supervisors.

1809.—Michael Hileman, constable; Christian Ghost, George Wareham, supervisors.

1810.—Christian Ghost, constable; John Lingafelter, John Adams, supervisors.

1811.—Henry Leamer, constable. Other officers not reported.

1812.—William Holliday, constable. Other officers not reported.

1813.—George Gibson, constable; James McIntire, Samuel Duncan, supervisors; Daniel Moore, John McPherson, overseers of the poor.

1814.—John Adams, constable; Samuel Duncan, James Sommerville, supervisors; Michael Hileman, Robert Irwin, overseers of the poor.

1815.—John Adams, constable. No other officers reported.

1816.—Henry McConnell, constable; Peter Cassidy, George Stumbaugh, supervisors; Paul Frazier, James Robison, overseers of the poor; Samuel Thomas, James Smith, Henry Slingloof, Jesse Moore, auditors; Robert Moore, Michael Hileman, appraisers.

1817.—George Stumbaugh, Alexander Lowry, supervisors; Peter Cassidy, Absalom Boyles, overseers of the poor; James Smith, James Irwin, Henry Slingloof, Robert McNamara, Jr., auditors; John McKee, Peter Good, appraisers.

1818.—George Stumbaugh, constable; Alexander Lowry, Christian Ghost, supervisors; Joseph Patton, John Lingafelter, overseers of the poor; James Robison, Henry Stewart, appraisers; Robert McNamara, Henry McConnell, James Smith, Robert Irwin, auditors.

1819.—Peter Hakes, constable; Henry Slingloof, Michael Hileman, supervisors; Robert McNamara, David Markley, overseers of the poor.

1820.—John Adams, constable; John Kemberling, William Riddle, supervisors; James Smith, David Jones, overseers of the poor; Joseph Patton, Francis Cassidy, Aaron Allen, John Swoope, auditors; Robert Irwin, Thomas Brotherline, appraisers.

1821.—Jacob Burkett, constable; Robert Riddle, Henry Steffler, Michael Hileman, supervisors.

1822.—Peter Hewit, Christian Garber, constables; Jesse Moore, Henry Stefflер, supervisors; Thomas B. Moore, Isaac Thomas, overseers of the poor.

1823.—Martin Denlinger, constable; Thomas Brotherline, Jesse Moore, supervisors; Christian Garber, James McNamara, overseers of the poor.

1824.—John Kinports, constable; John Smith, Thomas B. Moore, supervisors; David H. Moore, Alexander Knox, overseers of the poor; Martin Denlinger, James Smith, Robert McNamara, Robert Lowry, auditors.

1825.—John Kinports, constable; Charles Montgomery, Alexander Stewart, supervisors; George Biegel, George Thompson, overseers of the poor; George Davis, John McPherson, William Ewing, James Travis, auditors.

1826.—John Kinports, constable; Peter Good, William Holliday, supervisors; James Frazer, Henry Stewart, overseers of the poor; Martin Denlinger, Robert Lowry, John Shannon, James Mitchell, auditors.

1827.—John Kinports, constable; Christian Gost, Jacob Weaver, Sr., supervisors; John Smith, Charles Wilson, overseers of the poor; Peter Cassidy, Ephraim Galbraith, Thomas Moore, Henry Stiffler, auditors.

1828.—John Kinports, constable; Christian Gost, Henry Stiffler, supervisors; Charles Wilson, John Smith, overseers of the poor; David H. Moore, Ephraim Galbraith, Martin Denlinger, Samuel Frampton, auditors.

1829.—John Kinports, constable; Abraham Robison, Michael Hileman, supervisors; Martin Denlinger, Harmon Ferber, overseers of the poor; Robert Lowry, Francis Cassidy, David H. Moore, M. Keach, auditors.

1830.—John Kinports, constable; Edward Milligan, Henry Stiffler, supervisors; William Holliday, Jesse Moore, overseers of the poor.

1831.—John Miller, constable; Edward Milligan, Henry Stiffler, supervisors; Jesse Moore, Henry Stiffler, overseers of the poor; Martin Denlinger, Samuel Smith, Thomas B. Moore, auditors.

1832.—John Miller, constable; Edward Milligan, Peter Hewit, supervisors; Robert Irwin, James Smith (of Henry), overseers of the poor; Jesse Moore, auditor.

1833.—John Miller, constable; Edward Milligan, William Donaldson, supervisors; Samuel Moore, Daniel Brua, overseers of the poor.

1834.—Isaac Yingling, constable; Samuel Moore, Harmon Farber, supervisors; James O'Connor, David Markle, overseers of the poor; Robert McNamara, auditor.

1835.—William Woodburn, constable; George Weaver, Edward Milligan, supervisors; Jacob Condron, Samuel Frampton, overseers of the poor; John F. Lowry, auditor; Jesse Moore, Peter Cassidy, school directors.

1836.—Cornelius McConnell, constable; Edward Milligan, George Weaver, supervisors; William McFarland, Jacob Condron, overseers of the poor; Robert Lowry, auditor; John F. Lowry, Abraham Robison, school directors.

1837.—William Vaughn, constable; Wiliam Riddle, Elijah Ferree, supervisors.

1838.—John Stiffler, constable; Charles Wilson, Abraham Crumbaker, supervisors; James A. McCahan, Jacob Condron, overseers of the poor.

1839.—John H. Stiffler, constable; Joseph Hileman, Daniel Stewart, supervisors; Charles Wilson, Samuel Moore, overseers of the poor.

1840.—Thomas M. Robison, constable; Robert Irwin, Adam Fenalman, supervisors; Abraham Robison, John M. Stewart, overseers of the poor; Thomas Smith, auditor; George W. Horton, John B. Riddle, school directors; Samuel Smith, clerk.

1841.—Thomas M. Robison, constable; no other officers reported.

1842.—John Young, constable; Jacob Geesey, John B. Riddle, supervisors; William Riddle, Charles Wilson, overseers of the poor; Joseph Irons, auditor; Philip Hileman, William Condron, school directors; Samuel Smith, clerk.

1843.—John Young, constable; Daniel Leamer, John B. Riddle, A. Vanalman, supervisors; William Riddle, Henry Clapper, overseers of the poor.

1844.—Daniel Hileman, constable; Christian Coon, John B. Riddle, supervisors; Seth R. McCune, William Riddle, overseers of the poor; Joseph Smith, Thomas Wilson, auditors; Seth R. McCune, Daniel Stewart, school directors; G. W Horton, clerk.

1845.—David Denlinger, constable; George Elliott, John B. Riddle, supervisors; Samuel Smith, William Riddle, overseers of the poor; Harvey Stewart, auditor; George Kopp, James Reed, school directors; Francis McCoy, town clerk.

1846.—David Denlinger, constable; J. B. Riddle, J. Lingafelt, supervisors; Joseph Smith, Jesse Moore, overseers of the poor; Silas Moore, auditor; Jesse Crumbaker, G. W. Horton, school directors; Francis McCoy, clerk.

1847.—Charles Wilson, G. W. Horton, inspectors; David Denlinger, constable; Peter Good, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Hileman, school directors; D. H. Moore, auditor; Joseph Shannon, Silas Moore, overseers of the poor; Jesse Moore, assessor; James L. Morrow, justice.

1848.—James McKeehan, constable; Isaac Slippey, Joseph Robison, supervisors; Daniel Keech, assessor; John B. Riddle, William Condron, school directors; John B. Riddle, auditor.

1849.—Daniel Keech, assessor; Jonathan Slippey, constable; Daniel Stewart, James Curry, supervisors; Joseph Irvine, auditor; Jesse Crumbacker, J. L. Morrow, school directors.

1850.—George W. Horton, justice of the peace; Daniel Keech, assessor; D. H. Mooré, auditor; Jesse Crumbecker, Jesse Moore, Jr., supervisors; Joseph Hileman, James Curry, school directors.

1851.—Thomas Smith, assessor; Christian Murray, constable; George Clapper, John Harpster, supervisors; Dr. C. Irwin, David Leamer, school directors; Joseph Robison, auditor.

1852.—Daniel Keech, assessor; Christopher Murray, constable; Jacob Markey, James Robison, supervisors; John B. Riddle, George Kopp, school directors; P. Hileman, auditor.

1853.—Daniel Keech, assessor; Simon R. Cooper, constable; Jacob Markey, Joseph Stiffler, supervisors; G. W. Horton, Joseph Robison, school directors; Thomas Wilson, auditor.

1854.—Joseph Shannon, assessor; John B. Riddle, John Harnish, supervisors; W. R. Finley, S. R. McCune, school directors; James Condron, auditor.

1855.—Joseph Shannon, assessor; John B. Riddle, Henry Mogle, supervisors; Joseph Shannon, Jesse Moore, Sr., A. K. Figart, school directors; Philip Hileman, auditor.

1856.—Joseph Robison, assessor; Samuel Smith, Joseph Stiffler, supervisors; Joseph B. Riddle, Joseph Stiffler, school directors; Joseph Shannon, auditor.

1857.—George W. Cunningham, constable; no record of other officers.

1858.—Jacob Brua, assessor; Jacob Kooper, James Irwin, supervisors; James McCahan, Christian Hileman, school directors; Philip Hileman, auditor.

1859.—Jacob Brua, assessor; James Irwin, Samuel Van Alman, supervisors; Joseph Robison, David Stiteler, Silas Moore, school directors; James McKeehan, auditor.

1860.—Jacob Brua, assessor; S. R. McCune, James R. Irwin, supervisors; S. R. McCune, Jonathan Slippey, school directors; Silas Moore, auditor.

1861.—Jacob Brua, assessor; Jacob Brua, Joseph Riddle, supervisors; Christian Hileman, Alexander K. Figart, school directors; Levi Crumbecker, auditor.

1862.—Levi Crumbaker, assessor; John Riddle, Solomon Isenberg, supervisors; John Keller, Michael Geesey, school directors; Johnston Moore, auditor.

1863.—Levi Crumbaker, assessor; John Keller, Maxwell Moore, supervisors; David Irwin, Jonathan Slippey, George W. Cunningham, school directors; Samuel Smith, auditor.

1864.—Levi Crumbaker, assessor; John Keller, Harvey Stewart, supervisors; Harvey Stewart, George Leamer, school directors; Robert Riddle, auditor.

1865.—Jonathan Slippey, assessor; A. Wilson, Silas Moore, supervisors; R. B. Riddle, A. Wilson, Michael Geesey, Jonathan Slippey, school directors; Christian Hileman, auditor.

1866.—Jonathan Slippey, assessor; Michael Isenberg, Silas Moore, supervisors; David Irwin, Michael Geesey, school directors; Samuel Smith, auditor.

1867.—Jonathan Slippey, assessor; William Hileman, Joseph Stiffler, supervisors; Jonathan Slippey, M. K. Moore, school directors; Robert Riddle, auditor.

1868.—Jonathan Slippey, assessor; Michael Geesey, Daniel Stewart, supervisors; Seth R. McCune, George W. Cunningham, school directors; Christian Hileman, auditor.

1869 (February).—Solomon H. Isenberg, assessor; Joseph Stiffler, William Shinefelt, supervisors; Henry Crawford, Michael Geesey, school directors; Levi Crumbaker, auditor.

1869 (October).—Samuel Riddle, S. R. McCune, supervisors; Silas Moore, John Slippey, school directors; S. H. Isenberg, auditor.

1870 (October).—Jonathan Slippey, assessor; John Brua, Joseph Slippey, supervisors; D. C. Irwin, S. R. McCune, Albert Wertz, school directors; Robert Riddle, auditor.

1872 (February).—Samuel Tussey, assessor; Jacob Confer, William Bouslough, supervisors; John Keller, John H. Hileman, school directors; Christian Hileman, Samuel Smith, auditors.

1873.—Samuel Tussey, assessor; Jacob Confer, William Bouslough, supervisors; A. M. Moore, Charles Mintzer, school directors; George Eicholtz, auditor.

1874.—Samuel Tussey, assessor; John Keller, Samuel Kemberling, supervisors; S. H. Isenberg, Jonathan Slippey, school directors; James Robison, auditor.

1875.—J. B. Harpster, assessor; Samuel Kemberling, S. R. McCune, supervisors; J. H. Hileman, J. H. Rodkey, Samuel Smith, school directors; M. K. Moore, auditor.

1876.—J B. Harpster, assessor; James Robison, John Lingafelt, supervisors; John Brua, Jacob Markey, school directors; G. M. Eicholtz, auditor.

1877.—James Robison, John Lingafelt, supervisors; George Reed, Mercer Gray, school directors; John Akers, auditor.

1878.—M. F. Glass, assessor; George Free, William Carls, supervisors; John Miller, J. B. Warfel, school directors; Frederick Hainsey, auditor.

1879.—M. F. Glass, assessor; John Edgely, Tobias Harnish, supervisors; Jacob Clapper, D. S. Burger, school directors; G. M. Eicholtz, auditor.

1880.—Charles Eicholtz, assessor; Joseph Riddle, William Ketner, supervisors; Mercer Gray, Jacob Markey, school directors; M. F. Glass, auditor.

1881.—M. K. Moore, judge of election; Michael Geesey, William Carl, inspectors; G. M. Eicholtz, assessor; Joseph W. Riddle, William Ketner, supervisors; Philip Young, constable; Samuel Tussey, Silas Moore, school directors; Jonathan Slippey, M. F. Glass, auditors.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (SINCE 1846).

James L. Morrow, 1847; George W. Horton, 1850; James L. Morrow, 1854; James L. Morrow, 1857; James E. Toole, 1859; George Kopp, 1860; George W. Cunningham, 1862; Philip Hileman, 1866; George W. Cunningham, 1867; George W. Cunningham, 1872; Alexander K. Figart, 1873; George W. Cunningham, 1877; Alexander K. Figart, 1878.

CHAPTER XVI.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

FREEDOM township was erected from Juniata in 1857. Its boundaries are Juniata and Blair townships on the north, the latter and Taylor on the east, Greenfield on the south, and Juniata township on the west.

It is drained by the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River, Poplar, McDonald's, Dodson's, South Dry, and Paw Paw Runs, which are tributaries of the former stream. The surface is broken, but some fine farming lands abound. On Poplar Run, in the western part, is the hamlet known as Poplar Run post-office (or Puzzletown). On the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata, in the eastern part, is the picturesque little village of East Freedom; and one mile to the eastward of the latter place, on the railroad, is McKee's Station and the Gap Furnace.

In 1880 it had twelve hundred and fourteen inhabitants,[1] while the number of its taxables for the same year was two hundred and seventy; value of all real estate, eighty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Early Residents, etc.—Of the early residents of the territory now known as Freedom township there were Stephen Delaney, George Myers (who owned the mill[2] at the gap prior to George McKee), William Early, John Shadle, John Gost, Christopher Gost, Edward McGraw, Peter McGraw, George McKee (from whom McKee's Gap derived its name), William Leamer, Richard Shirley, Peter Miller, Samuel Donner, Jacob Glass, John Dodson, Nicholas McGuire, John Stiffler, Michael Stiffler, Michael Nipps, Henry Helsel, Jacob Smith, Peter Stiffler, William Shaw, William Dickey, Samuel West, Joachim Storm, John Tickerhoof, Charles Malone, Nicholas Burke, Peter Hetrick, Jeremiah Reinhart, Matthew Ivry, John McConnell, William Crawford,[3] David Crawford,[3] Harmon Forber, William and John Riddle (brothers-in-law of George McKee), Alexander Knox, Sr. (who established a store at McKee's Gap more than seventy years ago), Dr. Wallace and Henry Colciesser (a blacksmith, who were at the gap), John G. McKee (son of George), Philip Beight (a weaver and a tenant of George McKee's, who lived at the gap, on the point of Dunning's Mountain, more than one hundred years since), and Frederick Singer, an ex-Hessian soldier.

In 1846, the date of the formation of Blair County, among the residents of that portion of Greenfield now Freedom township were John Albright, Frederick Albright, George Ackert, John Barr, Simon Brinenger, Henry Buoymaster, Jonathan Brindle, Daniel Confer, Jeremiah Curtis, Elijah Cassidy, John Cunningham, Marshall Condron, Widow Cassidy, Silas Cassidy, Levi Donner, Joseph Dodson ("Little Joe"), who still survives at the age of nearly one hundred years, who was born in the township and never was on a railroad train; William Dodson, William Delaney, Jonas Diehl, John Dibert, William Dodson, Jr., Samuel Donner, Samuel Donner, Jr., Eli Donner, Patrick Eagan, John Earnfelt, Jacob Gates, Moses Garland, Samuel Griffith, who then operated a tannery; Joseph Hoyer, Edward Hughes, Charles Huston, Peter Hetrick, George H. Harker, Henry Helsel, John Hetrick, Widow Helsel, John Hamilton, John Jameson, George W. Kephart, William Kellerman, Samuel Kephart, Henry Leamer, Samuel G. Leamer, James Lynch, Christian Lingenfelter, Bernard Lawrence, Samuel Livingston, Jacob Moyer, James Marsden, Michael Maxwell, John McCoy, John Miller, John G. McKee, who then owned a clover-mill and tannery; Edward McGraw, Joseph McCormick, a saddler, who also owned one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land and a saw-mill; John McCloskey, John Miller, a saddler; John McGraw, Edward D. McGraw, Matthias Myers, Martin Myers, Adam Moses, F. McConnell, James McConnell, Samuel Noffsker, Jacob Noffsker, Jonathan Noffsker, Solomon Ruggles, Michael Refner, Henry Refner, Alexander Refner, George Rinard, Samuel Rhodes, Daniel Restler, James Stiffler, Peter Stiffler, Peter Storm, Jacob Smith, George W. Stalb, Richard Shirley, James Shirley, Samuel Smith, John Shadle, George Simmons, Samuel Sisler, Jacob Sell, Abraham Sell, Samuel Singer, Nicholas Smeltzer, Samuel Smith, Daniel Sell, Michael Stiffler, John Stiffler, Solomon Smith, Samuel Shaw, Michael Stiffler, Jr., Frederick Singer, Samuel Shaw, Dr. A. T. Schriver, Henry Shaw, Frederick Stiffler, William Shaw, John Shaw, Jacob Stultz, Peter Stephens, David Smith, John Sholl, Henry Tickerhoof, Robert Todd, Joseph Tetwiller, John Tate, John Tickerhoof, John Wood, Jacob Wilt, David Wilt, Barnhart Wise, John Weiters, George Wingert, and George Weaver.

The building of the Maria Forges in McKee's Gap, and Sarah Furnace in Greenfield, and later still the Martha Forge and Furnace on or near the site of the present Gap Furnace, all added to the prosperity of this section of the county. Population was rapidly increased thereby, and the farming classes were afforded ready purchasers for much of their surplus products.

[1] The township had seven hundred and ninety-two inhabitants in 1860, and ten hundred and twenty in 1870.

[2] It is probable that this grist-mill was built by Jacob Stephens prior to 1787. See list of Frankstown residents, 1788 and 1800.

[3] William and David Crawford, brothers, were here in 1787.

Commissioners' Report.—The report of Job M. Spang and John Ullery, two of the commissioners, was read at the July sessions, 1856, and confirmed *nisi* October 31st following. Exceptions thereto were filed by Samuel Calvin and Thaddeus Banks, Nov. 26, 1856, and Feb. 26, 1857, the report was referred back to the commissioners for correction. Finally the report as corrected was confirmed *nisi*, and on the 19th of June, 1857, was confirmed absolutely, and it was further ordered that the new township be called FREEDOM. The commissioners' report defining the boundaries of the new township was as follows:

"Beginning at the Greenfield township line, on the summit of Dunning's Mountain, at a pine-tree, thence along the said summit, a natural boundary adjoining Taylor township, four hundred and eighty perches to the Blair township line in McKee's Gap; thence along the line of Blair township thirty-two degrees west four and a half miles to a post west of George Weaver's farm; from thence on the division line of said Juniata township hereby established south forty-six degrees west five and a half miles to a post at the Greenfield township line, leaving the farm of Peter Winkler on the west of said division line, and the farm of Daniel Clark on the east of said division line; thence along the Greenfield township line south seventy-nine degrees east five miles to a white-oak near George Lingenfelter's house; and from thence along the line of said Greenfield township north eighty-five degrees east two hundred and sixty-five perches to the place of beginning. And the undersigned hereto annex and return as part of their report a draft of Juniata township with the division line established marked thereon. All of which is respectfully submitted.

"JOB M. SPANG,
"JOHN ULLERY, *Commissioners.*

"And now, 1st February, 1858, Jacob Noffsker appointed judge, and Henry Feather and Dr. L. F. Butler appointed inspectors to hold first election in said township of Freedom, to be held in the town of East Freedom in said township.

"By the Court."

RESIDENTS IN 1860.

According to the third separate assessment of the township, the residents in 1860 were as follows:

John Appleman (blacksmith), William Anderson (merchant), John Albright (farmer), Samuel Ayers (farmer), Wm. Brooke, Esq (J. P.), Jacob Burger (carpenter), David Burger, L. F. Butler (physician), Widow Bare, Richard Bryan (clerk), Widow Biddle, Thomas Burk (farmer), John Bristle (farmer), Nicholas Burk (farmer), Henry Buoymaster, John Burkheimer (blacksmith), Christopher Buoymaster, John Burget (farmer), Jonathan Brindle, Dewalt Bryner, James Burns, John Cunningham, James Conrad, Jr. (miller and farmer), Daniel Clark (farmer), H. J. Conrad (inn-keeper), John Conrad, John Curtis, Michael Conrad (farmer), Mrs. Ellen Cowen, John Colvenslaw (farmer), George W. Carl, Catharine Conrad, Elias Donner, Levi Donner (farmer), Samuel Donner (farmer), William Davis, Joseph Dodson, Barbara Dodson, Thomas Dodson (farmer), Jonas Diehl (merchant), Widow Dasher, Moses Diehl & Co., David Diehl, Mary Delaney, David Donahue, Salome Efnenfelder, George Eckart (farmer), John Eckart, John Feather (farmer), Samuel Feather, Henry Feather (farmer), Benjamin Barber, Joseph Flaugh (farmer), Solomon Fry, John Gingerie (millwright), William Harlan, Frazier Harlan (farmer), Joseph Harlan (farmer), Jacob Helsel (farmer), Daniel Helsel (farmer), Henry Helsel (farmer), George H. Harker (farmer), John Hite, Jr. (farmer), David Helsel, John Helsel, Charles Huston, George Hazelet, Humphill, McFarlane & Co., Edward Helsel, Jacob Hymes, George Helsel, Joshua Hammond, Geo. Hite, M. Hamilton, Michael Haynes, Robert Keagan, Martin Lingenfelter, James Lynch (peddler), William Lingenfelter (pedagogue), David Lingenfelter (collier), Henry Lingenfelter (farmer), Bernard Lorentz (iron-master), Andrew Lasher (farmer), Edward McGraw, Esq. (farmer), James Malone (farmer), Edward Malone (farmer), John Miller (saddler), C. B. Malone (farmer), James McCormick (farmer), Joseph McCormick (saddler), Edward McGraw, Jr., Cornelius McConnell (blacksmith), Adam Moses, Esq. (farmer), John Malone (farmer), James Marsden (farmer), Henry McConnell, Daniel Moses, Jacob Myers (wagon-maker), Christian Malone, John McGraw, Andrew Morgan, Jonathan Noffsker (farmer), Jacob Noffsker (farmer), Samuel Noffsker (farmer), G. J. Noffsker (teacher), Martin Noffsker, Jacob Noffsker, Jr. (teacher), Peter O'Hagan (farmer), Leonard Ott, Abraham Ott (blacksmith), Chris. Pope (shoemaker), Solomon Ruggles (blacksmith), H. J. Robison, Jacob Ritchey, John Riley (merchant), Daniel Ressler (farmer), Daniel Sell (farmer), Peter Storm, Martha Stiffler, James Shaw (farmer), Jacob Stultz, Jr. (farmer), Jacob Stultz, Sr. (farmer), Peter Stiffler (farmer), Samuel Shaw, Esq. (farmer), Solomon Smith, Jr. (farmer), Widow Singer, Samuel Smith (farmer), Barbara Smith, Solomon Smith, Sr., Michael Stiffler (farmer), Samuel Singer (collier), Widow Shaw, Widow Stiffler, James Stiffler, Jacob Sell (cabinet-maker), Joseph Sell (carpenter), Levi Sharer (farmer), Abraham Sell (farmer), John Shade (wagon-maker), E. F. Shoenberger (trustee), John Scullin (tailor), John Sell (farmer), James Stiffler (farmer), Joseph Slicer, William Shaw (farmer), Alexander Shaw (farmer), Michael Storm, Henry Shinafelt (blacksmith), Henry Stiffler, Peter Thompson, Robert Todd, Henry Thomas, William Triese, Harry Triese, George Triese, George Weaver, Esq. (farmer), Mary Witters, Susan Wilt, Isaac Wright (clerk), Peter C. Wilt (farmer), William Wheeler, Frederick Wolf (blacksmith), John Yingling (potter), Joseph Yingling (farmer), Henry Yohn (farmer), David Yohn (farmer), Levi Yohn.

Single Freemen.—Albert J. Anderson, Augustus Clark, James Dasher, John Feather, Casper Flaugh, S. Flaugh, Joseph Harlan, John Harlan, John B. Kephart, James Lingenfelter, William McGraw, Peter Malone, Edward McGraw, Jr., Peter McGraw, Edward Malone, Emanuel Noffsker, Martin Noffsker, John Rhodes, Joseph Ruggles, Jacob Smith, Francis Smith, Samuel Smith (of Sol), William Stiffler, John Storm, John Wilt, F. P. Yingling.

Township Officers.—Following are the names, etc., of the principal township officers elected annually from 1858 to 1881, inclusive:

1858.—Peter McGraw, assessor; William Harlan, Peter Stiffler, supervisors; Adam Moses, James McConnell, Abram Sell, Joseph McCormick, Daniel Sell, school directors; Henry Lingenfelter, auditor.

1859.—Frazier Harlan, assessor; Jonathan Nofsker, William Harlan, supervisors; Samuel Nofsker, Samuel Smith, school directors; George H. Harker, auditor.

1860.—Peter Stiffler, assessor; William Harlan, George H. Harker, supervisors; Adam Moses, Frazier Harlan, school directors; George Weaver, auditor.

1861.—Jacob K. Nofsker, assessor; James Stiffler, David F. Dodson, supervisors; Daniel Sell, George Weaver, school directors; George J. Nofsker, auditor.

1862.—H. C. Feather, assessor; Jonathan Nofsker, Samuel Shaw, supervisors; John Gingery, Daniel Bessler, school directors; George H. Harker, auditor.

1863.—Peter Stiffler, assessor; Peter Thompson, supervisor; Daniel Helsel, Adam Moses, school directors; Edmond Malone, auditor.

1864.—Thomas Dodson, assessor; Peter Stiffler, H. C. Feather, supervisors; George Weaver, F. Harlan, John Bracken, school directors; John G. Lingenfelter, auditor.

1865.—Thomas Dodson, assessor; Peter Stiffler, Solomon Smith, supervisors; L. F. Butler, D. Sell, school directors; George H. Harker, auditor.

1866.—Andrew Morgan, assessor; Samuel Feather, George W. Weaver, supervisors; John Helsel, Jacob Burger, school directors; Frazier Harlan, auditor.

1867.—H. C. Feather, assessor; John Ickes, James Stiffler, supervisors; F. Harlan, G. Weaver, John Sell, school directors; John G. Lingenfelter, auditor.

1868.—H. C. Feather, assessor; William Harlan, John Ickes, supervisors; L. F. Butler, John Sell, school directors; George H. Harker, auditor.

1869 (February).—Henry C. Feather, assessor; William Harlan, John Ickes, supervisors; George H. Harker, Jacob Burger, E. Hammond, school directors; Frazier Harlan, auditor.

1869 (October).—John Ickes, William Harlan, supervisors; F. Harlan, J. G. Lingenfelter, George Weaver, school directors; H. Lingenfelter, auditor.

1870 (October).—Henry C. Feather, assessor; William Harlan, George W. Benton, supervisors; L. F. Butler, John Sell, school directors; John B. Kephart, auditor.

W. O. Murphy

1872 (February).—Andrew Snowberger, assessor; G. W. Benton, Henry Shaw, supervisors; Jonas Diehl, Jonathan Benton, school directors; Dysart Hemphill, auditor.

1873.—Frazier Harlan, assessor; G. W. Benton, Henry Shaw, supervisors; William Plasterer, G. W. Weaver, school directors; G. W. Weaver, auditor.

1874.—Henry C. Feather, assessor; Henry Shaw, G. W. Snyder, supervisors; Edward Malone, Henry Lingenfelter, school directors; Charles E. Butler, auditor.

1875.—Henry Feather, assessor; John Noffsker, Henry Shaw, supervisors; James McCormick, Henry Stiffler, Henry Lawrence, school directors; J. B. Kephart, auditor.

1876.—Henry Feather, assessor; Jacob Stultz, John Curtis, supervisors; Jerry Klepser, Joseph Brandt, school directors; J. D. Kirk, auditor.

1877.—John Curtis, Augustus McCoy, supervisors; Ed. Malone, John Sell, school directors; Jonas Diehl, auditor.

1878.—H. C. Feathers, assessor; John B. Curtis, Aug. McCoy, supervisors; James McCormick, Richard Roeloff, school directors; J. G. Lingenfelter, auditor.

1879.—John G. Lingenfelter, assessor; John Curtis, Peter Thompson, supervisors; George W. Benton, Solomon Smith, school directors; Samuel Leamer, auditor.

1880.—Henry C. Feather, assessor; John B. Curtis, Ambrose Ritchey, supervisors; Jesse Hartman, Emanuel Ruggles, Daniel Helsel, school directors; John Hileman, auditor.

1881.—Joseph Ruggles, judge of elections; Samuel Lorenz, Jonas Diehl, inspectors; Henry Feathers, assessor; Ambrose Ritchey, George Snyder, supervisors; Samuel Stroup, constable; J. D. Burket, Daniel Helsel, school directors; John Ott, auditor; J. E. Butler, township clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

George Weaver, 1858; Adam Moses, 1859; George H. Harker, 1861; George Weaver, 1863; George H. Harker, 1866; George Weaver, 1868; George H. Harker, 1870; Richard Bryan, 1873; Abraham Stiffler, 1874; William McGraw, 1876; Abraham Stiffler, 1879; William McGraw, 1881.

Villages.—EAST FREEDOM.—Until the year 1838 the site of East Freedom village, then owned by Edward McGraw, Esq., and Valentine Lingenfelter, could only boast of a log school-house (which stood on the lot now occupied by Murphy's store), and was known locally as the "Johnstown and Bedford Cross-Roads." During the year mentioned, however, Joseph McCormick,[1] a saddler, deeming it a good point for carrying on his business, purchased a corner lot of Edward McGraw, and built the first house and shop. This house was a framed building, and is now part of the "Freedom Hotel."

Teams owned by Dr. Shoenberger and others were constantly passing the "cross-roads," and soon after McCormick had located here there came George W. Kephart,[2] who opened an inn, and George Yinger, a shoemaker, who also bought a lot and built a house thereon. In 1839 or 1840, Edward McGraw, as proprietor, laid out a village plot. Prior to 1842, John Yerty, a cooper, Robert Todd,[3] and George McBride, the first merchants, Dr. A. T. Shriver, a practicing physician, and Joseph Blackburn, a tanner, had likewise established themselves here. E. F. Shoenberger's store-house was built in 1844, and the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice (now owned by the United Brethren congregation) in 1845. In 1846, William Anderson[4] came here from Newry and also engaged in merchandising. Among other early merchants were Joseph Diehl and Alexander Knox.

The growth of the town has been but gradual, and the probabilities are, notwithstanding its advantageous and very pleasant location on the banks of the Frankstown Branch of the ever-beautiful Juniata, that during future years it will retrograde, and finally yield its business interests, etc., to its neighbor over the hill, the new town of McKee's Gap. However, East Freedom of to-day (which is situated seven miles from Hollidaysburg, and one mile west of McKee's Gap, a station on the Morrison Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad) contains about two hundred inhabitants. Among its professional and business men are D. J. Appleby, physician; Jacob Burger, dealer in general merchandise, who is a native of Juniata township, and until seven years ago (when he engaged in merchandising) a cooper, as well as carpenter, builder, etc.; Joseph Burger, carpenter; Hileman & Lingenfelter, flour-mill operators; A. Kurty, tailor and postmaster; Jeremiah Klepser, tanner; Joseph McCormick, hotel proprietor; William McGraw, justice of the peace; Michael C. Murphy, a sketch of whom is herewith given, dealer in general merchandise; Andrew Ott, shoemaker; William Price and John Shade, wagon-makers; George Ruggles, blacksmith; George Young, carpenter; and Mr. Lingenfelter, proprietor of "Freedom Hotel."

About twenty years ago a boy and girl, neither above the age of fifteen, crossed the Atlantic in company, bound for Western Pennsylvania to join friends who had preceded them to the New World. The lad was Michael C. Murphy, now the well-known merchant of East Freedom, Blair Co., Pa.; the girl was his cousin, Annie Doyle, now Mrs. Dennis Sullivan, of Altoona. Young Murphy was born Sept. 29, 1848, in County Carlow, Ireland, and at the age of fifteen was sent by his parents to America at the request of his uncles, John and James Murphy, then prosperous citizens of Johnstown, Pa., who desired to rear the lad. Similarly, his cousin Annie, who accompanied

[1] Joseph McCormick was born in Greenfield township (on the farm now owned by Jeremiah and Adam Black), in July, 1814. His father, James McCormick, came from Virginia, and settled there in 1808. He was a farmer and tanner. When a mere boy Joseph became crippled for life, hence, finding himself unfitted for farming or for performing duties requiring much action upon his feet, he early in life fitted up a small saddlery- and harness-shop in his father's tannery, and, though his own mentor, became a complete master of the trade. From 1838 until 1873 he carried on the business of saddle- and harness-making at East Freedom successfully. He has performed a vast amount of work for Dr. Shoenberger and many others, and amassed a snug competency, but, in 1873–74, he met with heavy losses. Of late years he has been widely known as the genial, accommodating proprietor of a well-kept hotel in East Freedom.

[2] George W. Kephart began hotel-keeping in the building first erected by Joseph McCormick, Dec. 1, 1838, and continued in the same business until his death in March, 1849. For some time afterward the house (now known as the Freedom Hotel) was kept by John B. Kephart.

[3] The post-office was established about 1840, Robert Todd becoming the first postmaster.

[4] Mr. Anderson continued in business as a merchant until the spring of 1880, when he sold out to his son-in-law, Michael C. Murphy. He died in August, 1880.

him, was sent for by her sister, Mrs. James Bowman, of Altoona. The long journey was made safely, and the boy Michael, upon his arrival at his new home, was taken into the store of his uncle, John J. Murphy. After a year's experience as a clerk he was sent to St. Francis' College, at Loretto, in Cambria County, where he remained a year, and then returned to his uncle's store.

In 1868, Mr. Murphy and N. F. Carroll (who had been a clerk with William Anderson, of East Freedom, Blair Co.) purchased the business of John J. Murphy, and conducted it as partners for eighteen months. At the end of that period Murphy retired from the firm, and in the spring of 1870 he made a trip to Kansas for the double purpose of recruiting his health and prospecting for a business location. At the expiration of a twelvemonth he was recalled to Johnstown by his uncle's request for his services, but permitted himself only a short stay before journeying again to Kansas. There he embarked in business with Daniel Wolf, and during the ensuing two years carried on with Wolf a supply-store at Fort Dodge and State Line. After a fairly successful campaign Mr. Murphy returned to Johnstown and joined his uncle, James J. Murphy, as a partner in the clothing business. At the end of two years (or in 1876) Murphy retired to take charge of the business of William Anderson, of East Freedom, whose daughter he had previously married. He carried on the store at East Freedom for Mr. Anderson until the spring of 1880, when he purchased the business. In the conduct of that enterprise he has been eminently prosperous, and is to-day known far and near as a thrifty and energetic merchant as well as valued citizen. In 1878, Mr. Murphy made a trip to his native land to visit his mother, and while abroad sojourned a while in Paris.

As before recited, Mr. Murphy married Ellen C., daughter of William Anderson, who died at East Freedom in August, 1880, after having been a merchant at that point upwards of thirty years. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home, June 22, 1874, by the venerable Father James Bradley, the oldest priest in the diocese. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy,—William J., March 18, 1876; Leo M., Dec. 8, 1878; Hugh, April 1, 1880. Mr. Murphy has all his life been a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is now one of the officials of St. Patrick's Church of Newry. His political faith has held him always steadfast to the principles of Democracy, and although not conspicuous as a dabbler in politics, he takes a deep and watchful interest in the progress of public affairs both State and national.

McKee's Gap.—During the early days this locality was included within the boundaries of old Frankstown township, and before the year 1800 George Myers was the owner of grist- and saw-mills here. The property seems to have remained in the hands of the Myers family until some time after 1810, when George McKee came into possession, and from him the vicinity derived its name.

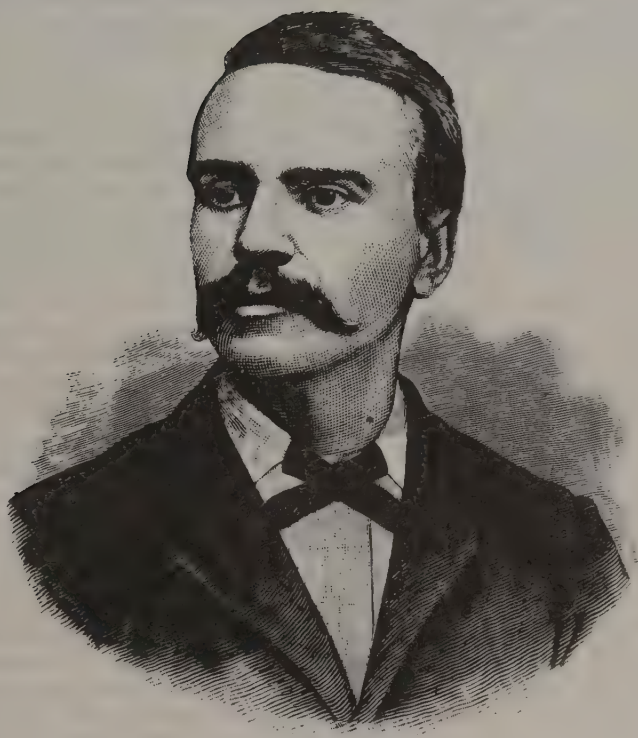
Through this gap in Dunning's Mountain flows a never-failing (but now sadly polluted) stream, and since the first settlement of this region by the whites a wagon-road has been improved and traveled upon as well. During a period quite recent constructors of a railway, too, have found this a most convenient place of ingress into the beautiful and fertile district beyond, famed Morrison's Cove.

The stream passing through the gap is formed by the surplus flow from Roaring Spring and Plum Creek, in Taylor township; its fall is rapid, its volume even, and, as we have seen, it was early utilized for mill purposes. As early as 1830 its waters were driving iron forges for Dr. Shoenberger in the gap, but it was not until 1838 (when E. F. Shoenberger, son of Dr. Shoenberger, built the Martha Forge, with John Fries as manager) that iron-works were established in the territory now embraced by Freedom township. In 1843 or 1844, Martha Furnace was built by Edwin F. Shoenberger. Hence, by constructing and operating the grist- and saw-mills, the forge and furnace, quite a number of families had been gathered at this point, and for many years it had worn the aspects of a small village, yet it contained no regularly laid out streets or lots of uniform dimensions.

On the 4th day of April, 1871, however, John Brawley, surveyor, under the directions of A. K. Bell, president of the Hollidaysburg and McKee's Gap Iron Company, laid out the town of McKee's Gap. As then plotted it contained eighty-three lots, and streets named Spruce, Cedar, Front, Patterson, Irwin, Bedford, and Freedom. An additional plot was laid out May 5, 1871, by the same surveyor and proprietors, containing four large irregularly shaped lots. Thus lot 1 had seventeen acres; lot 2, twenty-one acres; lot 3, eighteen acres; and lot 4, fifty-two acres.

The town is seven miles distant from Hollidaysburg, and contains a Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, railroad station buildings, Gap Furnace, various stores and small mechanical shops, and about two hundred inhabitants. Among its business men of the present are Alexander Bise, proprietor of stone quarry; C. C. Wright, grocer and postmaster; M. F. Davis, railroad station agent; John Conrad, dealer in confectionery, etc.; H. Gorsuch, blacksmith; Abraham Green, wagon-maker; John Snowberger, butcher; B. M. Johnston & Co., dealers in general merchandise; and the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron Company (owners of Gap Furnace, etc.), pig-iron manufacturers. J. L. Hartman, J. E. Butler, Jacob Corl, James Carey, and Abraham De Lozier are also residents either of the town or its vicinity. Of Mr. Hartman above mentioned, the following is a brief sketch:

Jesse L. Hartman, manager of the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron-Works at McKee's, although not yet thirty years of age, has recorded upon the dial of



J. L. Harman

time more than a decade of years passed in active occupation amid the responsible duties of existence. He was born in Huntingdon County, June 18, 1853. His father, Benjamin, was a native of Huntingdon County, in which he was for many years a merchant and postmaster, and popularly known far and near. He died Aug. 30, 1880, at the age of seventy-six. Jesse L. Hartman is descended upon his mother's side from the Wilsons, one of the old families of Huntingdon County. His mother, who is still living at a ripe old age, comes of a long-lived family, her father and mother dying at the respective ages of eighty-six and eighty-seven. She is one of nine children, all of whom have to this time been spared to the world. Of Benjamin Hartman's nine children five are yet alive.

Young Jesse spent his boyhood upon his father's farm, and after a brief period of schooling in the village temple of learning was sent to the Hollidaysburg Seminary and other similar institutions. In the spring of 1871 his school days were ended, and for a brief space he sojourned at home. In the fall of 1872 he entered the employment of Messrs. B. M. Johnston & Co., at McKee's, in Blair County, as a clerk in the store attached to their iron-works, and in their employment, it may be remarked, he has continued ever since. In June, 1873, he took charge of Johnston & Co.'s store at Rebecca Furnace, and when the furnace was blown out in 1874 he was assigned for duty to the firm's store at Hollidaysburg. There he remained until the spring of 1877, when he was appointed manager of Johnston & Co.'s store at McKee's. In March, 1878, he was called to assume the management of the furnace of the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron-Works at McKee's, and since that time has been manager of both store and works. In the conduct of the latter enterprise he has displayed a successful ability, and deservedly won a worthy name as a business man and citizen. He has under his direction an hundred employés, and records the product of the works at from seven thousand to eight thousand tons of pig-iron annually.

Mr. Hartman was married in 1878 to Miss Ellen M., daughter of James Denniston, one of Hollidaysburg's wealthy and prominent citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have had two children, of whom a daughter died Aug. 5, 1882. James D., their only living child, was born May 15, 1880.

PUZZLETOWN.—About the year 1840 a man named Baird, or Beard, established the town of *Puzzletown*, or Poplar Run post-office, and sold village lots. Afterwards the site was in contest in the courts for years, in suits entitled Langham *vs.* Stiffler, Langham *vs.* others, etc. For further information see chapter on courts and attorneys, general history of Blair County, this volume. Puzzletown is not a prominent or active place, yet it boasts of one or two small stores, a practitioner of medicine, and a house of worship owned by the United Brethren.

Iron Manufacturing.—In 1838, Edwin F. Shoenberger built the Martha Forge, and near it, some six years later, the Martha Furnace. The furnace has been enlarged or rebuilt several times, and is now known as the Gap Furnace. For a number of years it has been owned and operated by the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron Company, an incorporated association, with a capital stock of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, at the head of which is James Denniston (of Hollidaysburg), president and general superintendent. The company are the owners also of the large rolling-mill and nail-works at Hollidaysburg. The Gap Furnace produces about seven thousand tons of pig-iron per annum, and furnishes employment in various ways for more than two hundred men.

Physicians.—Dr. A. T. Schriver settled at East Freedom in 1840, and remained some eight or ten years. Dr. L. F. Butler then occupied the field, and for about a quarter of a century practiced extensively in this and surrounding townships. He died in 1873. Just before the death of Dr. Butler, Dr. J. D. Kirk became a resident of the village. He remained six years, being succeeded by his pupil, Ralph Klepser. The latter stayed here but one year. Dr. Robert C. Irwin, of Hollidaysburg, then practiced for a brief period. The present resident physician is Dr. D. J. Appleby, who has been a denizen of the village of East Freedom for the past three or four years.

Early School-Teachers, etc.—The log school-house which stood on the grounds now occupied by Michael C. Murphy's store was the first building erected on the village site of East Freedom. It was built in 1835, and among the teachers who there presided were Moses McIlvaine, John Lingenfelter, Dr. A. T. Schriver (for six or seven years), and John Long. In the house which succeeded the old one the teachers of years ago were James Condron, Thomas Condron, and John Cunningham, the latter for several years. Then followed Peter McGraw, William McGraw, Dr. George W. Grove, and James E. Butler (son of Dr. Butler), all of whom taught from two to six terms.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Among the early members of the East Freedom Methodist Episcopal Church were Bernard Lorentz, John Hamilton, Samuel Noffsker, Jacob Leamer, and Thomas Dodson. For several years meetings were held in the old log school-house. In 1845, however, the present church edifice in East Freedom was built as a Methodist house of worship, and thereafter was occupied for many years. The building was never paid for though (Samuel Noffsker being the principal owner), and finally, on the 23d of January, 1879, the entire property was transferred to Samuel Noffsker.

The present church edifice (which is situated in the village of McKee's Gap) was built in 1879, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. It was dedicated August 12th of the year last mentioned, Rev. James

M. Clark preaching the dedicatory sermon. Of those who have preached at regular intervals to members of this congregation have been Revs. Joseph G. McKeehan, A. E. McClay, Franklin Gerhart, Stevenson Stevens, Christopher Parkison, Henry Wilson, Francis Ritchey, William Meminger, Richard Hinkle, Nathaniel Colburn, J. A. Melick, J. H. McGarrah, D. B. McCloskey, James M. Clark, A. W. Decker, Richard Mallalieu, W. H. Norcross, W. C. Robbins, Hugh Linn, A. W. Decker, W. W. Reese, James M. Clark, and Luther F. Smith, the present pastor, who resides at Duncansville. The members of the church number fifty at this time. A flourishing Sunday-school of seventy scholars is in charge of M. F. Davis.[1]

Lutherans.—Members of the Lutheran Church have existed in this locality since its first settlement, but until the present time have never attempted to build a house of worship of their own. The members of this congregation, though few in numbers, are now engaged in the erection of a neat church edifice. Newry charge, Rev. Mr. Henderson, pastor, embraces the Lutheran Church at East Freedom.

United Brethren.—The United Brethren Church, at East Freedom, was organized in September, 1879, and soon after the old Methodist Episcopal Church property was purchased of Samuel Noffsker's heirs for one hundred and ten dollars. About two hundred dollars have since been expended in repairing the building.

Among the first members were John H. Hileman and family, William Dodson and wife, Henry Grove and wife, George Snyder and wife, William Diehl, Mary Riley, Rebecca Ginter, Viola Lingenfelter, Alice Lingenfelter, Amanda Noffsker, and Mary Ann Lingenfelter. The present members number twenty-nine.

Besides the East Freedom Church there are in this the "Hollidaysburg charge" congregations at various other points, as follows: At Puzzletown, fifty-five members, who own a church building; at Blue Knob, on Bobb's Creek, thirty-eight members, who meet in an untenanted dwelling-house; at Canoe Creek, twenty-seven members, who own a neat church edifice; at Sandy Run, near Elizabeth Furnace, are twenty-eight members and a church structure; at Juniata Gap are sixteen members, who occupy a Union church building; and at Bell's Mills are seventeen members, who hold their meetings in a school-house.

Of those who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregations mentioned were Revs. Mr. Knight, Armour, Edward Trimbath, J. F. Tallhelm, Hugh Conley, J. Clem, E. A. Fulton, J. M. Smith, and W. H. Mattern. The latter came to this charge in September, 1881, and resides in the village of East Freedom.

[1] Mr. Davis is a native of Pleasantville, Bedford Co., and has been the railroad station agent and deputy postmaster at McKee's Gap for five years.

CHAPTER XVII.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

GREENFIELD township is the southwestern division of Blair County, and at the time it was detached from Bedford County (in 1846) to form a portion of the new county of Blair, it embraced, besides its present territory, Juniata and Freedom. As now constituted, its boundaries are Juniata and Freedom townships on the north, Taylor township and Bedford County on the east, Bedford County on the south, and the latter division and Cambria County on the west.

Abutting the Allegheny range of mountains, its general surface in consequence is broken, and narrow valleys and precipitous mountain-sides abound. However, along the valleys formed by the principal streams good farming lands are found, as well as upon the hills not too steep for culture. The Blue Knobs, which occupy a central position in the township, are prominent natural features, and divide its arable lands into two distinct portions; Bobb's Creek, Diamond and Queen Esther's Runs draining the "Swites," or western part, and the Frankstown Branch of the all-pervading Juniata, Polecat, South Poplar, Pine, Smoky, Boiling Spring Runs, and Beaver Dam Creek the eastern portion.

The village of Claysburg is situated on the Juniata, just above the mouth of Beaver Dam Creek. Farther up, on the same stream, at the distance of about two miles from the village, is the site of the once famous Sarah Furnace, while throughout the township are scattered an industrious people, numerous saw- and grist-mills, school-houses, and some five or six church edifices. Greenfield had 1099 inhabitants in 1860, 1233 in 1870, and 1286 in 1880.

Early Residents, etc.—As settlers, mainly of German parentage, gradually moved to the northward and westward from the earliest settled portions of old Bedford County, the locality known (many years later) as Sarah Furnace, in Greenfield, became the first settled part of the present township about the year 1770. Thus we learn that Valentine Lingenfelter,[2] with his sons Jacob and George, also the Dively family, located there at about the time mentioned. Soon after Thomas Ives and John Nicholas settled in the northeast part, or the vicinity now occupied by Abraham Lingenfelter, Esq.

It is not probable that there were many others in

[2] Valentine Lingenfelter was a native of Germany, but had lived for some time in Virginia. He removed directly from that State to this township. His son George, about the year 1800, settled upon the farm now owned by his (George's) grandson, Richard Lingenfelter. George Lingenfelter held the office of justice of the peace for forty years, and his son Valentine officiated in the same capacity for fifteen years. The former was the father of six sons and six daughters, of whom Jacob, the oldest son, was the father of the present ex-register and recorder of Blair County, Abraham Lingenfelter, Esq., as well as of twelve other children.

the township prior to the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle. Soon after the conclusion of peace between England and the independent States, and the consequent cessation of Indian incursions, other settlers came in, yet it is likely that even at the beginning of the present century the heads of families then located in the region in question did not number a score. Among them, however, were Henry Bennett, John Barnhart, Adam Black, the Dodsons, the Justices, and the brothers Henry,[1] David, John, and Joseph Walter. The Walters came from Maryland, near the Pennsylvania line, and settled on Smoky and Pine Runs soon after the close of the Revolutionary war.

Among later but yet quite early settlers were John U. Zeth, who built saw- and grist-mills on the site of Claysburg in 1805–6; James McCormick (father of Joseph McCormick, of East Freedom), who came from Virginia and settled in the township in 1808; Jacob Yingling, born in Maryland, settled near the "Knobs" in 1812; and Frederick Dibert, from an older settled section of Bedford County.

Frederick Dibert removed from the locality known as "Dutch Corner" to the premises in this township now owned by Jacob M. Dibert, Esq., in 1819. The following year his brother Michael located near him. The latter had six children, of whom Henry, Jacob M., Mrs. Mary Burket, and Mrs. Elizabeth Yingling survive. The Diberts are of German origin, and were among the very early settlers of Bedford County. The great-grandfather of J. M. Dibert was massacred by the Indians while a resident of Dutch Corner, and his maternal grandfather, Henry Earnest, was, when but a mere child, carried off by the Indians and held captive for three years. The Earnest family then lived in Westmoreland County, and Henry's mother and brother were also taken by the savages and marched to Detroit, where they were detained by the British until the cessation of hostilities.

From 1820 until the completion of Sarah Furnace, in 1832, population increased but slowly. The residents were denied the advantages of markets for the sale of surplus products, and male and female alike were clad in homespun, home-made garments. Indeed, during those years few young men and women could boast of having seen the inside of a dry-goods store. The building of Sarah Furnace, however, and its attendant store, church, and school-house were important events in the history of Greenfield, and the forerunners of a certain degree of prosperity. Prior to the date last mentioned though, or about 1828, Philip Ritchey and his sons Jacob, Frederick, and George had passed to the west side of the "Knobs," and became the first settlers in the region now known as "the Swites."

In 1846 the taxables of Greenfield (then including Juniata and Freedom) were as follows:

William Arble (J.),[2] William Arble, Jr. (J.), Henry Arble (J.), John Albright (F.), Frederick Albright (F.), Daniel Ake (J.), George Ackert (F.), John Barr (F.), Simon Brinenger (F.), David Butler, Jacob Baker, John Bennett (G.),[3] Jacob Barnhart (G.), George Bechtel (G.), Michael Black (G.), Joseph Blackburn (F.),[4] Samuel Burket (G.), John Barr (Head of Ten), Conrad Bowlin (J.), Henry Buoymaster (F.), Jonathan Brindle (F.), James Black (G.), John Barnhart (G.), Thomas Benson, William Benson, Jonathan Barr, John Burket (G.),[5] Adam Black, Jr. (G.), Henry Black (G.),[6] Adam Black, Esq. (G.), David Burket (G.), Henry Burket (G.), William Byers, Andrew Butler (G.), John Bennett (G.), Daniel Burket (G.), John Bennett, Sr. (G.), Henry Beard (G.), Elijah Burland (G.), Peter Benner (G.), Robert Bridges (G.), Nicholas Burk (J.), Edward Burk (J.), John Benton (G.), John Burns (G.), David Burger (G.), Conrad Bowser (G.), Peter Berkheimer (G.), Thomas Burk (J.), Jacob B. Bowser (G.), Matthias Bowser (G.), Henry Courde, Daniel Confer (F.), Henry Champenour (G.), Peter Champenour (G.), David Curry (G.), Jonathan Conrad (J.), James Conrad (J.), Jacob Confer (G.), William Coulter (G.), Jeremiah Curtis (F.), Elijah Cassiday (F.), John Cunningham (F.), Marshall Condron (F.), Widow Costlow (J.), Alexander Costlow (J.), Joseph Claar (G.), Matthias Claar (G.), Widow Cassiday (F.), Henry Claar (G.), Lewis Cameron (G.), Silas Cassiday (F.), Benjamin Cox (G.), George Cartwright (G.), Edward Clark (G.), David Cartwright (G.), Daniel Clark (G.), Isaac Conrad (G.), Josiah Corl (G.), Levi Donner (F.), Thomas Dodson (G.), James Dearmit (J.), Joseph Dodson (F.), William Dodson (F.), Henry Dibert (G.), G. Martin Dively (G.), Frederick Dively (G), Abel Davis (J.), James Darby (G.), John Dougherty (G.), William Delaney (F.), Jonas Diehl (F.), John Dibert (F.), Jacob Dively (G.), Jacob Dively, Jr. (G.), Michael Dibert (G.), Frederick Dibert (G.), Elias Dell (G.), Michael Dively (G.), John Diehl (G.), Morgan Duncan (G.), Samuel Dougherty (G.), George Dively (G.), William Dodson, Jr. (F.), Samuel Dodson (G.), John Dodson's heirs (G.), Abisha Dodson (G.), Henry Donaldson, Abel Duel, Samuel Donner (F.), Samuel Donner, Jr. (F.), Eli Donner (F.), Daniel Diehl (G.), Simon Diehl[7] (G.), Daniel Eller (G.), John Easton's widow (F.), Patrick Eagan (F.), John Earnfelt (F.), Michael Eichelberger (G.), Charles Emeigh (G.), Thomas Flock, Jacob Funk (J.), Thomas Flinn (J.), John Fighuer (J.), James Fleming (J.), Patrick Farren (J.), John Friese (J.), Jacob Friese (G.), Valentine Fickes[8] (G.), Valentine Fickes, Jr. (G.), Michael Fry (G.), Andrew Feathers (G.), Christopher Fenner (G.), John Feathers (G.), Solomon Fickes (G.), Jacob Gates (F.), Abraham Green, John Gaily (J.), Charles Gaily (J.), Moses Garland (F.), Jacob Glass (G.), Daniel Glass (G.), Samuel Griffith[9] (F.), Patrick Gainor (G.), Levi Grabill (G.), Peter Gates (G.), Bartholomew Gonsman (G.), Harmon Gillespie (G.), William Gorman (G.), Widow Graly, Robert Gardner (J.), Henry Harbison (J.), Henry Helsel (G.), Joseph Hoyer (F.), Edward Hughes (F.), Patrick Hickey (J.), Hugh Howell, Michael Hoover, John Hagan, Roland Humphrey (J.), Henry Helfreter (J.), Christopher Hite (J.), Peter Hiccas (J.), Jos. Harlan, Jr. (J.), Jos. Harlan, Sr. (J.), Wm. Harlan (J.), David Hite (J.), Conrad Hite (J.), Chas. Huston (F.), John Hite (J.), P. Hetrick (F.), John Hartle (G.), Michael Hengst (G.), John Hengst (G.), George Harker (F.), Henry Helsel (F.), John Hetrick (F.), Widow Helsel (F.), Jacob Hess (G.), Adam Heinsey (G.), Valentine Haney (J.), John Hamilton (F.), John Ickes (G.), Henry Ickes (G.), George Ickes (G.), Michael Imler (G.), Isaac Imler (G.), Conrad Imler (G.), John Jones (G.), Thomas Johnson (G.), John Jameson (F.), William Kelly (J.), Thomas Keegan (J.), James Keegan (J.), Benjamin Kain (J.), John Keech (J.), Bernard Kelly (J.), Joseph Kelly (J.), George W. Kephart (F.), Henry Knee (G.), Alexander Knox, Sr., Lawrence Keagan (J.), William Kellerman (F.), John Klotz (G.), Abraham Klotz (G.), Samuel Kephart

[1] Henry Walter was the grandfather of Jacob Walter, Esq., of Claysburg. He had six children, viz.: David, Samuel, Joseph, Betsey, Susan, and Catharine. David resided on Poplar Run, and among his surviving children are Jacob and Henry Walter, Mrs. Barbara Weyandt, and Mrs. Catharine Mauk.

[2] J stands for Juniata, F for Freedom, and G for Greenfield residents. Regarding this point errors may be found, though the information was gained from one of the best-informed citizens of Greenfield.

[3] Owned a saw-mill.

[4] Owned a tannery.

[5] Owned a saw-mill.

[6] Owned grist- and saw-mills.

[7] Owned a saw-mill.

[8] Owned a grist-mill.

[9] Owned a tannery.

(F.), Emanuel Keller (G.), Henry S. King, Alexander Leech (J.), Alexander Leech, Jr. (J.), Henry J. Long (G.), Valentine Lingenfelter, Esq. (G.), Henry Leamer (F.), Samuel G. Leamer (F.), Leamer's heirs (F.), Solomon Langham (F.), Thomas Low, Henry Long (G.), George Lingenfelter (G.), John Lingenfelter (G.), Martin Lingenfelter (of Geo.) (G.), Martin B. Lingenfelter (G.), Conrad Ling (G.), Michael Lingenfelter (G.), D. Longenecker (G.), A. Lingenfelter (G.), J. Lynch (F.), David Lingenfelter (G.), Christian Lingenfelter (F.), William Leighty (J.), Jacob Leighty[1] (J.), Bernard Lawrence (F.), Samuel Livingston (F.), David Lewis (G.), George N. Lingenfelter (G.), Jacob Lingenfelter (G.), Francis Lawfer (G.), Archibald Little (G.), Abraham Lingenfelter (G.), William Lattimore (G.), Edward McGlew (G.), John McIntosh (J.), Widow McIntosh (J.), Edward McGraw (F.), John G. McKee[2] (F.), Jacob Moyer (F.), James Marsden (F.), Michael Maxwell (F.), John McCoy (F.), John Miller (F.), George McQuillen (G.), John McCormick (J.), William Major (J.), Joseph Mauk (G.), John Mauk (G.), Paul Mauk (G.), Joseph McCormick[3] (F.), John McCloskey (F.), John McGraw (G.), Miles McCue (J.), Michael Murphy (J.), John McNichols (J.), George McNichols (J.), Arthur McNichols (J.), John McCaffrey (J.), John McClure (J.), Henry McDade (J.), Jacob Morgan (J.), Joshua Morgan (J.), John Mash (J.), Alexander McIntosh (J.), Henry McConnell (J.), John Miller (F.), John McGraw (F.), Edward D. McGraw (F.), Matthias Myers (F.), Martin Myers (F.), James Murphy (J.), David L. Mochamore, Adam Moses (F.), John Musselman (J.), Jacob Musselman, Sr. (G.), Jacob Musselman, Jr. (G.), John McConnell (J.), F. & James McConnell (F.), Royer & McNamara, Robert McNamara, James Malone (J.), Jacob Musselman (of John) (G.), Cornelius McConnell, John Menser, Valentine Margaret, George W. Mauk (G.), Robert McGegor (G.), James Madera (G.), Baltzer Myers (G.), John Malone (G.), James McCoy (G.), Hugh McCoy (G.), Patrick Mars (J.), Peter McGraw, Archibald McIntosh (J.), Samuel Noffsker (F.), Jacob Noffsker (F.), John Nolan (G.), William Nelson, Jonathan Noffsker (F.), Stephen Ostler, Lawrence Ott (J.), John Pressel (G.), Michael Poet, Widow Pressel (G.), Daniel Points, Conrad Peek (G.), D. Powers, Wm. Ploughman (J.), Philip Pringle (G.), John Quail (J.), Edwin Russell (G.), Solomon Ruggles (F.), Daniel Reese, Reese Reese, Michael Refner (F.), Henry Refner (F.), Alex. Refner (F.), George Rodebush, John Roush, George Rinard (F.), S. Rhodes (F.), D. Restler (F.), Geo. Richey (G.), Philip Richey (G.), Jacob Richey (G.), F. Ritchey (G.), Jas. Stiffler (F.), Peter Stiffler (F.), Peter Storm (F.), Jacob Smith (F.), George W. Stalb (F.), Richard Shirley (F.), James Shirley (F.), Samuel Smith (F.), John Shadle (F.), George Simmons (F.), Samuel Sisler (F.), Jacob Sell (F.), Abraham Sell (F.), Ellenor Sellers (G.), Elias Sellers (G.), Samuel Singer (F.), Andrew Stubey, Timothy Sullivan, Nicholas Smeltzer (F.), Patrick Supple, John Spielman (J.), Widow Stephens, James Stephens (J.), Samuel Smith (F.), Daniel Sell (F.), Michael Stiffler (F.), Frederick Sook (G.), Philip Schitch (G.), Samuel Seeley (G.), John Shoop (G.), Henry Speace (G.), John Stiffler (F.), Jacob Snowberger (G.), Solomon Smith (F.), Samuel Shaw (F.), Michael Stiffler, Jr. (F.), John Stine (G.), John Snowberger (G.), Frederick Singer (F.), Samuel Shaw (F.), A. T. Schryver (F.), Henry Shaw (F.), Frederick Stiffler (F.), William Shaw (F.), John Shaw (F.), William Stambaugh (G.), Jacob Stultz (F.), Peter Stephens (F.), David Smith (F.), Casper Schellen, John Sholl (F.), Jacob Seiber (G.), Edwin F. Shoenberger[4] (G.), Dr. Peter Shoenberger[5] (G.), Henry Tickerhoof (F.), Robert Todd (F.), Joseph Tetwiller (F.), John Tate (F.), George Tipton (G.), Adam Thomas (G.), John Tickerhoof (F.), John Wood (F.), Jacob Wilt (of Thomas) (F.), David Wilt (F.), Barnhart Wise (F.), Capt. Peter Wilt (J.), Enos Westover (J.), Michael Wegandt (G.), Jacob Wegandt (G.), Michael Walter (G.), John Weymert (J.), Stephen Weymert (J.), Philip Wilt (J.), Jacob Wilt (J.), John Weiters (F.), George Wingert (F.), Widow Walter (of John) (G.), Matthias Walter (of John) (G.), Matthias Walter (of Joseph) (G.), John Walter (G.), Joseph Walter (G.), Widow Walter (of Henry) (G.), Joseph Walter (of Daniel) (G.), Jacob Walter (G.), George Walter (G.), David Walter[6] (G.), Henry Wertz (G.), John Weyandt (G.), Jacob Walter (G.), John Wilt (J.), West & McCoy, Peter Winkler (G.), Samuel Whitstone (J.), Jacob Wise (J.), Samuel C. Wilt (J.), George Weaver (F.), Abraham Yingling (G.), John Yingling (G.), George Yingling (G.), Frederick Yingling (G.), Jacob Yingling (G.), Peter Yingling (G.), George Yingling (G.), Peter Yingling, Sr. (G.), Daniel Zimmerman (G.), Jacob Zeith[7] (G.)

Single Freemen.—John Arged, David Butler, David Barr, Timothy Bowman, Henry Burket, Joseph Burket, Andrew Benner, John Bowlin, John Berger, John Champenour, Peter Costlow, Jackson Dobin, Abraham Dively, Daniel Donaldson, John Delaney, David Diehl, Jacob M. Dibert, James Eagan, Daniel Eshleman, William Eshleman, Thomas Flinn, Jacob Filler, Benjamin Farber, Harmon Farber, Henry N. Feathers, Jacob Glunt, Joseph Gaily, Henry Gardner, George Hill, Jacob Hengst, Jacob Helsel, George Helsel, Abel Jones, John King, Jacob Kisner, Robert Keagan, J. G. Lingenfelter, Michael Lingenfelter, Davis Lingenfelter, Henry Lingenfelter, Thomas McGlew, John McCoy, Michael McIntosh, Alexander McIntosh, Charles B. Malone, David Musselman, Peter McDade, Thomas McDade, Alexander McMasters, Edward McGraw, Jacob Moyer, John Newland, Henry Noel, Eli Ostler, Edward D. Orrick, Matthew Pursell, Andrew Pursell, David Pressell, Hanson Robison, Andrew I. Shaffer, James Smith, Daniel Sullivan, Dennis Sullivan, Thomas Shadle, John Shadle, Jacob Stine, Joseph Weyandt, George P. Wilt, Samuel S. Wilt.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS (1847–81).

1847.—Jacob Dively, Jr., John G. McKee, inspectors; Henry Lingenfelter, constable; John Bennett, Paul Mauk, school directors; James Shirley, auditor; Samuel Burket, assessor.

1848.—Daniel Longenecker, justice; Martin G. Dively, constable; Jacob Richey, Jacob Dively, supervisors; Abraham Lingenfelter, assessor; Michael Black, John Snowberger, school directors; James Madara, auditor.

1849.—Jacob Walter, assessor; J. G. Bechtel, constable; M. Walter, Jacob Richey, supervisors; John Snowberger, auditor; D. Walter, John Hartle, school directors.

1850.—John Bennett, justice of the peace; John Weyandt, assessor; J. Dively, Jr., auditor; Michael Walter, Michael Imler, supervisors; Michael Black, Michael Dively, school directors.

1851.—Jacob W. Filler, John G. Bechtel, justice of the peace; Matthias Walter, assessor; Paul S. Mauk, constable; Michael Imler, Adam Black, supervisors; Daniel Lingenfelter, Martin Lingenfelter, school directors; James Madara, auditor.

1852.—Joseph Weyandt, assessor; Jacob Walter, Elias Dell, supervisors; Jacob Stine, John Snowberger, school directors; Jacob Lingenfelter, auditor.

1853.—Jacob Zeth, Sr., assessor; Daniel Shock, justice of the peace; Paul S. Mauk, constable; Elias Dell, Jacob Walter, supervisors; Michael Dively, Michael Black, school directors; John Nolan, auditor.

1854.—Jacob Lingenfelter, assessor; George Lingenfelter, Joseph Walter, supervisors; Matthias Walter, Jacob Barnhart, school directors; Jacob Dively, auditor.

1855.—Jacob Dively, assessor; George Lingenfelter, John Weyandt, supervisors; John Snowberger, John Stiffler, school directors; Joseph Wisegarver, auditor.

1856.—Jacob Barnhart, assessor; George Lingenfelter, Jacob Zeth, Jr., supervisors; Michael Black, Michael Dively, Daniel Shock, school directors; Jacob B. Bowser, auditor; Jacob Walter, clerk.

1857.—Joseph H. Walter, constable. No record of other officers.

1858.—Joseph Weyandt, assessor; David Walter, George Yingling, supervisors; Matthias Walter, Daniel Shock, school directors; Daniel Eller, auditor.

1859.—Matthias Walter, assessor; George Yingling, David R. Lingenfelter, supervisors; Michael Dively, Samuel Dodson, school directors; Patrick Gallaher, auditor.

1860.—Adam Lingenfelter, assessor; D. R. Lingenfelter, George Yingling, supervisors; Jacob Weyandt, Jacob Stine, school directors; George M. Dively, auditor.

1861.—Daniel Bush, assessor; Christian Emeigh, Michal Imler, supervisors; Michael Black, Josiah M. Hite, school directors; Joseph W. Mauk, auditor.

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[1] Owned a saw-mill.

[2] Owned clover-mill and tan-yard.

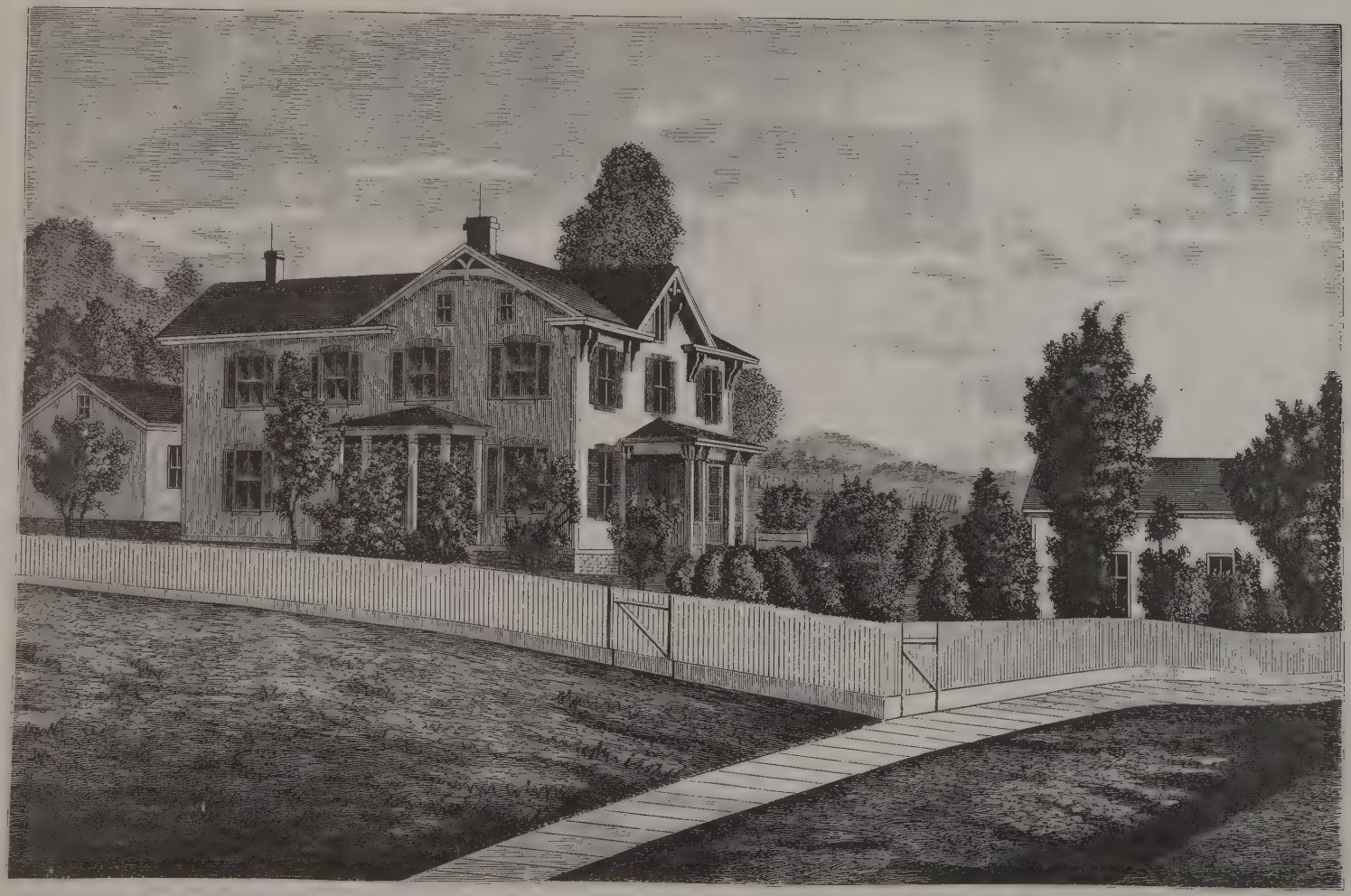
[3] Owned house and lot, one hundred and fifty-seven acres land, one saw-mill, two cows, one pleasure-carriage.

[4] Owned the Gap Iron-Works, forge, etc.

[5] Owned an iron furnace (Sarah), valued at nine thousand dollars, a forge, two saw-mills, one grist-mill, a coal bank, sixty horses, and several thousand acres of land in this township in 1847, all being valued on the assessment roll of that year at thirty-four thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

[6] Owned a fulling-mill.

[7] Owned a saw-mill and fulling-mill.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. JOHNSTON,
GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP, BLAIR CO., PA.

1862.—Jacob Zeth, Jr., assessor; Christian Emeigh, Daniel Eller, supervisors; J. G. S. Black, Jacob Freeze, school directors; Jacob Walter, auditor.

1863.—Jacob Dibert, assessor; Jacob Weyandt, Christian Emeigh, supervisors; Jacob Zeth, school director; Michael Black, auditor.

1864.—Jacob Walter, assessor; Lewis Geesler, J. Weyandt, supervisors; Jacob Barnhart, Valentine Lingenfelter, school directors.

1865.—James Weyandt, assessor; Jacob Weyandt, C. F. Lingenfelter, supervisors; George Burket, Jacob Dibert, school directors; Abraham Lingenfelter, auditor.

1866.—George R. Lingenfelter, assessor; Jacob Weyandt, Jacob Yingling, supervisors; Elias Dell, school director; D. R. Lingenfelter, auditor.

1867.—S. B. Weyandt, assessor; C. Emeigh, M. Imler, supervisors; S. C. Hoenstine, A. Nisewanger, school directors; John B. Weyandt, auditor.

1868.—Philip Pringle, assessor; C. Emeigh, M. Imler, supervisors; Samuel Dodson, George Diehl, school directors; Michael Black, auditor.

1869 (February).—Jacob Dively, assessor; C. Emeigh, M. J. Imler, supervisors Daniel Shock, Michael Black, school directors; Jacob Walter, auditor.

1869 (October).—Jacob Dively, C. Emeigh, supervisors; S. E. Hoenstine, Joseph Blackburn, school directors; George Mauk, auditor.

1870 (October).—Jacob Dively, assessor; Levi Grabill, Jacob Dively, supervisors; Samuel Dodson, Henry J. Walter, school directors; J. D. Weyandt, auditor.

1872 (February).—Josiah Imler, assessor; George Dively, Jacob Dively, supervisors; Daniel Shock, John Stine, school directors; Michael Black, auditor.

1873.—Jacob Dively, assessor; Jacob Dively, Levi Grabill, supervisors; C. Emeigh, John Ritchey, C. T. Lingenfelter, school directors; G. W. Mauk, auditor.

1874.—Jacob Dively, assessor; Levi Grabill, Jacob Dively, supervisors; Samuel Dodson, Samuel E. Hoenstine, school directors; J. G. McGraw, auditor.

1875.—Jacob Dively, assessor; Jacob Dively, H. Pressell, supervisors; Michael Black, Thaddeus Lingenfelter, school directors; Samuel Weyandt, auditor.

1876.—S. S. Weyandt, assessor; Adam Black, James Prassel, assistant assessors; William Fagans, Samuel Dively, supervisors; Jacob M. Dibert, Jacob Walter, school directors; John I. Hoover, auditor.

1877.—Samuel Weyandt, assessor; Samuel Dively, John U. Zeth, supervisors; Jacob Stine, George Dively, school directors; J. B. Weyandt, auditor.

1878.—Samuel S. Weyandt, assessor; John U. Zeth, Samuel Dively, supervisors; James Dively, Michael Black, school directors; John G. McGraw, auditor.

1879.—Samuel S. Weyandt, assessor; Joseph Yingling, John U. Zeth, supervisors; Abraham Burket, Jacob Berkheimer, school directors; Jacob Zeth, auditor.

1880.—Samuel S. Weyandt, assessor; Joseph Yingling, George Dively, supervisors; Jacob Stine, Jacob Walter, school directors; A. J. Filler, auditor.

1881.—Samuel Dively, judge of election; B. F. Dodson, Christian Eversole, inspectors; S. S. Weyandt, assessor; John Stine, George Dively, supervisors; Jacob Carn, constable; Jacob Snowberger, James Dively, school directors; J. I. Hoover, auditor.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (SINCE 1846).

Daniel Longenecker, 1848; John Bennett, 1850; Jacob W. Filler, 1851; Daniel Shock, 1853; Jacob Walter, 1855; Daniel Shock, 1858; Elias Dell, 1860; Abraham Lingenfelter, 1863; Elias Dell, 1865; Jacob Walter, 1868; Daniel Shock, 1870; Abraham Lingenfelter, 1873; Levi Dougherty and Daniel Shock, 1875; Jacob Walter, 1877; Jacob M. Dibert, 1878.

ANNUAL REPORT OF AUDITORS OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP

For the year ending March 13, A.D. 1882.

		Dr.	Cr.
1881.	GEORGE DIVELY, supervisor.		
May 7.	To amount of duplicate road tax	$369.14	
	By labor and material expended on roads		$349.49
	" balance due supervisor from last year		16.27
	" exoneration		2.80
	" percentage		18.31
	" one-day settlement and auditors		3.75
	" J. D. Dibert, tax		2.09
	To balance due supervisor to balance	23.57	
		$392.71	$392.71

1881.	JOHN STINE, supervisor.		
May 7.	To amount of duplicate road tax	$283.81	
	By labor and material expended on road		$265 65
	" exoneration		25
	" percentage		14.17
	" one-day settlement and auditors		3.75
		$283.81	$283.82

We, the undersigned, auditors of Greenfield township, audited and settled the accounts of the supervisors of said township, and find a balance due George Dively of twenty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents, and a balance of one cent due John Stine.

Witness our hands this 13th day of March, A.D. 1882.

A. J. FILLER,
J. I. HOOVER,
JOHN WEYANEDT,
Auditors.

Attest, JACOB WALTER, *Clerk.*

CLAYSBURG.—The picturesque little village of Claysburg is situated upon the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata, just above the mouth of Beaver Dam Creek.

Although the pioneers John Barnhart, Adam Black, and Henry Bennett were early residents in the vicinity, it appears that John Ulrich Zeth was the first to locate upon the site of the village proper. He was a German by birth, and settled here in 1804. In 1805 he built a saw-mill, and the following year a grist-mill. Part of the original grist-mill building (which was constructed of hewn pine logs) still stands, but is covered with weather-boarding. There seems to have been no other buildings erected at this point until 1838, when Conrad Ling built the stone house and began the business of inn-keeping. Paul Mauk,[1] the veteran huckster and inn-keeper, also became a resident and identified with the history of the hamlet at about the same time.

On the 23d of March, 1839, John Bennett, surveyor, laid out lots on the east side of Main Street for George B. Spang, and April 10, 1840, he plotted a tract lying on the west side of Main Street for Jacob Zeth. Spang's plot contained fourteen lots, each fronting sixty-six feet on the State road, and one hundred and forty-eight and one-half feet deep, except Conrad Ling's lot (No. 10), which was one hundred and fifty feet wide. Other original lot-owners were J. G. Bechtel, lot No. 2; E. Russell, Nos. 3 and 4; P. O'Hagan, No. 6; B. Willett, No. 7; D. Longenecker, Nos. 8 and 9; Welch & Co., No. 11; G. Trout, No. 12; Paul Dively, Nos. 10, 14, and a half-lot, which might be designated as lot 15. Ling's stone house was then the only dwelling on the plot.

Of Zeth's plot (which contained but seven lots) the original owners were Philip Pringle, of lots 1 and 2; Abraham Klotz, No. 3; Paul Mauk, Nos. 4 and 5; H. Ickes, No. 6; and Conrad Beck, No. 7. On the 17th of March, 1847, John Bennett laid out lots for Jacob Barnhart lying south or above Zeth's plot, and

[1] The Mauks came from Germany and settled on the border between Maryland and Pennsylvania at a very early date. Prior to the beginning of the Revolutionary war members of the same family had located in Union township, Bedford Co. In 1830, Jacob M. Mauk (the father of the elder members of this family now living in the village of Claysburg) settled in Greenfield township.

August 17th of the same year he plotted lots for Adam Barnhart, which are situated on the north side of Beaver Dam Creek.

The village now contains about two hundred inhabitants, and among its present professional and business men are Paul Mauk, postmaster and hotel-keeper; Abraham Burket, merchant; Joseph Burket, Harmon Blackburn, Joseph Blackburn, John Hoover, and David Jones, carpenters; Jacob Carn, dealer in furniture, etc.; Jacob M. Dibert, merchant and justice of the peace; George Dively, grocer; Alexander Eichelberger, Christian Eversole, and Paul Hengst, shoemakers; John W. Johnson and F. H. Herr, physicians; Capt. Daniel Shock, David Klotz, G. F. Stitt, and Michael G. Walter, blacksmiths; Rev. William M. Andrews, pastor Reformed Church; S. E. Hoenstine, dealer in furniture, etc.; George W. Mauk, dealer in general merchandise; George W. Mauk, Jr., dealer in drugs, etc.; George H. Moses, flour-mill; Thomas C. Reighard, hotel-keeper; Alexander Smith and Jacob Snowberger, wagon-makers; Jacob Walter, surveyor and justice of the peace; and Henry Wertz, proprietor of woolen-mills.

Of Mr. Shock above mentioned, the following is a brief and truthful sketch:

Daniel Shock, one of the oldest residents of Greenfield township and eminently a self-made man, was born in Bedford County, Pa., Jan. 16, 1824. His father, Jacob, was a native Pennsylvanian, and upon the death of his father removed with his widowed mother to Woodberry township, in Bedford County. There he busied himself at farming and iron-making until late in life. His home after that was in Claysburg, Blair Co., where he died in 1864. He had but two children, Daniel and John.

Daniel's early years were passed in hard work at mining and iron-making in Woodberry township, Bedford Co. Indeed, so arduous were the demands of circumstances upon the labor of his hands that after he got to be old enough to work he attended school but six weeks all told. His boyhood days were full of the stern realities of practical life.

In the fall of 1841 he was apprenticed to the business of edge-tool making in Bedford County, and remained thus employed four years. In 1845 he moved to Cambria Furnace, and after working there at axe-making a year resided in Somerset County until the spring of 1848, when he removed to Claysburg, Blair Co., now and since then his home. His object in effecting the location was to engage in blacksmithing, and for a period of thirty-five years—save for the years when he sat in the State Legislature and served in the army—he has conducted that industry at the village with steady success.

In 1846 he was married at Johnstown to Margaret Dively, a native of Greenfield township, Blair Co., where also her parents were born. Eight children have blessed their union, to wit: Mary Ann, born July 12, 1847; Julian, Dec. 8, 1848; Catharine, Jan. 25, 1851; Matilda, Jan. 12, 1853; Jacob, Oct. 10, 1854; John, April 18, 1857; Charles W., March 13, 1859; Rebecca J., April 21, 1862. Catharine and Charles W. are deceased.

Daniel Shock

Mr. Shock has occupied places of public trust for more than thirty years, and as a conscientious public servant has obtained an enviable record. In 1852 he was chosen justice of the peace. He served three full terms (fifteen years), and resigned during the fourth to take his seat in the Legislature. In 1862 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1876 he was called to represent Blair County as a State legislator. For about twenty years he has been a director of the public schools, and for more than thirty years has been a township official.

In July, 1864, Mr. Shock enlisted in the military service, under the call for one hundred days' men, as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Nov. 7, 1864, his regiment was mustered out, and Feb. 24, 1865, he was mustered into the service again at Harrisburg as recruiting officer. He recruited eighty-six men for one year's service, was commissioned captain, and was attached with his command (Company F) to the Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on the 7th of March, in East Tennessee. Although the regiment had seen some very severe service previous to that time, its history subsequent thereto was a bloodless one. East Tennessee and Texas provided the campaign-grounds, and Dec. 5, 1865, at Victoria, Texas, the command was mustered out of the service. Jan. 18, 1866, Capt. Shock re-

turned to his Pennsylvania home, and resumed once more the avocations of a peaceful life.

In politics he has ever been a stanch Republican, and in religion an ardent Methodist. Of that denomination he has been a valuable working member since 1842; since 1848 a member of the Claysburg Methodist Episcopal Church, nearly all of that period superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and since 1857 one of the church stewards.

Early Merchants, etc.—During the year 1840, Philip Pringle and Abraham Klotz opened the first stock of goods ever exposed for sale in the village. They continued in business but a year or so, however. The building occupied was of logs, and stood on the site of Abraham Burket's present store-house. David Longenecker & Bro. (Daniel) was the next firm, commencing in 1846 or 1847. Their business was carried on in a log building which stood on the grounds now occupied by George W. Mauk's dwelling. In 1850, John Walker and George Vickroy established a small store on the north side of the creek. Failing, the stock was purchased by J. Irvine, of Williamsburg. Meanwhile the Longeneckers had removed to the building now owned by J. D. Eckhard. Subsequently David retired from the firm, Daniel continuing until 1852, when he also was bought out by Mr. Irvine.

One of the oldest merchants now in active business in Blair County is George W. Mauk, of Claysburg, where he has been engaged in merchandising since 1852. He was born in Bedford County, March 6, 1826. His father's ancestors were among the early settlers in York County and his mother's in Cumberland County. His father, Jacob B., was a farmer, and with him young George lived until he reached his twenty-third year, dividing his time between the district school and farm labor. At the age of twenty-three he entered the employment of Joseph Blackburn, a carpenter, living near Claysburg, Blair County. A year at the carpenter's bench satisfied him, and in 1850 he took a place as clerk in a store at St. Clairsville, Bedford Co. In 1851 he engaged as clerk with John Irvine, at Williamsburg, Blair Co., and in 1852 settled in Claysburg to take charge of a store conducted there by Mr. Irvine. In 1854 he embarked in business in Claysburg on his own account, and since that time has steadily and successfully continued it. In the spring of 1861 he erected the store he now occupies, and in 1866 built his adjoining residence. Feb. 10, 1853, he married Rebecca, daughter of Joel Graybill, a native of Adams County, but for the greater portion of his life one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of Blair County. Mr. Mauk has two sons,—A. G. and L. G.,—both born Dec. 11, 1854. The first named is associated with his father in business; the latter has resided in Oregon since 1876, where he has been engaged in railroading and farming. Mr. Mauk was reared in the Reformed Church, and all his life has been a stanch Republican and opponent of human slavery.

Among other merchants of the village not already mentioned were John F. and F. J. Beegle.

Physicians.—For many years the people of Greenfield depended upon Dr. Anderson, of Newry, and Dr. Butler, of Freedom, when medical treatment was required. Finally Dr. Fish (not a graduate of any medical institution) and Dr. Mullen lived and practiced in various portions of the township; neither was very successful though, the citizens, as heretofore, relying mainly upon Dr. Butler.

Dr. J. W. Johnston, well known in Southern Blair and Northern Bedford, is regarded as an eminently self-made man. As a youth he earned the money that paid for his classical education, and later on paid also himself for his course in medical instruction. He began the battle of life when he was a lad, and fought it without any help. What success he has achieved he has none but himself and his home training to credit with. That he has been successful in every way is abundantly evident. He has practiced in Blair since 1867, and ranks to-day among the prosperous and skillful physicians of the county. As a citizen, he is a sterling representative of industrious energy, and takes a just pride in the knowledge that he moves with the current of this advanced age. He pursues the labors of a large practice with earnest-

STORE AND RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. MAUK, CLAYSBURG, PA.

ness and enthusiasm, and when at leisure enjoys the comforting influences of domestic life in his beautiful home at Claysburg. Dr. Johnston was born Jan. 17, 1843, at Woodberry, in Bedford County. His father, Thomas Johnston, is a well-known farmer-citizen of Bedford County, and still enjoys a vigorous existence at the ripe age of seventy-five. Young Johnston left home in 1861 to attend the Rainsburg Seminary, where he remained until August, 1862,—that is to say, until his patriotism as an American urged him to take his proper place in the struggle then going forward between the two sections of the country. He accordingly enlisted for a nine months' campaign as a private. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 14, 1862, and in May, 1863, was discharged from the service. In August, 1863, he entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., for a resumption of his classical studies, which he pursued until June, 1864. The medical profession having before that been chosen as his way in practical life, he entered the office of Dr. Samuel H. Smith, of Woodberry, upon returning from school, and in the fall of 1865 entered Jefferson Medical College. The ensuing year he took a course at the Albany, N. Y., Medical College, and graduated there Dec. 23, 1866. Claysburg, Blair Co., was selected as his field for practice, and there he opened an office Feb. 5, 1867. He had come to stay, and that he was in earnest in saying so he soon proved. His practice steadily expanded with time, and soon placed him in an assured position, which from year to year has thus far continued to grow more firmly fixed. In November, 1871, he married Ella B., daughter of Paul Mauk, of Claysburg. Of the union three children are living.

Dr. J. H. Weaver established himself in the village in 1875, and remained about five years, being succeeded in the fall of 1879 by his student, the present Dr. Herr.

Claysburg Lodge, No. 713, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 21, 1870, the first officers being David Shaffer, N. G.; Samuel E. Hoenstine, V. G.; John D. Eckhard, Sec.; G. W. Mauk, Jr., Asst. Sec.; Christopher Emeigh, Treas.; Solomon W. Fickes, S. W.; James Dodson, J. W.; A. V. Dively, C.; John Hoover, O. G.; and Jacob Snowberger, I. G. During the meeting which resulted in the election of these officers, John W. Johnson, John Harbaugh, and David Empfield were elected members of the lodge.

Subsequent Noble Grands, or presiding officers, have been Samuel E. Hoenstine, elected in the spring of 1871; John G. Rhodes, fall of 1871; William W. Withington, spring, 1872; John D. Eckhard, fall, 1872; James Dodson, spring, 1873; Christopher Emeigh, fall, 1873; John Hoover, spring, 1874; Moses Walter, fall, 1874; Daniel Shock, spring, 1875; Jacob Snowberger, fall, 1875; William H. Hoenstine, spring, 1876; James A. McVicker, fall, 1876; John D. Eckhard, spring, 1877; Albert J. Filler, fall, 1877; Josiah C. Burke, spring, 1878; Thaddeus Lingenfelter, fall, 1878; David Jones, spring, 1879; Henry S. Wertz, fall, 1879; Henry S. Wertz, spring, 1880; B. D. Martin, fall, 1880; Solomon W. Fickes, spring, 1881; Jacob Carn, fall, 1881. The present officers, who were elected in March, 1882: Jesse Brooks, N. G.; John E. Campbell, V. G.; Daniel Shock, Sec.; Solomon W. Fickes, Asst. Sec.; and Samuel E. Hoenstine, Treas.

Until the completion of Odd-Fellows' Hall (which was dedicated Nov. 6, 1873) meetings were held in the second story of "the stone house." The hall, with lots, furnishing, etc., cost two thousand two hundred dollars. It is a handsome two-story framed structure, twenty-six by forty-five feet ground plan. The first story was leased to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Claysburg in February, 1879, for a term of fifteen years.

Since organization one hundred and eight members have belonged to the lodge. The present members in good standing number thirty-eight, and regular meetings are held every Saturday evening.

Early Teachers, etc.—Among the early teachers of the township prior to the passage of the free-school act in 1833 were James Langham, who taught as early as 1812 in a log building which, having a clapboard roof and slab benches, stood near Black's Mills. Robert H. Kirby, an old bachelor, came later, and taught for several years. Levi Lamburn, a Quaker, who wore buckskin knee-breeches, buckled shoes, etc., was reputed the best among the early pedagogues. He taught mensuration, surveying, etc., in the neighborhood afterwards known as Sarah Furnace, also in the northeast quarter of the township. James Roach, John McGary, John Kemp, Richard Butler, John Dodson, and Matthias Walter are also mentioned as among the early really excellent teachers. As showing the present condition of the public schools of Greenfield we append the following, taken from the annual report for the year ending June 1, 1882:

Whole number of schools	7
Whole number of teachers employed	7
Number of pupils enrolled in all the schools	343
Average daily attendance	194
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	$744.86

MONEY RECEIVED.

Balance on hand from last year	$216.26
Received from the State	225.42
Received from collector of taxes of all kinds	773.86

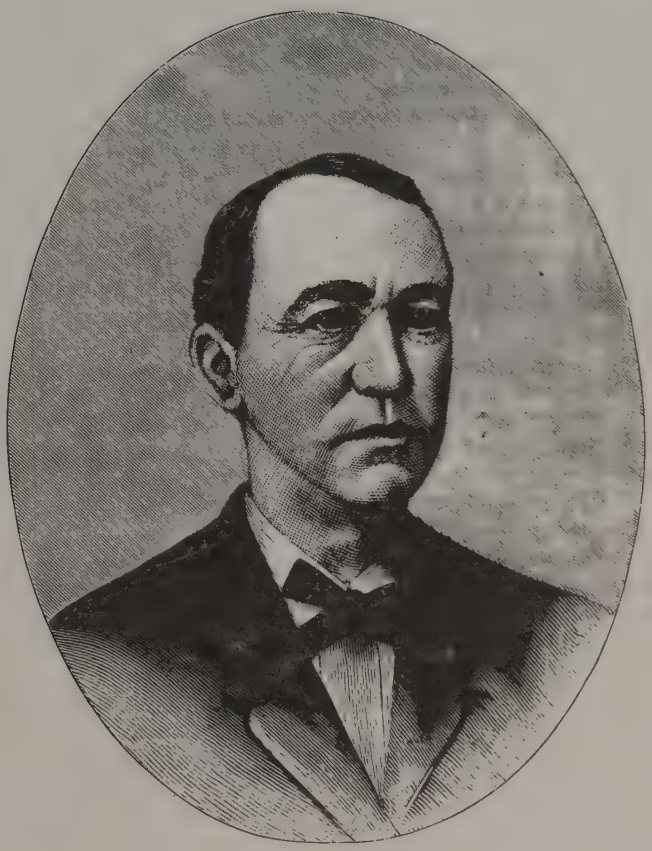
MONEY PAID OUT.

For teachers' wages	$925.00
For rent and repairs	20.73
For fuel and contingencies	106.26
For fees of collector and treasurer	57.17
For salary of secretary, etc	11.00
For printing, etc	4.00
For debt and interest paid	13.62
For exonerations	27.00

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand	$50.76
Amount due	71.23

Religious.—Since the first settlement of the township the Lutheran, German Reformed, and Methodist Episcopal Churches have predominated. The earliest meetings were held in dwelling-houses, and later in log school buildings. In 1810, however,



John H. Johnston

members of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, jointly, built the old Greenfield Church. It, too, was of logs, and stood some two miles south of Sarah Furnace, just over the line in Bedford County, as the lines are now drawn. This was the only church structure in a wide section of country for many years.

Soon after the building of Sarah Furnace, or about the year 1834, Dr. Peter Shoenberger completed a log church edifice there, which still remains. It was placed at the disposal of all denominations, and was the first building erected for purposes of religious worship in the township as now formed. The Sarah Furnace Church was then used by the German Reformed, Lutheran, and Methodist Episcopal denominations until 1846, when the Union Church edifice at Claysburg was built by the German Reformed and Lutheran people, the Methodists continuing to worship at the Furnace Church until 1879.

German Reformed Church.—This congregation originally belonged to the Greenfield Church in Bedford County, but owing to the inconveniences experienced by many in attending that church, by reason of the distance and bad roads, they, in connection with their Lutheran brethren, determined to build what has since been known as the Claysburg Union Church. This building cost seven hundred dollars. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1846, and the dedicatory services were held November 8th of that year.

Rev. Frederick A. Rupley (now a resident of Martinsburg, Pa.) organized the new congregation and preached the dedicatory sermon. He began preaching here regularly once in three weeks from April, 1847, and administered the Lord's Supper for the first time in this structure on Easter Sunday, 1847. During his pastorate this was part of the Greenfield charge, but with the coming of his successor, Rev. Jeremiah Heller, it became a separate, independent organization. Martin Lingenfelter as elder, and Abraham Lingenfelter as deacon, were the first officers elected. Present communicants number one hundred. The Sunday-school is in charge of Jacob Snowberger, and is composed of the children of German Reformed and Lutheran parents. The church building occupied is one built in 1846.

Of the pastors who have officiated here, Rev. F. A. Rupley remained until June, 1850; Rev. Jeremiah Heller, from December, 1850, to September, 1855; Rev. Nicholas E. Gilds, from January, 1856, to April, 1865; Rev. C. U. Heilman, from Aug. 1, 1865, to Feb. 5, 1871; Rev. William D. Lefevre, from March, 1871, to October, 1873; Rev. Samuel R. Bridenbaugh, from early in 1874 to the latter part of 1876; Rev. H. F. Long, from February, 1877, to November, 1881; Rev. William M. Andrews, the present pastor, came here from Ohio, May 1, 1882.

Lutheran Church.—Like their Reformed brethren, the Lutherans of the present township were identified and connected for many years with the Lutheran congregation of the old Greenfield Church. Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Eyler, they assisted to build the Claysburg Union Church in 1846. Among the successors of Mr. Eyler have been Revs. Mr. Schwartz, Feichtner, Frazier, Gerhart, Boyer, McHenry, and Henderson.

A new and neat church edifice is now being built in the village of Claysburg. The congregation numbers one hundred and twenty at this time, and the officers are David Shaffer, Jacob Snowberger, and Samuel E. Hoenstine, elders; Henry Hoenstine, M. M. Moses, and Christian Eversole, deacons.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Among quite early and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Greenfield were Henry Wertz, Elijah Boring, Henry Speice, David Lucas, John Ferguson, Samuel Ferguson, Peter Winebrenner, Mr. Cramer, Christopher Gillespie, and Capt. Daniel Shock.[1] Of the members of the Sarah Furnace class in 1849, an old class-book mentions the names of Elijah Boring, Susan Boring, Henry Wertz, Catharine Wertz, Daniel Shock, Sarah Little, John B. Miller, Frances Miller, John Wisegarver, Elizabeth Wisegarver, Sarah Callahan, Mary A. Perkins, Rebecca Kissner, Isabella Callahan, Anna Wisegarver, Elizabeth Spearman, and Ann Callahan.

From the building of the church at Frances Furnace until the spring of 1879 regular meetings were held at the Furnace Church. Since the latter date the first floor of Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Claysburg, has been occupied, a lease of the same having been effected for a term of fifteen years.

The pastors for years past have been Revs. Joseph G. McKeehan, A. E. McClay, Franklin Gerhart, —— Stevenson, —— Stephens, Christopher Parkison, Henry Wilson, Francis Ritchey, William Meminger, Richard Hinkle, Nathaniel Colburn, J. A. Melick, J. H. McGarrah, D. B. McCloskey, James M. Clark, A. W. Decker, Richard Mallalieu, W. H. Norcross, W. C. Robbins, Hugh Linn, A. W. Decker, W. W. Reese, James M. Clark, and Luther F. Smith, the present incumbent, who resides at Duncansville. The members at this writing number twenty-six.

Sarah Furnace.—This furnace (until demolished in the winter of 1881–82, served as a prominent landmark in the southwestern part of Blair County) was built by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, the great iron-master, in 1831–32, and first went into blast August 12th of the latter year. Ore was obtained on the opposite side of the mountain, in the present township of Taylor, and the furnace was operated in conjunction with the Maria Forges in McKee's Gap. If Sarah Furnace ever paid for operating, however, it was under the management of Dr. Shoenberger, for with all others it was a dismal failure.

[1] Capt. Shock became a resident of Claysburg in 1848. During the war of the Rebellion he served with great credit in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, lying between Woodberry and North Woodberry townships and occupying a portion of Morrison's Cove, possesses all of the natural features, beauties, and advantages in common with its neighbors here mentioned. From the date of the organization of Woodberry until the year 1842 (when it was erected as a separate township) it formed part of the first-mentioned division. By the formation of Taylor township in 1855, however, its territory was diminished. As now organized, it has Woodberry township on the north, Huntingdon County on the east, North Woodberry township on the south, Taylor and Frankstown townships on the west.

Clover and Piney Creeks, flowing to the northward, are its principal sources of water supply and drainage. Fine farming lands and comfortable farm buildings abound along the highways, which take the direction of these streams, and the appearance of things generally throughout the township indicates thrift and prosperity. On Clover Creek, in the northwest corner of the township, is situated the hamlet known as Clover Creek post-office, while in the southeast corner, on Piney Creek, is located the Rebecca Furnace.[1] At the first-named place, or, as it was known in early days, "Clappertown," the Lutherans have a neat church edifice, in charge of the pastor of the Williamsburg Church.

Two years after its organization, or in 1844, Huston contained two hundred and twenty-one married taxables and fifty-one single freemen. Dr. Peter Shoenberger and Samuel Royer & Co. then owned all of the unseated lands, and the total valuation of all property assessed was $289,383, on which a county tax of $367.75 and a State tax of $324.84 was levied. In 1860 the township had a total population of 1214. There were 1385 inhabitants in 1870, and in 1880, 1533.

The number of taxables in 1880 was three hundred and forty; value of all real estate, $317,572.

The Early Settlers.—Settlements were made in the territory now termed Huston township simultaneously with or immediately succeeding those first established in other parts of the "Great Cove," but the lapse of nearly a century and a quarter and the absence of authentic data renders it extremely difficult at this time, we might say impossible, to determine with any degree of accuracy just when and by whom. However, among those who *were* settlers prior to the beginning of the Revolution were Jacob and Conrad Brumbaugh, Harmonus, John, Jacob, and Henry Clapper, David Coughenour, Isaac Hutson, Christian Hoover, Paul and Jacob Rhodes, Philip Metzker, Jacob Smith, and his son Jacob, Jr., James Spencer (who lived on the premises now occupied by a Mr. Obenour), William and John Shirley, Christopher Shrom, Henry Wesour, or Wisour, and doubtless a number of others.

During the years intervening between the close of the first struggle with Great Britain and the year 1800, many other families had taken up their abode in this portion of the Cove. Among those who were residents in 1800 we find mentioned Christian, Leonard, and John Acker, George, Jacob, John, John, Jr., and Conrad Brumbaugh, Emanuel Ludwig, David Coughenour, Abraham Ditch (the latter two operating a grist- and saw-mill on Clover Creek), Casper Dillinger[2] (who owned a saw-mill), John and George Everhart, Nicholas Fouse, John, Matthew, and Richard Hutson, Christian Hoover (who owned an oil-mill on Piney Creek), Abraham Longenecker, Philip Metzker, Samuel Mobley, Harmon Obenour, Paul, Jacob, and Christian Rhodes, James Spencer, Jacob Sheets, Stoephel Shrom, Jacob Smith, Adam Sorrick (who then owned a grist-mill), Henry Solliday, Henry Wisour, and Jacob Willhelm.

Among additional residents mentioned in 1810 were Joseph Everhart, George Foutz, Samuel, John, Frederick, William, Jonathan, Martin, and Jacob Hoover, Andrew Metzker, and Daniel Wiltrout. However, for names of other residents of that year, also during the years 1820 and 1830, the reader is referred to the history of Woodberry township, of which Huston then formed a part.

In the year 1842 a new era dawned upon the small bit of territory now under consideration. The ancient township of Woodberry was then divided, and to the southern part was given the name of Huston. As pertinent to this matter we find, by referring to the records of Huntingdon County, that before the Hon. Abraham S. Wilson, president judge, and Joseph Adams and John Kerr, Esqs., associate judges, at a Court of Quarter Sessions convened at Huntingdon on the 8th day of August, 1842, the report of John Clark and John Aurandt, who, together with John M. Gibboney, were appointed at January sessions, 1842, to view and divide Woodberry township, which was read at April sessions, 1842, and confirmed, and again read at August sessions, 1842, and confirmed, was ordered to be recorded as follows:

[1] The Rebecca Furnace was erected in the year 1817, being the first furnace built by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who afterwards became the most prominent iron-master in the State of Pennsylvania. Edward H. Lytle became the owner of the furnace many years ago, and it is still owned by his heirs. Essington Hammond operated it for about five years prior to 1870, then B. M. Johnston & Co. until 1873. It then remained idle until January, 1881, when Dr. S. M. Royer, of Martinsburg, operated it for one year, employing over fifty men, and producing thirty-five tons of pig metal per week.

This was the fourth furnace built within the limits of the present county. Other iron enterprises of Dr. Shoenberger in the Juniata Valley were numerous and extensive, and their beginning follows closely upon the building of Rebecca Furnace.

[2] Mr. Dillinger was another of the many early settlers of Pennsylvania who crossed the ocean in the service of His Britannic Majesty, although subjects of the reigning house of Hesse-Cassel. He settled on the Rebecca Furnace property.

"*To the Honorable the Judges within named:*

"We, the subscribers, commissioners, appointed in the within order of court, have met according to appointment, and, after having first been sworn and affirmed according to law, do report, That we have examined the said township, and are of opinion that a division of the same should be made. We have therefore located a division line commencing at a stone heap on the summit of Tussey's Mountain, on the line between the townships of Walker and Woodberry, thence running north seventy degrees west, leaving the farm of William Shaffer on the north and that of Aaron Burns, Esq., on the south, crossing the Barren Ridge, leaving Springfield Furnace on the north and Henry Reigart's farm on the south, intersecting the line between the townships of Woodberry and Frankstown, on the summit of Lock Mountain. A plot or draft of the said township and its proposed division is herewith annexed.

"Witness our hands the 7th day of April, A.D. 1842.

"JOHN CLARK,

"JOHN AURANDT, *Commissioners.*

"And now, 19th of August, 1842, read and confirmed, and the new township named by the court HUSTON, in honor of the Hon. Charles Huston, at present a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and formerly an eminent member of the bar of Huntingdon County.

"By the Court."

THE TAXABLES OF 1844.

(*According to the second assessment of Huston township.*)

John Adams,[1] John Amey, George Amey, John Acker (of Henry), Henry Acker, Sr., John Acker, Sr., Henry Acker (of John), John Acker (of John), Christian Acker (of John), Francis Ambrower, John Belch, Simon Blake, Adam Brocht, Susannah Bare, Mary Bare, George Bare, Jacob Butterbaugh, John Brumbaugh (of Jacob), Jacob Brumbaugh, Sr., Jacob Brumbaugh (of George), Peter Bower, Jacob Brumbaugh, Jr., John Bridenthall, John Bower, George Brumbaugh, Christian Brumbaugh (of George), John Brumbaugh[2] (miller), George Beach, David Butler, John Butler, John Brown, Sr., James Blake, Sr., Edward Ball, John Boyer, Daniel Brown, George Bittle, John Brown, John Croff, Henry Clapper, Amos Clark, Jeremiah Colighan, Matthias Cahoe, Jacob Clingman, Adam Carbough, Henry Creger, Daniel Clapper, David Cayhoe, John Cayhoe, Daniel Cayhoe, Conrad Dilling, Caspar Dilling, John Davis, Robert Davis, Henry Ditch,[3] John Ditch, Abraham Ditch, John Dilling's heirs, Henry Daley,[4] Henry Dilling's heirs, Widow Dilling, Henry Donaldson, Martin Eshleman, Daniel Eshleman, Sr., John Fry, William Fouse, Peter Foutz, Frederick Fouse,[5] Adam Fouse, John Folkender, Jona. Fouse, Joel Grabill, Caspar Gundar, John Gabler, Joseph Graffus, Christian Good,[6] John Ganer, Daniel Garner, John Graffus, George Grisor, John Gates, Sr., Washington Gunnett, Lawson Gunnett, Rezin Gunnett, Joseph Gates, George Gunnett, James Gilchrist, John Gates, Jr., Henry Henry, Jacob Hoke, David Hoover, Christian Hoover, Isaac Hoover, Jacob C. Hoover, Montgomery Hughes, James S. Hamilton, Francis B. Hoover, Michael Hetrick, Christian Hewit, Henry Kinkle, Elizabeth Hoover, William Hawkenberry, Christian Henly, Samuel G. Hoy, Peter Harrigan, Jr., Peter Harrigan, Sr., Abraham Hale, Robert Huston, Jacob Hoover (D. Gap), John Hoover (D. Gap), Elizabeth Henley, Susannah Horn, George Horn, August Huffman, John Kayler, F. Kayler, George Kotzbower, Andrew Kotzbower, John Kigy, Peter Longenecker, George Lytle, Abraham Lingenfelter, Conrad Ling, Elizabeth Liday, Dennis McKerver, Samuel McDavitt, John Mock, Jacob Michael, William Miller, David Martin, Robert Miller, John Muritz, Samuel Mountain, Dennis McGarvey, Jno. McKee, Wm. Muritz, Owen Manaly, Jno. McGraw, Jno. McKennan, Henry Mapes, Jno. Morgan, Andrew Morgan, Wm. Marston, Jacob Miller, Jno. Miller, Jacob Myers, William McDavitt, Jr., William McDavitt, Sr., Hugh W. Moore, John Metzger, Peter Morningstar, John Niswanger, John Nicodemus, Henry Niswanger, Jonathan Neill, David Obenour, John Ott, Henry Powell, Daniel Powell, George Powell, Charles Rhodes[7] (of Christian), Paul Rhodes, Mary Rhodes, Esther Rhodes, Elizabeth Rhodes, Abraham Rhodes, Christian Rhodes (of Abraham), Samuel Rhodes (of Abraham), John Rhodes (of Samuel), Samuel Rhodes, Frederick Rhodes (of Samuel), James Roller's heirs, Samuel Rhodes (of Christian), Henry Reigart,[8] Joshua Roller,[9] David Rice, Frederick Rhodes, Frederick Rhodes (of Daniel), Abraham Rhodes (of Daniel), Christian Rhodes (D. Gap), Samuel Rice, Thomas Robison, Joseph Rickard, John Rush, Owen Reilly, Henry Read, Thomas Roddy, Barnabas Stroup, John Skyles, John Shelly, Henry Slingluff, Abraham Stoner, Barbara Sensbough, Rudolph Spang, John Smith's heirs, Jacob Smith, John Smith, Jacob Shingler, George Shingler, Peter Shoop, Anthony Shullenberger, Mary Shrom, Peter Shoenberger,[10] Jacob Snobarger, Peter Stiffey, Andrew Snobarger, Frederick Snobarger, Jacob Shanefeld, William Shiffler, George Stover, Thomas Shearman, Jacob Shock, David Teeter, Joseph Tetwiller, Dudley Templeton, Andrew Tiernan, Michael Wike, George Wike, Henry Wike, George Wolf, Samuel Zimmerman, Peter Zimmerman.

Single Freemen.—Abraham Acker (of Henry), Henry Acker (of Henry), David Acker (of John), John Clapper, Thomas Cummings, Thomas Culian, Abraham Ditch, John Daley, Richard Dunlap, John Eshleman, Daniel Eshleman, Jonathan Fouse, Edward Gillespie, Anthony Gillespie, Patrick Garrigan, Abraham Hoover, Samuel Hughes, John Hoover, Levi S. Hoover, George Huston, Peter Harrigan, Jr., Edward Huffman, Peter Longenecker, Abraham Lingenfelter, John Ling, John Lybarger, Jacob Michael, Peter Muritz, Isaac Mapes, David Morgan, Andrew Morgan, Martin Myers, Jacob Miller, Michael McNally, Joseph Marley, Henry Niswanger, Jacob Rhodes (of Abraham), Abraham Rhodes (of Abraham), Samuel Rhodes (of Samuel), Jacob Rhodes (of Samuel), James Regan, John Reilly, Philip Reilly, William Smith, Joseph Shingler, Andrew Shingler, Matthias Stulenberger, John Smith, Jacob Teeter, Abraham Feeter, Bartholomew Tiernan.

The unseated lands of the township were then all owned by Peter Shoenberger and Samuel Royer & Co. Jacob Hoover was the assessor, and the total valuation of all property assessed was $289,383, on which a county tax of $367.75 and a State tax of $324.84 was levied.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

(*Since the first election, which was held in the spring of* 1843).

1843.—John Smith, constable; Adam Fouse, George Emigh, supervisors; David Hoover, John Brumbaugh, overseers of the poor; John McKiernan, Henry Clapper, George Wike, auditors; Jacob Hoover, Henry Wike, Frederick Fouse, David Rice, Henry Reigart, school directors.

1844.—Peter Longenecker, constable; Michael Wike, Adam Fouse, supervisors; Henry Wike, Frederick Fouse, overseers of the poor; Jacob Hoover, auditor; Adam Fouse, John Acker, school directors.

1845.—George Bare, constable; Michael Wike, John Acker, supervisors; Henry Wike, Henry Daley, overseers of the poor; Henry Clapper, John Acker, school directors.

1846.—Rudolph Spang, constable; John Bowers, Casper Dilling, supervisors; John Grafeus, Jacob Smith, overseers of the poor; Michael Wike, auditor; Philip Roller, George Wike, school directors.

1847.—Henry Clapper, John Brumbaugh, inspectors; Christian Stoner, Henry Wike, Reuben Whittaker, George Greaser, Michael Hetrick, school directors; John McKiernan, auditor; William Fouse, Philip Roller, overseers of the poor; Henry Wike, assessor; Jacob Shoenfelt, justice of the peace.

1848.—John Faulkender, justice of the peace; Peter Longeneker, constable; John Bowers, George Wike, supervisors; Christian Stoner, assessor; Christian Good, Samuel Rhodes, school directors; Reuben Whitaker, auditor.

1849.—Christian Stoner, justice of the peace; C. Stoner, assessor; Christian Acker, constable; Christian Acker, Henry Clapper, supervisors; John Acker, auditor; John Acker, J. C. Hoover, school directors.

1850.—Reuben Whitaker, justice of the peace; J. B. Shenefelt, assessor; J. McKiernan, auditor; Jacob Smith, Christian Acker, supervisors; Adam Fouse, J. B. Shenefelt, school directors.

1851.—Henry Wike, justice of the peace; Reuben Whittaker, assessor; Henry Acker (of John), constable; Jacob C. Hoover, John Daily, supervisors; John Rhodes, Jacob Hoover, school directors.

1852.—John B. Shenefelt, assessor and constable; John B. Smith, An-

[1] Owned a grist-mill and other valuable property.
[2] Owned a grist-mill and saw-mill.
[3] Owned a grist-mill.
[4] Owned a distillery.
[5] Owned a saw-mill.
[6] Owned a saw-mill.
[7] Owned a pottery.
[8] Owned a saw-mill.
[9] Owned a saw-mill.
[10] Owned over fifteen hundred acres land in the township, twenty-two horses, one furnace (Rebecca), and one saw-mill.

thony Daily, supervisors; Adam Flenner, George W. Brumbaugh, school directors; George F. Wike, auditor.

1853.—Michael Wike, assessor; Frederick Fouse, George W. Hoover, justices of the peace; George Lytle, constable; Christian Rhodes, George Nicodemus, supervisors; James Roller, William Estep, Jacob Smith, school directors; James Roller, auditor.

1854.—Michael Wike, assessor; John H. Dilling, Jacob Brumbaugh, supervisors; John H. Clapper, Christian Brumbaugh, school directors; George H. Hoover, auditor.

1855.—Michael Wike, assessor; Samuel W. Rhodes, Michael Hetrick, supervisors; John B. Shinefelt, Dewalt Fouse, school directors; Samuel W. Rhodes, auditor.

1856.—John Smith, assessor; Christian Acker, Jacob Smith, supervisors; John D. Dailey, Jacob C. Hoover, school directors; C. B. Rhodes, William Eastep, auditors.

1857.—Henry Wike, constable. No record of other officers.

1858.—R. M. Whittaker, assessor; Jacob Smith, Isaac Dilling, supervisors; John Dilling, John McGraw, Adam Fouse, R. M. Whittaker, J. H. Dilling, school directors; John H. Dilling, auditor.

1859.—Daniel Hoover, assessor; J. C. Hoover, Adam Fouse, supervisors; Jacob C. Hoover, David Aurandt, school directors; Daniel Hoover, auditor.

1860.—Isaac Dilling, assessor; Daniel Paul, Henry Acker, supervisors; Christian Brumbaugh, John B. Smith, school directors.

1861.—David Aurandt, assessor; George Greaser, Samuel C. Rhodes, supervisors; W. H. Lingenfelter, John T. McGraw, school directors: John H. Clapper, R. M. Whittaker, auditors.

1862.—Isaac Kensinger, assessor; Jacob Smith, John S. Acker, supervisors; John Acker, George Smith, school directors; John B. Smith, H. Seedenbaugh, auditors.

1863.—George Smith, assessor; John D. Dilling, John S. Acker, supervisors; Isaac Dilling, Christian Brechbill, school directors; John Daily, auditor.

1864.—Daniel Hoover, assessor; Dewalt Fouse, Daniel Detwiller, supervisors; David Hamilton, George Greaser, Jr., school directors; John B. Shinafelt, auditor.

1865.—Isaac Kensinger, assessor; D. Hagey, John F. McGraw, supervisors; H. H. Bowers, Samuel Graffius, school directors; John H. Clapper, J. A. Nicodemus, auditors.

1866.—John G. Fouse, assessor; Adam Fouse, Daniel Hoover, supervisors; David Aurandt, Jacob C. Hoover, school directors; Adam G. Fouse, auditor.

1867.—H. Whittaker, assessor; George Smith, John Acker, supervisors; S. A. Morse, James Burkheimer, school directors; Joseph Beale, auditor.

1868.—Henry C. Rhodes, assessor; J. Acker, S. B. Rhodes, supervisors; William Shiffler, auditor.

1869 (February).—Isaac Dilling, assessor; Thomas Kurtz, E. S. Feight, supervisors; George W. Smith, Henry Whittaker, school directors; C. D. Dilling, auditor.

1869 (October).—S. Metzker, P. B. Acker, supervisors; James Burkheimer, Henry Whittaker, school directors; Samuel Grabill, auditor.

1870 (October).—Daniel Hoover, assessor; J. H. Dilling, Jacob C. Hoover, supervisors; A. B. Burket, D. Bechtel, George Detwiller, J. G. Fouse, school directors; Jacob G. Acker, auditor.

1872 (February).—Jacob Acker, assessor; Paul B. Acker, J. H. Clapper, supervisors; A. G. Fouse, Mason Howard, school directors; John L. May, auditor.

1873.—J. G. Fouse, assessor; S. G. Rhodes, Jonathan Rhodes, supervisors; J. H. Clapper, J. L. May, George W. Smith, school directors; Jacob C. Hoover, auditor.

1874.—George B. Freaser, assessor; Jabob C. Hoover, David Bechtel, supervisors; Jonathan Rhodes, Isaac Thompson, school directors; Jacob Hetrick, auditor.

1875.—H. D. Smith, assessor; Jacob D. Smith, John Acker (of H.), supervisors; Casper D. Dilling, John S. Acker, S. B. Isenberg, school directors; Jacob Acker, auditor.

1876.—H. D. Smith, assessor; John S. Acker, J. W. Hoover, supervisors; George D. Smith, D. Aurandt, school directors; Jacob B. Clapper, auditor.

1877.—Henry D. Smith, assessor; John Acker (of H.), Christian Rhodes, supervisors; George Lower, Paul Rhodes, school directors; D. Hoover, auditor.

1878.—Hugh D. Rhodes, assessor; Henry D. Smith, Jonathan Rhodes, supervisors; M. L. Fornwalt, John S. Acker, school directors; Jacob Acker, auditor.

1879.—John C. Smith, assessor; George Whittaker, John M. Rhodes, supervisors; George D. Smith, Levi Acker, school directors; James Chamberlin, auditor.

1880.—A. Rhule, assessor; John H. Clapper, supervisor; Jonathan Rhodes, Henry C. Smith, school directors; D. D. Fouse, auditor.

1881.—John Megahen, judge of elections; Hugh D. Rhodes, Henry D. Smith, inspectors; F. F. Greaser, assessor; Henry D. Paul, George Lower, supervisors; Anthony Tetwiler, constable; John M. Rhodes, D. F. Greaser, school directors; Samuel H. Hoover, auditor; D. A. Stewart, township clerk; D. A. Aurandt, township treasurer.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (SINCE 1846).

Jacob Shoenfelt, 1847; John Faulkender, 1848; George W. Hoover, 1853; Frederick Fouse, 1853; Daniel L. Martin, 1856; David Aurandt, 1859; Daniel L. Martin, 1862; George Smith, 1865; Daniel L. Martin, 1867; George Smith, 1870; David Aurandt, 1872; John Lykens, 1875; George D. Smith, 1876; George B. Greaser, 1877.

Change of Boundary Line.—Early in 1872, John M. Gibboney and D. M. Bare were appointed commissioners for the purpose of changing the boundary line between Huston and North Woodberry townships. They made a report under date of May 31, 1872, which was confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, October 28th of that year. The line run by them is described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the county line on Tussey's Mountain; thence running north fifty-eight and one-half degrees west (crossing Rebecca Furnace dam at upper end) five hundred and seventy-four perches to a corner of Rebecca Furnace lands, near Mrs. Beach's; thence north eighty-eight and one-half degrees west nine hundred and thirty-six perches to a point on the old line between the above mentioned townships."

Lutheran Church.—On the 22d day of November, 1872, Mason Howard granted to the trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, Piney Creek, then worshiping at the Luther Chapel, thirty-five perches of land, on which said chapel then stood. See history of Lutheran Church, Williamsburg, for other particulars concerning this organization.

CHAPTER XIX.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

In 1847, Juniata township was erected from Greenfield, and ten years later its limits were reduced by the formation from it of Freedom. As now organized, therefore, its boundaries are Allegheny township on the north, Freedom township on the east, Greenfield township on the south, and Cambria County on the west.

Generally speaking, it may be termed a mountain township, yet its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Iron ore and bituminous coal abound in various localities.

The Huntingdon and Indiana turnpike, as well as the road-beds of the Portage and New Portage Railroads, in following up the Blair Creek Valley, passes from east to west across the northern border. In the southern part is the hamlet known as Blue Knob, a

post-office station, which contains a small Lutheran church edifice, cemetery, school-house, and blacksmith-shop. In 1880 the township contained 723 inhabitants. At the same time its taxable inhabitants numbered 154; the assessed value of all real estate was $76,013.

In 1856 (including the present township of Freedom) it contained the Gap Furnace, owned by E. F. Shoenberger; the two Maria Forges, owned by J. W. Duncan; the Lower Maria Forge, owned by D. McCormick; and the Gap Forge, owned by Musselman & Co. It has no iron manufactories at the present time.

Early Residents, etc.—Among the early residents were the Wilts, Burgers, Bousers, Costlows, Champenours, Deihls, Beegles, Feathers, Gaileys, Helsels, Conrads, Leightys, Lingenfelters, McIntoshes, Mashes, Morgans, Rhodes, Stifflers, Shaws, Longs, and Yinglings, and probably, from the nature of its soil and surroundings, to that date the territory now embraced [illegible] did not boast of more than a score or so of inhabitants prior to the year 1800.

It was a part of Bedford County until the spring of 1846, when by the formation of Blair County it became part of the latter organization. In the fall of 1846, in response to the petition of many inhabitants, praying for the division of Greenfield township and the erection of a new one, viewers were appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to investigate, make report, etc.

Hence, at a Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the county of Blair, convened at Hollidaysburg on the fourth Monday and 22d day of March, A.D. 1847, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, president, and George R. McFarlane, Esq., associate judge of said court, the report of Cornelius McConnell and Samuel S. Barr, two of the viewers appointed by an order of the court at the October sessions, 1846, to divide Greenfield township, was read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, being duly sworn, have taken a view of the said township of Greenfield, and are of the opinion that a division of it is absolutely necessary for the convenience of the citizens thereof; and in conformity with their requests, began at the road leading from Newry to Johnstown, where it crosses the Cambria County line on the summit of the Allegheny Mountain, and ran south seventy-nine degrees east; at four hundred perches crossed Spruce Run, leaving Henry Long to the right and Josiah Corl to the left, about thirty perches each; at four hundred and sixty perches crossed Bobb's Creek, about forty perches south of Simon Deal's saw-mill; at twelve hundred and eighty perches, summit of Blue Knob; at sixteen hundred and twenty perches crossed road northeast of the Widow Maguire's old mansion-house; at two thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight perches corners on a white-oak near George Lingenfelter's; thence north eighty-five degrees east; at eighty-five perches a white-oak on the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Bedford, in all two hundred and sixty-five perches to a pine on the summit of Dunning's Mountain; and thence four hundred and eighty perches to the line originally dividing Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, to McKee's Gap.

"Given under our hands this 26th day of December, A.D. 1846.

"C. McCONNELL.

"SAMUEL S. BARR."

"Report of viewers confirmed March 27, 1847, and the new township erected to be comprised of that portion marked on the plan 'North Greenfield,' to be called JUNIATA, and that portion marked 'South Greenfield' to retain the name of Geenfield.

"By the Court."

In the spring of 1848 the resident taxables of Juniata township, including those then residing in what is now known as the township of Freedom, were as follows; the names of those known to us as having then been residents of Juniata as now formed are denoted by an asterisk, and are printed in *italics*:

John Ayers, John Arged, William Anderson, *William Arble, Jr.*,* *William Arble, Sr.*,* Cornelius Myers, *Henry Arble*,* Betsey Anstadt, Henry Albright, *Daniel Ake*,* George Atlick, George Ackert, John Albright, Isaac Bowser, John Barr, Hugh Beegle, Simon Breninger, David Butler, Daniel Beegle, *Conrad Bowlin*,* Henry Buoymaster, Jonathan Brindle, James Blake, Sr., John Benner, *Nicholas Burk*,* *Edward Burk*,* John Benton, John Burns, David Burger, Conrad Bowser, Thomas Burk, James Bryan, David Brubaker, George Buck, John Biglin, Christian Buoymaster, Dennis Bradley, Jacob Brindle, James Burger, George Bowser, Daniel Confer, Owen Corbly, Henry Conrad, —— Champenour, *Jonathan Conrad*,* David Conrad, Jeremiah Curtis, Elijah Cassidy, John Cunningham, *Widow Costlow*,* *Alexander Costlow*,* Silas Cassidy, Daniel Clark, Isaac Conrad, *James Conrad*,*[1] Peter Costlow, George Conrad, Levi Donner, Samuel Donner, Samuel Donner, Jr., Eli Donner, Thomas Dodson, David Deihl, *James Dearmit*,* *Abel Davis*,* James Darby, John Dougherty, William Delaney, Jonas Diehl, Polly Delaney, John Deihl, Philip Davis, Simon Diehl,[2] Caleb Dunlap, William Davis, Thomas Emeigh, Patrick Eagan, John Ernfelt, Thomas W. Estep, Matthias Everhart, Daniel Eshelman, *Jacob Funk*,* *Thomas Flinn*,* *James Flemming*,* *Patrick Farren*,* Michael Fry, John Feathers, John Finley, George Funk, *John Gailey*,* *Charles Gailey*,* Jacob Glass, Samuel Griffith,[3] Widow Grady, *Robert Gardner*,* Glover & Jackson,[4] William Gibson, William Gurdon, David Hamilton, Jacob Helsel, Peter Helsel, *Henry Harbison*,* Henry Helsel, Henry Helsel,[4] Jr., Edward Hughes, *Patrick Hickey*,* Hugh Howell, John Hagan, *Rowland Humphrey*,* *Christopher Hite*,* *Peter Hicus*,* Frazier Harlan, *Joseph Harlan*,* *Joseph Harlan, Jr.*,* *William Harlan*,* *Conrad Hite*,* Charles Huston, Peter Hetrick, Widow Helsel, *Valentine Haney*,* John Hamilton, Eve Helsel, Robert Hazlett, John Hazlett, Joshua Hammond, Thomas Johnston, John Jamison, Isaac Ray, *William Kelly*,* *Thomas Keagan*,*[5] *John Keech*,* *Joseph Kelly*,* *Barney Kelly*,* William Kelterman, George W. Kephart, *Lawrence Keagan*,* Alexander Knox, *James Keagan*,* *Alexander Leech*,* *Alexander Leech, Jr.*,* Valentine Lingenfelter, Henry Leamer, Henry Long, Jacob Leamer, David Lewis, Thos. Law, J. Lynch, D. Lingenfelter, C. Lingenfelter, *Wm. Leighly*,* *Jacob Leighty*,*[6] B. Lorentz, Wm. Lattimore, —— Lust, Robert Laughrey, Lyon & Mulholland, Solomon Langham, Andrew Lingenfelter, McHugh & Schoenberger,[7] James C. McLanahan,[8] Francis McKee, Charles B. Malone, James C. McCloskey, Edward McGlew, *Widow McIntosh*,* Edward McGraw, Esq., John G. McKee,[9] Jacob Myers, John McGraw (No. 6), James Marsden, John McCoy, John Miller, Frederick Mouse, Joseph McCormick,[10] John McCloskey, Miles McHugh, *Arthur McNichols*,* *Henry McConnell*,* *John McCaffrey*,* James McIntosh, Sr., Andrew Martin, *Henry McDade*,* Widow McBride, *Jacob Morgan*,* *Joshua Morgan*,* *John Mash*,* *Alexander McIntosh*,* John McGraw, Edward McGraw, John Miller (saddler), Peter Miller, Adam Moses, Robert McNamara, *James Malone*,* Jeremiah Manilla, James McConnell, T. McConnell, McNamara & Royer, Cornelius McConnell, John Menser, John Malone, Hugh McCoy, *Patrick Mars*,* *Archibald McIntosh*,* Thomas McKay, Hugh McMullin, James McGarrity, James C. McCloskey, Alexander McKee, John McClary, Edmond Malone, James McConnell, Daniel Moses, Jacob Noffsker, Samuel Noffsker, Jonathan Noffsker, James Nolan, *Lawrence Ott*,* Stephen Ostler, Abraham Otto, Jasper Otto, J. Pressel, D. Powers, *William Ploughman*,* *John Quail*,* S. Ruggles, Abraham Robison, Daniel Reese, Michael Reffner,[11] Henry Reffner, John Roush, Simon Richards, Daniel Restler, Widow Rhodes, Solomon Ritchey, William Ruggles, Alexander Reffner, Daniel Reffner, George Reffner, James Stiffler, Frederick Stiffler, Jacob Smith,

[1] Owned a grist-mill.
[2] Owned a saw-mill.
[3] Tanner.
[4] Brick-makers.
[5] Living in 1882, nearly one hundred years of age.
[6] Owner of a saw-mill.
[7] Owners of a coal-bank.
[8] Manager.
[9] Owned a clover-mill and tannery.
[10] Owned a saw-mill.
[11] Owned a saw-mill.

Samuel Smith, Solomon Smith, Samuel Smith (forgeman), Richard Shirley, Anthony Sellers, James Shirley, George Simmons, John Shadle, Samuel Sisler, Samuel Singer, Andrew Stuby, Nicholas Smeltzer, Patrick Suple, *John Spielman*,* Widow Stephens, *James Stephens*,* Daniel Sell, John Stiffler, James Shaw, Jacob Snowberger, Frederick Singer, Michael Stiffler, Sr., Michael Stiffler, Jr., Samuel Shaw, A. T. Schriver, Peter Stiffler, Henry Shaw, John Shaw, David Sutton, Jacob Sell, Jacob Stultz, John Shade, Edwin F. Shoenberger,[1] William Shaw, William Shaw, Jr., Daniel Sullivan, Dr. Peter Shoenberger[2] (per E. H. Lytle), Peter Stiffler, Jr., Alexander Satterfield, —— Springer, Daniel Straighthoof, Samuel Snyder, Michael Shay, Abraham Smith, Spang & Co., Andrew Stalp, David Sullivan, John Sheel, Henry Tickerhoof, Joseph Tetwiller, Adam Thomas, John Tickerhoof, Robert Todd, Jacob Wilt (of Thomas), *John Weimert*,* David Y. Wilt, *Stephen Weimert*,* *Philip Wilt*,* *Peter Wilt*,* *Jacob Wilt*,* John Winters, Jonas Wise, *John Wilt*,* West & McCoy, *Peter Winkler*,* *Jacob Wise*,* George Weaver, Andrew Wilt, Joseph Willson, George Wise, William Wherry, *Samuel Wilt*,* Wilt & Hite, Wilt & Smith, John White, James Wise, John Yingling, George Yinger, Frederick Yingling, Abraham Yingling, Peter Yingling, Jonathan Yingling, Kephart Zeik.

Single Freemen.—John Anderson, —— Arters, John Burger, William Bradley, George Bowser, Isaac Bowser, Patrick Brannon, Jacob Conrad, William Eshelman, James Eagan, Harmon Farber, Thomas Flinn, Benjamin Farber, George R. Flemming, Abraham Glunt, Mark Gillespie, Thomas Glinn, George Hite, David Humphrey, David Helsel, Robert Keagan, Matthew Keagan, James Keagan, Lewis McKilvy, Thomas McGlew, John McCoy, Michael McIntosh, Alexander McIntosh, Peter McDade, Alexander McMasters, George McIntosh, Charles Myers, Edmond Malone, William McHugh, James McIntosh, Jr., Daniel Mosey, Michael McEmeal, George Marks, Thomas McDade, Matthew Percell, Andrew Percell, George Riffle, Henry Seabrook, Daniel Sullivan, Timothy Sullivan, Abraham Short, George Skelly, George Shultz, Alexander Tickerhoof, Isaac W. Wilt, William Weaver, George Wilt, David Wilt, Alexander Williams, Silas Wilt, Joseph Wample.

The inn-keepers[3] during the year 1848 were Samuel G. and W. Leamer, George W. Kephart, James McIntosh, and Frederick Stiffler.

In April, 1866, Messrs. H. C. Nicodemus, John M. Gibboney, and William H. Brooke, commissioners, appointed by the court for that purpose, corrected and established the present line between Juniata and Freedom townships, which action was confirmed absolutely and ordered to be recorded May 1, 1867.

By the provisions of section 15 of an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this commonwealth," approved April 17, 1869, the elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers were ordered to be held "hereafter" on the second Tuesday of October of each year; therefore township officers (except assessors and their assistants) were elected in Juniata, as well as in all other townships, boroughs, etc., in October, 1869. However, the fifteenth section of the above-mentioned act was repealed by the passage of an act approved June 28, 1871, which provided that in the year 1872 all elections for city, ward, borough, township, and elective officers in the different divisions of the commonwealth be on the days and at the times they were held *prior* to the 17th of April, 1869. In consequence of the last enactment no township election was held in 1871, not again until February, 1872.

[1] Owned a furnace, forge, and store.

[2] Owned a forge, saw-mill, coal-banks, and more than three thousand acres of seated lands.

[3] The inn-keepers in 1849 were Rudolph Spang, George W. Kephart, James McIntosh, and William Shaw.

In 1852 the inn-keepers were David Confer, Samuel G. Leamer, William Kellerman, James McIntosh, and Rebecca Kephart.

VARIOUS TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

(*From* 1848 *to* 1881, *inclusive*).

1848.—George Weaver, justice of the peace; A. T. Schriver, constable; F. McConnell, D. Beegle, supervisors; James McConnell, assessor; V. Lingenfelter, Jacob Leighty, G. P. West, James Shirley, school directors; J. G McKee, auditor.

1849.—Adam Moses, justice of the peace; Joseph McCormick, assessor; Jos. C. Wampler, constable; D. Beegle, John Hamilton, supervisors; D. Conrad, auditor; Edward McGraw, William Arbill, school directors.

1850.—John Dougherty, assessor; James Shirley, auditor; John Hamilton, Daniel Beigle, supervisors; J. G. Lingenfelter, Daniel Beigle, school directors.

1851.—John Dougherty, assessor; Fred. Stiffler, constable; John Hamilton, Daniel Beigle, supervisors; Jacob Leighty, G. P. Wilt, school directors; John G. McKee, auditor.

1852.—James Stevens, assessor; Frederick Stiffler, constable; James Stiffler, John Hamilton, supervisors; Ed. McGraw, Joseph Kelly, school directors; Jacob Nofsker, auditor.

1853.—John Shaw, assessor; George Weaver, justice of the peace; Jonathan Nofsker, constable; James Stiffler, Benjamin Farber, supervisor; Peter Stiffler, Jr., J. G. Lingenfelter, school directors; George Weaver, auditor.

1854.—James Stevens, assessor; James Shaw, James Stiffler, supervisors; G. P. Wilt, Daniel Biegle, school directors; J. G. McKee, auditor.

1855.—Samuel Shaw, assessor; James Stiffler, George Eckard, supervisors; George Weaver, Henry Lingenfelter, school directors; George P. Nofsker, auditor.

1856.—Samuel Shaw, assessor; David Y. Wilt, Peter Stiffler, supervisors; Charles Gailey, John Yingling, school directors; Joseph McCormick, auditor.

1857.—Frazier Harlin, constable. No record of other officers.

1858.—Solomon Langham, assessor; D. Beigle, John Deihl, supervisors; Abraham Yingling, Simon Diehl, D. Beigle, school directors; Bernard Kelly, auditor.

1859.—Joseph Wilt, assessor; David Y. Wilt, D. F. Beigle, supervisors; William Arble, William Gailey, Henry Shaw, school directors; John M. Bechtel, William Arble, auditors.

1860.—George B. Kelly, assessor; John Weimer, George P. A. Wilt, supervisors; John Shaw, school director; David Burger, auditor.

1861.—James Stevens, assessor; David Y. Wilt, Philip Wilt, supervisors; Jos. Kelly, Aaron Diehl, D. Lingenfelter, Henry Shaw, school directors; George Leighty, auditor.

1862.—John Shaw, assessor; David Y. Wilt, Philip Wilt, supervisors; Abraham Smith, James Stevens, school directors; Patrick Mars, auditor.

1863.—D. S. Burger, assessor; David Y. Wilt, Philip Wilt, John K. Stiffler, supervisors; Henry Costlow, John Shaw, school directors; David Lingenfelter, auditor.

1864.—Adam Diehl, assessor; Philip Wilt, Archibald McIntosh, supervisors; Simon Diehl, James Stevens, Henry Shaw, school directors; G. P. Leighty, auditor.

1865.—John Shaw, assessor; Philip Wilt, Archibald McIntosh, supervisors; Abraham Smith, Michael McIntosh, school directors; Patrick Mars, auditor.

1866.—Peter Leighty, assessor; Philip Wilt, Archibald McIntosh, supervisors; John Shaw, H. Costlow, Michael Moyer, school directors.

1867.—John B. Skyles, assessor; D. Y. Wilt, John K. Stiffler, supervisors; John Shaw, George P. Kelly, school directors; Jonathan Yingling, auditor.

1868.—James Stevens, assessor; P. Wilt, A. McIntosh, supervisors; Jas. Stevens, Michael Moyer, school directors; E. D. Hemphill, auditor.

1869 (February).—Abraham Smith, assessor; J. K. Stiffler, D. Y. Wilt, supervisors; Jeremiah Long, Abraham Smith, school directors; Geo. P. Leighty, auditor.

1869 (October).—D. Y. Wilt, J. K. Stiffler, supervisors; David M. Leighty, George P. Kelly, school directors; George F. Clauss, auditor.

1870 (October).—George P. Leighty, assessor; John K. Stiffler, D. Y. Wilt, supervisors; S. Diehl, Adam Glass, school directors; D. J. Fisher, auditor.

1872 (February).—George P. Kelly, assessor; D. Y. Wilt, J. K. Stiffler, supervisors; George C. Diehl, William Galley, school directors; Geo. Clauss, auditor.

1873.—David Burger, assessor; John K. Stiffler, D. Y. Wilt, supervisors; T. S. Wilt, Moses Blackburn, school directors; Michael Moyer, auditor.

1874.—Samuel Wilt, assessor; J. K. Stiffler, D. J. Fisher, supervisors; Thomas Landis, P. Mars, school directors.

1875.—Charles Swartz, assessor; Jacob Mash, Christian Hite, supervisors; Emanuel Diehl, Levi Wilt, school directors; Christian Yeckley, auditor.

1876.—Charles Swartz, assessor; H. Costlow, Jacob Mash, supervisors; F. S. Wilt, M. Blackburn, school directors; David Y. Wilt, auditor.

1877.—J. Carns, assessor; Christian Hite, John Shaw, supervisors; Charles Swartz, William Spade, school directors; Michael Moyer, auditor.

1878.—A. C. Long, assessor; D. M. Leighty, Christian Hite, supervisors; Jacob Mash, Emanuel Diehl, school directors; Jeremiah Long, auditor.

1879.—Jeremiah Long, assessor; J. Mash, D. Leighty, supervisors; J. Harker, A. Stiffler, school directors; J. Shaw, auditor.

1880.—Luther Beegle, assessor; John Stiffler, Adam Thomas, supervisors; William Spade, Michael McIntosh, school directors; David Y. Wilt, auditor.

1881.—A. D. Wilt, judge of elections; Jacob Harker, C. Swartz, inspectors; David Lingenfelter, assessor; John K. Stiffler, Joseph Ott, supervisors; James Stiffler, constable; Jacob Mash, E. Diehl, school directors; Michael Moyer, auditor; Samuel Hite, township clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1848, George Weaver; 1849, Adam Moses; 1853, George Weaver; 1854, Adam Moses; 1858, Jacob Leighty; 1860, Simon Diehl; 1863, Jacob Leighty; 1865, Simon Diehl; 1868, Henry Costlow; 1870, Simon Diehl; 1874, Henry Costlow; 1875, Simon Diehl; 1879, Frederick S. Wilt; 1880, Michael Moyer.

CHAPTER XX.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

LOGAN[1] township was formed from Allegheny and Antes in 1850. Cambria County and Antes township bounds it on the north; Antes, Tyrone, and Frankstown townships on the east; Frankstown and Allegheny townships on the south; and the latter division and Cambria County on the west. The city of Altoona occupies a central position within its boundaries, and by reason of the fact that various suburban points (known as East Altoona, Hamilton's Extension, Caldwell's Extension, Fairview, McCartneyville, Juniata, Calvertville, Collinsville, Allegheny Town, West Altoona, Millville, and Allegheny Furnace) lie just without the city's corporate limits, besides the many other residents clustered at Blair Furnace, Wapsononic, Belleview, El Dorado, Kittanning Point, and Glen White, the population of Logan exceeds that of any other township in the county. Thus it had (outside of the city) two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants in 1860, two thousand four hundred and twenty-two in 1870, and four thousand five hundred and eighty-two in 1880.

Embracing (so far as its western boundary line extends) the eastern slope of the Allegheny range, and a portion of the western inclination of Brush Mountain, besides numerous knobs, spurs, and high hills, having steep acclivities, with deep, narrow ravines intervening, much of its territory, although rich in deposits of bituminous coal and iron ore, can never be rendered valuable for agricultural purposes. However, in the southeast and northeast quarters some very good farming lands are found.

The township is drained by the Little Juniata River, Homer's, Mill, Brush, Kittanning, and Burgoon's Runs, all of which afford excellent water-power, and the last named fills the reservoir upon which the inhabitants of Altoona mainly depend for supplies of water.

The iron manufactories of the township—outside of the town of Altoona—in operation twenty-five years ago were the Allegheny Furnace, owned by Elias Baker, Blair Furnace, operated by H. N. Burroughs, and the axe and pick manufactory on Burgoon's Run, owned by Daniel Colclesser. Those now at work are the Allegheny Furnace, by the heirs of Elias Baker, the extensive rolling-mills, etc., at West Altoona, by the Altoona Iron Company, and the axe and pick-factory, by John and Samuel, sons of Daniel Colclesser.

Early History, Residents, etc.—The present township includes a portion of the famous Tuckahoe Valley, which extends from Altoona to Tyrone, and within it quite a number of white families had located before the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Among them early were Thomas and Michael Coleman, Michael Wallack, James Hardin, James Hart, John Torrance, Jacob Burgoon, John Guilleford, and William Guilleford, many of whom are mentioned in the separate histories of Frankstown, Allegheny, and Antes townships.

Of all the early pioneers of the upper Juniata Valley though, none was better known to the Indians

[1] The term Logan, as applied to various sections of country, public-houses, halls, etc., in this region, was derived doubtless from the Cayuga chieftain known to the first white settlers in the Tuckahoe Valley as Capt. Logan. He came here from the valley of the Susquehanna prior to the year 1768, and settled at the spring (near Davidsburg) now owned by David Henshey, a locality still known as Logan's Valley.

On the Susquehanna, it appears, he was the chief of a band of warriors, but in an engagement with another tribe he had lost an eye by an arrow from the enemy. This was considered by the Indians a mark of disgrace, and he was deposed. He abandoned his tribe therefore, and took his residence in the Juniata Valley. Capt. Logan, of course, was not his proper name, but a title bestowed upon him by the whites.

He was a man of medium height and heavy frame, but was fleet of foot and ever on the move. During the Revolutionary war he resided at the beautiful spring now in the heart of Tyrone City. A firm friend of the Americans during the struggle for independence, he it was who discovered and disclosed the diabolical plot of John Weston and his Tories.

Although he had learned to read from the Moravian missionaries when a lad, he knew very little of the forms of land purchases; so, through his ignorance of the customs of civilized communities, he failed to purchase the spot on which his cabin stood. As a consequence, after the war, some envious white man bought the land and warned the friendly savage off. He was too proud and haughty to contest the matter, or even bandy words with the intruder; so about 1785 he left and located at Chickalamoose, where Clearfield now stands, and there continued until the Great Spirit called him to a happier hunting-ground.

than Thomas Coleman. "His very name," said Mr. U. J. Jones, "inspired them with terror, and in all their maraudings they carefully avoided his neighborhood. He was emphatically an Indian-hater, the great aim and object of whose life appeared to be centred in the destruction of Indians. For this he had a reason,—a deep-seated revenge to gratify, a thirst that all the savage blood in the land could not slake, superinduced by one of the most cruel acts of savage atrocity on record.

"It appears that at an early day the Coleman family lived on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Their habitation was remote from the settlements, and their chief occupation was hunting and trapping in winter, boiling sugar in the spring, and tilling some ground they held during the summer months. Where they originally came from was rather a mystery, but they were evidently tolerably well educated, and had seen more refined life than the forest afforded. Nevertheless, they led an apparently happy life in the woods. There were three brothers of them, and, what is not very common nowadays, they were passionately attached to each other.

"Early in the spring, probably in the year 1763, while employed in boiling sugar, one of the brothers discovered the tracks of a bear, when it was resolved that the elder two should follow and the younger remain to attend to the sugar-boiling. The brothers followed the tracks of the bear for several hours, but not overtaking him, agreed to return to the sugar-camp. On their arrival they found the remains of their brother boiled to a jelly in the large iron kettle,—a sad and sickening sight truly; but the authors of the black-hearted crime had left their sign-manual behind them, an old tomahawk, red with the gore of their victim, sunk into one of the props which supported the kettle. They buried the remains as best they could, repaired to their home, broke up their camp, abandoned their place a short time after, and moved to the Juniata Valley.

"Their first location was near the mouth of the river, but gradually they worked their way west until they settled somewhere in the neighborhood of the mouth of Spruce Creek, on the Little Juniata, about the year 1770. A few years after, the two brothers, Thomas and Michael, the survivors of the family, moved to the base of the mountain, in what now constitutes Logan township, near where Altoona stands, which then was included in the Frankstown district.

"These men were fearless almost to a fault, and on the commencement of hostilities, or after the first predatory incursion of the savages, it appears that Thomas gave himself up solely to hunting Indians. He was in all scouting parties that were projected, and always leading the van when danger threatened; and it has very aptly, and no doubt truly, been said of Coleman that when no parties were willing to venture out, he shouldered his rifle and ranged the woods alone in hopes of occasionally picking up a stray savage or two.

"That his trusty rifle sent many a savage to eternity there is not a shadow of doubt. He, however, never said so. He was never known to acknowledge to any of his intimate acquaintances that he had ever killed an Indian; and yet, strange as it may seem, he came to the fort on several occasions with rather ugly wounds upon his body, and his knife and tomahawk looked as if they had been used to some purpose. Occasionally, too, a dead savage was found in his tracks, but no one could tell who killed him. For such reserve Mr. Coleman probably had his own motives; but that his fights with the savages were many and bloody is susceptible of proof even at this late day. We may incidentally mention that both the Colemans accompanied Capt. Blair's expedition to overtake the Tories, and Thomas was one of the unfortunate 'Bedford scouts.'

"To show how well Thomas was known, and to demonstrate clearly that he had on sundry occasions had dealings with some of the savages without the knowledge of his friends, we may state that during the late war with Great Britain, on the Canadian frontier, a great many Indians made inquiries about 'Old Coley'; and especially one, who represented himself as being a son of Shingas, pointed out to some of Capt. Allison's men, who were from Huntingdon County, a severe gash on his forehead, by which he said he should be likely to remember 'Coley' for the balance of his life.

"It is said of old Tommy Coleman, but with what degree of truth we are unable to say, that about twenty years ago,[1] hearing of a delegation of Indians on their way to Washington, he shouldered his trusty old rifle and went to Hollidaysburg. There, hearing that they had gone East on a canal packet, he followed them some three miles down the towing-path, for the express purpose of having a crack at one of them. This story, which obtained currency at the time, and is believed by many to this day, was probably put into circulation by some one who knew his inveterate hatred of Indians.

"An acquaintance of his, however, informs us that he had business in town on the day on which the Indians passed through, hence his appearance there. His gun he always carried with him, even on a visit to a near neighbor. That he inquired about the Indians is true; but it was merely out of an anxiety to see whether they looked as they did in days of yore. His business led him to Frankstown, but that business was not to shoot Indians; for, if he still cherished any hatred towards the race, he had better sense than to show it on such an occasion. He died at his residence, of old age, about the year 1840, beloved and respected by all. Peace to his ashes!"

There were some depredations committed by the

[1] This account was written in 1855.

Indians in the Tuckahoe Valley, but, except upon one occasion, none of a very serious nature. The cause of this can be traced in a great measure to the fact that Thomas and Michael Coleman and Michael Wallack lived in the upper part of the valley. These men were so well known and so much feared by the Indians, that although the Kittanning trail leading to the Bald Eagle Valley ran directly through Tuckahoe, they always avoided it, for fear of finding those old and experienced hunters ambuscaded along their route.

Besides, Capt. Logan, the friendly chief, lived for some time in what is now known as Logan's Valley. He also was known and feared, and he was constantly on the alert to guard against the incursions of hostile savages. Add to this the fact that the valley was thinly populated, and the risk attending the hunting for scalps immeasurably great, small roving parties on but two or three occasions made their appearance in Tuckahoe.

"In the fall of 1777," said Mr. Jones in 1855, "two savages took captive two children while at play near a cabin located somewhere in the neighborhood of where Mr. Hutchinson now lives. Thomas Coleman happened to be out hunting, and saw them come up the path. Each one was carrying a child, but neither of them had fire-arms, so that he felt quite at ease. From behind the tree where he stood he might easily have shot one of the savages, but he would not run the risk for fear of hitting the child, so waiting until they had passed him, he jumped into the path, leveled his gun at them, and shouted '*Surrender!*' The affrighted savages dropped the children and disappeared in the woods.

"On another occasion they entered the valley, stole three horses, and set fire to a stable. A number of the pioneers tracked them through the old war-path to the top of the mountain, which was quite as far as it was prudent to venture, as that was considered the line dividing the white settlements from the Indian country.

"The only massacre in Tuckahoe ever committed by the Indians took place in the summer of 1778. A man named John Guilliford cleared a small patch of land a short distance south of where Blair Furnace now stands, and erected his cabin near where John Trout's house is. In the spring of 1778 he abandoned his ground and cabin, after the first alarm of Indian depredations, and sought safety in Fetter's fort. In the course of the summer, after the alarm had somewhat subsided, Guilliford went down to see how his crops were progressing. His body was found the same day by Coleman and Milligan. It was lying at the threshold of his cabin-door, so that in all probability he was shot just as he was coming out of his house. Coleman and Milligan dug a grave near the hut, and buried him as he was, without a coffin. The most remarkable feature about this murder was that Guilliford was not scalped. When it is remembered that scalps were paid for at the British garrison at Detroit, the omission to scalp Guilliford appears almost inexplicable. Coleman and Milligan went in search of the Indians, but did not succeed in getting upon their trail."

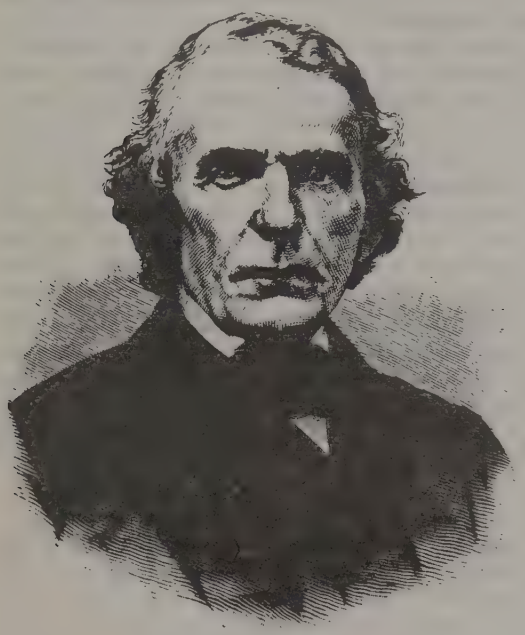
The Revolutionary struggle over, the war-cry of England's savage allies was never more heard on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, nor, indeed, east of the head-waters of the Ohio; and in consequence of the security then afforded to both life and property, the log cabin homes of the pioneer whites (many of them peopled by those who had served against the troops of King George and the Indians) increased year by year here in the Tuckahoe Valley, as well as in all contiguous districts. Yet, by reason of the great distance from general markets, and the almost impassable condition of rude highways, unbridged streams, etc., the increase of population and values was not by any means rapid, and even until the building of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad through this portion of the valley, the number of inhabitants, comparatively speaking, was insignificant.

In August, 1877, Blair County lost one of its sterling and valued citizens in the death of William Bell, who for nearly fifty years was widely known and warmly esteemed as one of the most active and energetic members of this community. He was born in Dauphin County, and early in life was trained to be a mechanic. Studious application to his business and a natural aptitude for his calling led naturally to successful endeavors, and so in good time he rose to be a building contractor of more than ordinary importance. Upon taking a contract to construct what was known as the "Crooked Dam" on the Juniata River (for canal purposes), in Blair County, he made his home in Williamsburg, and in the county resided ever after until his death. In the spring of 1839 he moved to the vicinity of Altoona and devoted himself to farming pursuits. Upon the homestead he passed the remainder of his life, which in all its phases presented a wholesome influence and useful example.

He lived to reach the age of seventy-six, his wife (Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Good) having preceded him to the "silent majority" by eleven years. He was among the foremost workers in the Lutheran Church, and for forty-four years he was an active and zealous member therein, having with his wife joined the church (under Rev. Jacob Martin) in 1833, while living at Williamsburg. His religious faith was a model, and the ardent enthusiasm with which he devoted himself to church-work a conspicuous illustration of that faith.

A writer in *The Lutheran Observer*, September, 1877, touching upon Mr. Bell's character, set forth as follows: . . . "From a sense of duty he, with a number of others, united in the organization of the Second English Church (Altoona). He was always

liberal in his contributions to the church and charitable institutions. His benevolent contributions were frequent and generous, but his last gifts were more in keeping with those enlarged views of Chris-



WILLIAM BELL.

tian beneficence. His character was by no means all made up of liberality, but the usual Christian graces and virtues found among the best of Christians were centred in him. He was a Christian gentleman under all the circumstances of life. He was an intelligent Christian. He purchased and read the theology of his church. His place in the Sabbath-school, lecture-room, and church was seldom vacant. He carried his religion with him and let his light shine. He was a faithful Christian father, an affectionate husband, and made himself generally useful in and out of the church."

Four sons and two daughters survive him. They are David Bell, a prominent citizen of Logan township; Rev. Peter G. Bell, a Lutheran minister of Indiana County; Capt. James M. Bell, Seventh United States Cavalry, stationed in Montana; Mrs. E. P. Miller, of Kansas; G. Thomas Bell, ex-sheriff of Blair County (and now living on the Bell homestead); and Mrs. Lewis Walter, of Altoona.

George T. Bell, ex-sheriff of Blair County, was born in Blair County (Pleasant Valley), June 10, 1845. His father, William Bell, was a native of Dauphin County, and in his day a well-known building contractor. George was raised on the farm he now owns and occupies. August, 1864, he enlisted in the military service for a one year's campaign, and was assigned to Company A, Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the engagements fought in front of Petersburg and Richmond during 1864 and 1865, and was present at Lee's surrender. At the close of the war he returned home, and remained on the farm until the opening of 1867. In the spring of that year he started for California on a prospecting tour, and upon reaching Denver found the reports of Indian troubles so threatening that he decided to halt. His brother, Capt. James M. Bell, of Gen. Hancock's command, was stationed at Denver at that time, and the command moving to Fort Wallace soon after, George joined it for the trip. At Fort Wallace he met the surveying party of the Central Pacific Railway, and accompanied them to Santa Fé, Fort Yuma, and Southern California. He sailed from San Francisco for home *via* Panama, reaching Altoona in March, 1868. During his subsequent residence upon the farm he became an enthusiast upon the subject of ballooning, and made two successful ascensions from Altoona, one alone and another in the company of Professor Light. Upon his last trip he ascended to the height of eighteen thousand feet, landing in Hollidaysburg. His first ascension was to the height of seven thousand feet, and ended in Warrior's Mark, after having carried the voyagers forty-five miles in forty-five minutes. In 1879 he was elected sheriff of Blair County on the Republican ticket, against A. G. Sink, by over one thousand majority. Upon the conclusion of his term he retired to private life, after having served with credit alike to himself and the people.

He owns the homestead, and with his brother, Peter G., is engaged in lumbering and stone-quarrying.

It appears, however, that among those (not already mentioned) who during the closing years of the last century, and the first and second decades of the present one, sought homes in the region now known as Logan township were John Ake, who in 1810 owned grist- and saw-mills upon Homer's Run; Philip Christian, who lived in the vicinity of the hamlet termed El Dorado; James Crawford, James Condron, Benjamin Crissman, who owned a grist- and saw-mill on Mill Run; Solomon Crissman, a distiller; Robert Allison, who, with one named Henderson, built the Allegheny Furnace; Jacob Crissman, Abraham Crissman, David Christian, John Coleman, Henry Colclesser, Henry Deckert, Solomon Forshey, William Forshey, William Forsythe, Willis Gibboney, who established a wool-carding and fulling-mill on Burgoon's Run, the site of the present Colclesser pick and axe manufactory; James Gray, a soldier of the Revolutionary war; James Gray, Jr., Thomas Gray, John Gwin, William Gwin, the Galbraiths, Alexander Hamilton, George Hamilton, Patrick Hamilton, Peter and John Glunt, Peter Hartsock, John Hartsock, Hugh and John Long, who were residents of Pleasant Valley as early as 1788; William, Jacob, and Peter Long, William Loudon, George Kuntz, John Kinsel, William Kunsman,

G. T. Bell

John Anderson

Henry Glass, Jacob Lantz, Daniel Maurer, who owned a saw-mill in 1810, and subsequently a grist-mill; Dougal McCartney, John Mattay, Abraham Mattay, John McCauley, Lewis McCartney, Thomas McKee, Daniel, Jr., Jacob, and Henry Maurer, Patrick McAteer, Henry McCauley, William Ruggles, Reese Rees, John Riggle, Henry Shomo, John Trout, John Venaky, a miller; Henry Walker, a distiller; Jacob Williman and Christian Young, a distiller; also the Akes, Burdines, Boyles, Buttonbergs, Domers, Hutchinsons, Hunters, Igous, Irwins, Kelsos, Myers, Mathews, McCauleys, Robisons, Smiths, Snyders, Stewarts, Trouts, and Yinglings, in the part then known as Antes township.

In 1830 there were among its residents Samuel Anderson, Robert Allison, an iron-master (Allegheny Furnace); Barnabas Burgoon, owner of a coal-bank; Jacob Burket, Joseph Cadwallader, Abraham Crissman, owner of grist- and saw-mills; Jacob Crissman, James Coleman, John Coleman, Thomas Coleman, the veteran Indian-fighter; Christian Denlinger, Solomon Forshey, William Forshey, Benjamin Figert, Henry Glass, Jr., Robert Gray, Abraham Glunt, Willis Gibboney, proprietor of fulling-mills, carding-machines, etc.; Jacob and Henry Glunt, Peter and Valentine Glunt, who owned a saw-mill; James, James, Jr., and Thomas Gray, James, John, and Alexander Gwin, James Galbraith, Michael Hileman, who owned a saw-mill and distillery; Robert A. Hamilton, James Hamilton, John, Jonathan, Stephen, and Samuel Hartsock, John Kinsel, who owned a saw-mill; William and Jacob Kunsman, George Kuntz, George Kissel, Jacob, John, and Jonathan Lantz, William Loudon, Ludwick McCartney, Jacob Miller, Allen McCartney, Thomas McKee, John McCartney, Henry and Jacob Maurer, Abraham Mattay, William McAteer, Patrick McAteer, Samuel McKee, John Ruggles, William Ruggles, Henry Shomo, George and Joseph Sands, John Smith, Henry A. Shomo, Adam Turnbaugh, Henry Walker, Jacob Williman, James Walker, Jonathan Westover, Christian and Joseph Young.

The late John Anderson, of Logan township, Blair Co., was a man of sterling qualities, and left upon the local record a mark that will long remain a valuable heritage. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Aug. 26, 1791 (his father being there a landholder), and about 1811 emigrated to America. He located at St. Johns, N. B., where he embarked in lumbering with one Hunter. Remaining in St. Johns a few years, he was then engaged to take charge of a farm near the city of Boston. There he passed about two years, when he decided to move to Huntingdon County, Pa., in which locality his sister, Mrs. George Whittaker, and two brothers, William and Samuel, had been residents for some time. Previous to locating in Huntingdon County, however, he spent some time in travel, and visited in his tour thirteen of the United States. He farmed awhile near Alexandria, and afterwards assisted his brother Samuel in the conduct of the latter's farm near Altoona. While there he married Susan, daughter of Christian Young (about 1834). After his marriage he rented the Beals farm, then occupying the place now covered by William M. Lloyd's home in Altoona. At the end of three years he bought a four-hundred-acre farm in Logan township, and made his home there in 1838. There he resided until his death, Dec. 31, 1882, aged ninety-one years and four months. He was a man of powerful physique, and scarcely knew what it was to be ill. His life was one of extraordinary activity, and although he began to fail physically shortly before his death, he retained his mental faculties in almost unimpaired vigor to the last, his keenness of memory being remarkable. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church nearly all his life, participated in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Altoona, was one of its trustees, and until his death a member thereof. He was a warm friend and advocate in behalf of public education, and was himself a great reader, especially during the latter years of his life. He was first an Old-Line Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He voted at every Presidential election from 1816 to 1880, his last vote being cast for James A. Garfield. His children numbered eight, of whom seven are living, to wit: William Y., John A., Mary J., Carrie, and Amanda (living at home upon the old farm, where also John Anderson's widow survives him), Mrs. Andrew J. Jameson and Mrs. Samuel A. Hayes (both of Lycoming County). Thomas S. Anderson (taken in his sixth year to be reared by John Anderson, and given by the latter the family name) is now studying for the Presbyterian ministry at Wooster, Ohio.

Erection of Logan Township.—The building of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the founding of Altoona in 1849 rapidly increased the population of heretofore sparsely settled regions of Allegheny and Antes townships, and it was soon determined by those interested to ask for the erection of a new township. Accordingly, in response to the petitions of many inhabitants, William Brooke, Joshua W. McCord, and Levi Slingluff were appointed, at the May adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions in 1850, commissioners to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new township, to be called Logan, from Antes and Allegheny townships, and make report of their proceedings, together with their opinion of the same, which was read at June term, 1850, was again read on the 30th day of October, 1850, and confirmed and ordered to be recorded, as follows:

"*To the Honorable the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Blair County:*

"In pursuance of the within order the undersigned, two of the commissioners named in said order, met at the house of John Baird, in Allegheny township in said county, on Friday, the 7th day of June, 1850, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day, after having given notice of the time and place of their meeting according to the order of said court, a copy of which notice, with the proof of its publication, is hereunto attached; and after being sworn proceeded to view the ground proposed for a new township to be called Logan, and to inquire into the propriety of grant-

ing the prayer of the petitioners in erecting the same, and do report that the erection of said township is proper and necessary, and they have therefore marked on the ground and adopted as the boundaries of said new township the following courses and distances:

"Beginning at a white-oak on the line between Allegheny and Frankstown townships; thence north sixty-four degrees west five hundred and ninety perches to a line; thence north fifty-five degrees west eight hundred and eighty perches to a chestnut-oak; thence north seventy-two degrees west eleven hundred and twenty perches to a post near Kummusky's Spring, on the Cambria and Blair County line; thence along said county line north thirty-one degrees east two hundred perches to a maple stump; thence north fifty-five degrees east one hundred and fifty-six perches to a chestnut; thence north sixty-five degrees east one hundred perches to a beech; thence north fifty-five degrees east three hundred and sixty perches to a chestnut; thence north eighty degrees east one hundred and fifty-eight perches to a post; thence north thirty-two degrees east nine hundred and twenty perches; thence south seventy-seven degrees east one thousand and thirteen perches to a white-oak corner of D. Smith; thence south sixty degrees east six hundred and fifteen perches to a post; thence south forty-seven degrees east one hundred and sixty-six perches to a pine; thence east six hundred and forty perches to a post on Bald Eagle Ridge; thence south thirty-two and a half degrees west eighteen hundred perches; thence south fifty degrees west six hundred and forty perches to the place of beginning.

"Given under our hands and seals this 19th day of June, A.D. 1850.

"WILLIAM BROOKE. [SEAL]
"J. W. MCCORD. [SEAL]"

Change of Boundary Lines.—In December, 1851, John M. Gibboney, Joseph P. Dysart, and William Brooke (in accordance with the request of various petitioners) were appointed by the court commissioners to change the line between Antes and Logan townships. These commissioners corrected the line from "David Smith's white-oak corner" to the Cambria County line, thus creating a straight boundary line between the townships mentioned of more than eighteen hundred perches in length.

During the October sessions of 1867, Martin Bell, William H. Brooke, and D. M. Bare were appointed commissioners to adjust and establish a boundary line between Tyrone, Logan, and Frankstown townships.

On the 25th of October, 1868, they reported as follows: "We do establish the summit of Brush Mountain as it runs in all its meanderings to be the line of Tyrone, Logan, and Frankstown townships, so far as the two latter townships border on said Brush Mountain."

Residents of 1851.—The following is a list of those assessed for taxes in 1851 (the first assessment is of Logan township), and includes those then residing or owning property in Altoona:

Nicholas Agnew, Monroe Ake, Sylvester Armin, Samuel Agnew, Nicholas Aring, George Artis, Abram Alloway, Thomas Amy, John Anderson,[1] Alexander Anderson, William Ake, Joseph G. Adlum, John N. Bendon, John Boyle, Samuel G. Black, Jacob Burkhart, Jacob Berkheimer, Abraham Beal, John Berks, Jacob Boozh, William Bell, Rev. Henry Baker, Daniel Bressler, John Burley, John Bartlebaugh, Elias Baker,[2] John Boyle, Sr., Eakin & Bressler, William Bailey, James Berkheimer, Walter Bare, Thomas Brady, John Burkholder, Jacob Buttonbarger, Isaac Beal, Andrew Biniker, Abraham Beal, A. C. Byers, Conrad Beam, Thomas Burcdnell, Charles Byers, Henry Beck, John Beakman, William Boyle, William Black,[3] John Clossin, George Cowen, Esq., Frederick Crissman, Jacob Crissman, John Collier, Michael Calvert, John Coleman, Jr., John Coleman, Sr., Thomas Coleman, Isaac M. Coy, James Coleman,[4] Absalom Crain, Isaac Chambers, Daniel Cahe, Robert Caldwell, Daniel Cameron, John Crawford, Augustus Cherry, Michael Carrigan, Daniel Coyle, James Carney, Joseph Cochran, James Cochran, Ann Decker, Lawrence Dalton, John Dalton, Samuel Doran, William Domer, John Davis, Philip Dempsey, John Dougherty, Aaron Dougherty, Patrick Dowling, John Douglass, Joseph Degenbert, Henry Colburn, Abraham Colburn, Elizabeth Crissman, Daniel Colclesser, Michael Cassidy, —— Calvert, Hugh Evans, Alexander Everett, Henry Eicholtz, James Entriken, John Estrick, Isaac England, Samuel Estrick, John Empfield, John Empfield, Jr., Peter Empfield, James Elway, William Ferguson, John Foy, David Fleck, Jr., Thomas Farrell, George C. Ferree & Co., B. Fisher, John Farrell, John Ferry, Benjamin Foreshen, David Fleck, Benjamin Figart, Jonathan Frederick, John Freighlick, Augustus Focel, Henry Fickes, Francis Faulkner, Joseph Focel, James Gray, Samuel Gray, Anna H. Glass, Peter Glass, Christian Glass, James L. Gwin, Henry Glass, Uriah Green, William Green, Richard Glasgow, Henry Gallon, Francis Grove, Maxwell Grove, Levi Grove, Joseph Green, Goodfellow & Graff,[5] William Gibson, Samuel Gaithers, Joseph Glasgow, Jno. Giffin, Jona. Gaither, And. Green, M. Grazier, H. Gates, Chas. Gibson, Jas. Gibson, Wm. Glass, Silas Gray,[6] L. Gwin, J. Goodfellow, Alexander Given,[7] Elizabeth Given, Peter Green, James Green, James Hutchison,[8] Hagerty & Hutchison, Joseph Hagerty, George A. Hoffman, William Honaly, Edward Hollorn, John Hickey, Joseph Hutchison, Thomas Hamill, William Heller, Jr., Samuel Heller, James Hooper, John Hagerty, Edward Hawkins, George Hisley, Thomas Heslop, —— Hawkins, Matthew Hoy, Eliza Huff, James Hull, Samuel Hagerty, John Hileman, John Hamilton, Michael Hileman, Martha Hunter, Joseph Hileman, Adolphus Hall, Christopher Hemler, Joseph M. Hutchison, Samuel Hartsock, Eliza Harpst, Oliver Hagerty, John Hutchison,[9] George Hartzell, James Hamilton, Jonathan Hamilton, Crawford Hamill, Jacob Houseman, Samuel Hughes, John Harpst, Augustine Hench, Leonard Harner, Isaac Hill, Jesse Herbert, George Hartzell, Jr., Irvin Adlum & Co., Jacob Igou, Alexander Irvin, A. C. Irvin, William Jones, Russell Johnston, David Johnston, William Kissel, Peter Kessler, John Kough, Abraham Kailor, Samuel Koon, Henry Kantner, Strickland Kneass, Barnard Kerr, Philip Karr, Matthias Kessler, John Kentner, Enoch Kelso, M. Kantner, J. Kennedy, Mary A. Kinsell, Anna M. Kinsell, William Kunsman, Jacob Kunsman, William Lantz, Rudolph P. Lotz, William L. Poudon, Jacob Long, David B. Long, Nathan Lafferty, Jonathan Liaz, John Lantz, Robert Lumadoo, Peter Lee, Joseph Lafferty, John Miller, Ashman G. Miller, John McBride, Robert McEldoney, James Marr, William McLaughlin, Patrick Mulligan, John Morrow, Joseph Mutzar, Jacob Miller, David Miller, Abraham Mackey, Abraham Mathews, Allen McCartney, David McCartney, John McCartney, Alexander McPherson, David Mackey, Graham McCamant, John Maxwell, Andrew Mabis, Jacob Maurer, Martin Myers, William McCauley, D. McCartney, William McCauley, Jr., Daniel McCauley, Joseph Marshall, George Merryman,[10] Peter Miller, Abraham McCartney, Samuel McGlathery, John McCrea, McNeal & Co.,[11] James Miles, Levi Mock, Samuel McGlathery, Jr., Samuel McDowell,[12] Isaac McDowell, David Metz, Robert H. McCormick, William McGarvey, Polly McGarvey, David Morgan, Thomas Miles, James Montgomery, Joseph Montgomery, James Mathews, Samuel McMullin, Ann Moore, Widow McIntire, Patrick McLaughlin, Richard McClain, Patrick Mulligan (2d), Henry T. McClelland, John McBride, Hugh McMullen, J. M. McCormick, James McCoy, William Nelson, Jonathan Neff, William Orr, W. C. O'Donnell, Adam Oswalt, Pennsylvania Railroad Company,[13] Jeremiah Peck, William Payne, Isaac Peck, Samuel Pryor, Washington Painter, Peter Prough, George Pottsgrove,[14] William Robison, Catharine Rees, Abraham Rees, John Robison, Adam Robison,

[1] Owned a saw-mill.

[2] Owned an iron furnace, saw-mill, grist-mill, sixteen mules, twenty horses, three yoke of oxen, nine cows, and about four thousand acres of land, all assessed as worth sixty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

[3] Owned a tannery.

[4] Owned grist-mill and saw-mill.

[5] Owners of a woolen-factory.

[6] Owned a saw-mill.

[7] Owned a saw-mill.

[8] Owned a saw-mill.

[9] Owned a saw- and lath-mill.

[10] Owned a saw-mill.

[11] Owners of the Blair Furnace, saw-mill, ore-bank, thirteen horses, eighteen mules, and four hundred and sixty-three acres land.

[12] Owned a saw-mill.

[13] Forty-eight acres of land (right of way at station).

[14] Owned a grist-mill.

Gabriel Remey, Jonathan Rough, James Ross, William Ramsey, Joshua Robison, Thomas Rice, Andrew Roush, James Simpson, Benjamin Stamer, Wilson Swain, John Simpson, Philip Snyder, Andrew Shoemaker, Jacob Snyder, Christian Snyder, John Shoemaker, John Stall, Jenny Shields, George Smith, Philip Shotts, Peter Sipes, Matthew Smith, Daniel Smith, David Smith, Solomon Spangler, Hamilton Scott, John W. Scott, Alexander Stewart, Hugh Sweeny, Matthew Simpson, John Stull, Asbury Stewart, Andrew Stolmon, Jacob Ship, Lewis Swinehart, James Thompson, Samuel Thompson, Joseph Trout, Dr. D. G. Thomas, David Templeton, Adam Turnbaugh, John Trout, Elizabeth Tyler, Samuel Thomas, William Templeton, George Wehn, John Wiser, Capt. Peter Wilt, John Wickey, James Walker, John Westley, Jonathan Wimer, John Weldon, Adam Witters, James Welch, Henry Wehn, William Winn, Alexander Worrell, Jacob Williams, John Wright, William You, Sr., Joseph Young, Nancy Yingling, Francis Yerger, Samuel Yingling, Frederick Yingling, Thomas Yingling, Isaac Yingling, Jacob Yingling, Washington Yingling, Frank Yager, Daniel Zimmerman.

Single Freemen.—Jacob M. Ake, William Black, Alexander Bell, Augustus W. Beal, John H. Brown, Sylvester C. Baker, Henry Boyles, Joseph Boon, Samuel Carr, John Campbell, John Condo, Thomas Coleman, Benjamin Crain, Jacob Elway, Samuel Ettinger, Henry Estrick, Jacob Dager, Joseph Ferguson, George C. Ferree, Alexander Grove, William Gibson, John Green, Martin Hammill, John Hamilton, Robert Hutchison, Joseph M. Hutchison, Jacob Hesser, Lee Kough, John Kentner, Alexander Kerr, James Loudon, John Loudon, William Loudon, Francis A. Lias, Thomas W. Lias, Abraham Loudon, Nathaniel Manner, Thomas McCartney, Charles Miles, William Ouran, Alexander Robison, Levi Riling, John Robison, Joseph Robison, Lewis Riter, Milton Robison, John Scott, Hamilton Scott, James Swiers, Peter Shutter, John Snyder, John Templeton, William Thompson, Isaac Thompson, Thornton Trout, James White, Jacob Williams, Henry Walters, Henry Walker, William H. Wilson, Samuel Wharton, Alexander Vaughn, William You, Samuel Young.

VARIOUS TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS ELECTED.

(1851 *to* 1881, *inclusive.*)

1851.—Samuel Haggerty, assessor; David B. Long, constable; John Trout, Abraham Beale, supervisors; Peter Miller, Samuel Haggerty, Michael Cassiday, George Cowen, James Coleman, William McCauley, school directors; S. C. Baker, A. C. McCartney, auditors.

1852.—Samuel Haggerty, assessor; John Hamilton, constable; John Trout, John Collier, supervisors; Michael Hileman, Peter Wilt, school directors; Allen McCartney, Joseph B. Hileman, auditors.

1853.—Isaac Beale, assessor; Joseph G. Adlum, justice of the peace; Jacob Bottenberg, constable; William Haggerty, John Collier, supervisors; Jonathan Hamilton, George W. Patton, school directors; Samuel Haggerty, auditor.

1854.—John Coleman, assessor; William Haggerty, John Trout, supervisors; Joseph Young, Adam Miller, school directors; R. H. McCormick, auditor.

1855.—Samuel Haggerty, assessor; William Lantz, James Coleman, supervisors; James Hutchison, R. P. Lotz, school directors; James L. Gwin, auditor.

1856.—James Loudon, assessor; James Coleman, William Lantz, J. J. Williams, supervisors; David Templeton, Jonathan Hamilton, school directors; Abraham Loudon, auditor.

1857.—No record.

1858.—William Y. Anderson, assessor; John Trout, Henry Fleck, supervisors; R. P. Lotz, James Hutchison, Samuel Haggerty, school directors; Joseph Hutchison, auditor.

1859.—William Bell, assessor; John Trout, Henry Fleck, supervisors; Abraham Loudon, Peter Good, Jonathan Hamilton, David Templeton, school directors; Abraham Loudon, auditor.

1860.—Samuel Haggerty, assessor; John B. Wesley, John Trout, supervisors; James L. Gwin, Jonathan Hamilton, school directors; William Johnston, auditor.

1861.—Abraham Loudon, assessor; William Robison, Michael Calvert, supervisors; John A. Smith, John B. Westley, school directors; Alexander Gwin, auditor.

1862.—Peter Empfield, assessor; William Robison, Michael Calvert, supervisors; Abraham Loudon, Peter Good, school directors; Samuel Haggerty, auditor.

1863.—Marshall McCormick, assessor; Frederick Crissman, Daniel Smith, supervisors; Grabill Myers, Oliver Haggerty, school directors; John A. Smith, Abraham Loudon, auditor.

1864.—A. C. McCartney, assessor; Daniel Smith, Frederick Crissman, supervisors; John A. Smith, school director; Graham McCamant, auditor.

1865.—Allen McGlathery, assessor; William Robinson, W. M. Ake, supervisors; H. S. McClelland, E. Tipton, Michael Calvert, school directors; Samuel Haggerty, Jonathan Hamilton, Peter Good, auditors.

1866.—Peter Good, assessor; William Robison, Nathaniel Maurer, supervisors; Oliver Haggerty, school director; S. C. Baker, auditor.

1867.—Jonathan Hamilton, assessor; William Robison, N. Maurer, supervisors; John A. Smith, John Westley, school directors; Oliver Haggerty, auditor.

1868.—John S. Calvert, assessor; N. Maurer, Jacob Forsht, supervisors; Henry McClelland, Rudolph Lotz, school directors; Samuel Haggerty, auditor.

1869 (February).—Samuel Haggerty, assessor; H. Maurer, R. P. Lotz, supervisors; W. N. C. Ake, Michael Calvert, school directors; S. C. Baker, auditor.

1869 (October).—Andrew Green, Peter Miller, supervisors; John Westley, John A. Smith, school directors; S. C. Baker, auditor.

1870 (October).—A. C. McCartney, assessor; Andrew Green, Peter Miller, supervisors; H. T. McClelland, R. P. Lotz, school directors; Jacob Noffsker, auditor.

1872 (February).—Peter Empfield, assessor; N. Maurer, John Dixon, supervisors; Jesse Thomas, J. W. Isenberg, school directors; David Bell, auditor.

1873.—Peter Empfield, assessor; William Loudon, John Wike, supervisors; John S. Calvert, D. M. Robison, school directors; Peter Miller, auditor.

1874.—John M. Burket, assessor; William Loudon, Jacob Buck, supervisors; John M. Burket, H. T. McClellan, school directors; John S. Calvert, auditor.

1875.—John M. Burket, assessor; Jacob Buck, Jacob Forsht, supervisors; William Loudon, H. T. McClellan, school directors; Frederick Shaffer, auditor.

1876.—John M. Burket, assessor; Jonathan Glunt, Nathaniel Maurer, supervisors; John S. Calvert, D. M. Robison, school directors; Jacob J. Noffsker, auditor.

1877.—Charles Copeland, John M. Burket, Jacob McGonigle, supervisors; George Baker, David Bell, F. W. Shaffer, school directors; John P. McKnight, S. C. Baker, auditors.

1878.—J. P. McKnight, assessor; J. M. Burket, Charles Copeland, supervisors; William Loudon, Elihu Crawford, school directors; James Hileman, auditor.

1879.—John P. McKnight, assessor; John M. Burket, Charles Copeland, supervisors; John S. Calvert, George W. Baker, school directors; S. C. Baker, auditor.

1880.—James Hileman, assessor; Peter Fogle, Charles Copeland, supervisors; David Bell, William McGarvey, school directors; W. D. McDowell, auditor.

1881.—William Coleman, assessor; John P. McKnight, Peter Fogle, supervisors; H. A. McGraw, constable; G. F. Armstrong, William Loudon, school directors; T. Buck, auditor; Joseph Graham, township clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1853, Joseph G. Adlum; 1854, George Cowen, Michael Calvert; 1857, Daniel Colclesser; 1859, John Griffin; 1860, Peter Wilt; 1864, John Griffin; 1865, Michael Calvert; 1870, Michael Calvert.

Manufacturing.—THE ALLEGHENY FURNACE, the second iron furnace erected within the territory now known as Blair County, was built in 1811, by Allison (Robert) & Henderson. In 1835, after having been out of blast eighteen years, it was purchased by Elias Baker and Roland Diller, of Lancaster County, Pa. Mr. Baker became a resident of the township the same year, and before his death (which occurred in 1854) became possessed of large landed interests in this and adjoining townships. He erected a massive stone dwelling, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, and the grist-mill in 1854, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars.

Until 1867 charcoal was used at the furnace. Since that time coke alone has been employed for smelting purposes. At the present date this furnace produces from fifty to eighty tons of pig-iron per week, and furnishes employment for twenty men. Besides those engaged at the smelting-works, a large number of men are employed upon the farm lands of the estate and in mining operations.

Since the death of his father, S. C. Baker, Esq., has managed very successfully the varied interests of the Baker properties.

THE AXE AND PICK MANUFACTORY of the Colclesser Brothers, near El Dorado, was established by their father, Daniel Colclesser,[1] about the year 1832. He carried on the business from that time until 1878, when he was succeeded by his sons John and Samuel. Motive-power is derived from the waters of Burgoon's Run, and five men are steadily employed. Willis Gibboney had occupied the same site and power with wool-carding and fulling-mills from about 1806 to the date of the establishment of the axe and pick manufactory.

THE ALTOONA IRON COMPANY, whose very extensive rolling-mills are situated at West Altoona, was organized with a capital of $80,000 (which was subsequently increased to $100,000), May 18, 1872. On the 10th day of July, 1873, the company was incorporated. Meanwhile the buildings, etc., had been completed, and with one eighteen-inch muck-train with rotary squeezer, one sixteen-inch bar-train, one eight-inch guide-train, six single puddling, one scrapping, and three heating furnaces, the muck-train was started May 10, 1873, the bar-train June 2, 1873, and the guide-train Aug. 2, 1873.

During the year 1874 one double puddling furnace was added. In 1877 two additional double puddling furnaces were erected, and the following year seven double puddling furnaces and one eight-inch guide-train were added. At the present time forty-five tons of manufactured iron are produced daily, and two hundred and sixty men are employed.

From its organization until March 13, 1882, S. C. Baker served as president of the company. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, James Gardner, of Hollidaysburg. E. S. Hutchison, the first secretary and treasurer, officiated, until June 9, 1874; A. H. Voris was then elected, and served until March 13, 1877, when, a vacancy occurring, W. M. Wheatley[2] was appointed *pro tem.* secretary and treasurer, serving as such until Sept. 11, 1877, when he was regularly elected, and has filled those positions to the present writing. The board of directors is composed of seven members, who are elected annually.

The works of this company are in constant operation, and during a recent period many improvements have been made to the surroundings, viz., sidings for freight-cars at a cost of several thousand dollars, and many first-class tenement-houses for the families of workmen.

THE ALTOONA FIRE-CLAY WORKS (Limited) are located at West Altoona, on the Hollidaysburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance from the city limits. They were established in 1880, and under able management have achieved an enviable degree of success. The ground occupied is about two and one-half acres in extent, and upon it are erected the most thoroughly constructed and appointed buildings and kilns.

The principal structure covers an area of fifty by two hundred and eight feet, with engine- and boiler-house attached thirty-five by forty feet in size. One sixty horse-power engine, with a large locomotive boiler, furnishes the power for an immense crushing-mill, weighing thirty-two thousand pounds. The floor of the main building, which is double brick, was constructed at an expense of thirteen thousand dollars, and all the appliances in use are of the best character. The clay used, which is particularly adapted for the specialties manufactured here, is obtained at Bennington, Pa., and when running full force from sixty to eighty men are employed at the mines and works here. The annual consumption of coal amounts to ten thousand tons.

Three immense kilns of peculiar construction, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand fire-brick (equivalent to a much larger number of ordinary brick), are in constant use. One of these kilns, designed by Mr. Winkle, and erected under his supervision and direction, required seventy-six thousand bricks in its construction, and is unlike any

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[1] Henry Colclesser, the father of Daniel, was born in Washington County, Md., and settled in the vicinity of McKee's Gap (where was then in operation a fulling-mill and carding-machines) about the beginning of the century. He removed to Sugar Run a few years later, where, besides working at his trade as a blacksmith, he manufactured various kinds of edge tools. In 1824 he removed to Ohio, and some ten or twelve years later to Indiana, where he died. He was twice married and the father of ten children, of whom Daniel was the fourth or youngest child by the first wife.

Daniel was born in 1808. He remained in Ohio with his father's family until 1828, when he returned to Huntingdon County, and remained for a brief period at Duncansville, where he married. As mentioned in another place, he established the axe and pick manufactory on Burgoon's Run in 1832. He has served as justice of the peace and in other official capacities. Of six sons and one daughter born to him, five sons survive, viz., John, Samuel, and Adie at El Dorado, William at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Henry at Johnstown, Pa.

Besides the Colclesser Brothers at El Dorado, there are at that station or in its immediate vicinity John Riling, postmaster; J. W. Black, justice of the peace; Trevan Buck, tanner, etc.; John W. Riling, operator of saw-mill, carpenter, and gunsmith; J. W. Isenberg, dentist; and David You, owner of flour-mill. G. Samuel Black, Levi Riling, D. P. Lindley, J. M. Stiffle, Benjamin F. Myers, and Jacob Buck are also nearby residents.

[2] Mr. Wheatley was born in 1827, and is a native of the town and county of Northumberland, Pa. His grandfather, John Wheatley, was born in England, and settled at Northumberland about the year 1780. John Wheatley, Jr., the father of W. M. Wheatley, died at the paternal home, in the house in which he was born. Mr. W. M. Wheatley has recently become the proprietor of the Portage Iron-Works at Duncansville, and proposes to rebuild and enlarge the capacity of the same at an early day.

PLAN OF
ALTOONA
Tuckahoe Valley Blair County
on line of the
PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD
at Base of
ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN
Site of Principal Machine and Building Shops of
PENN'A R.R.
KATHARINE
ST.
STREET
ANNIE
JULIA
CAROLINE
CLARA
MARY
CLAUDIA
EMMA
VIRGINIA
MAIN
AAA
ZZ
YY
XX
WW
VV
UU
DD
EE
FF
GG
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
K
L
M
HOTEL
S. 45° W. 2170 FEET.
Property
Main line to Pittsburg

N 45° ¼ W. 3520 Feet.
References
A Foundry
B Machine & Boiler Shop
C Blacksmith Shop
D Setting up Shop for Engines
E Machine Shop
F Car Shop
G Present Foundry Machinery & Boiler Sh
H Car Blacksmith Shop
I Setting up Car Shop
J Storehouse & Heading Rooms
K Car Shed
L Hotel
M Engine House
STREET
ANNIE
JULIA
CAROLINE
CLARA
AGNES
BRANCH
HARRIET
ADELINE
HELEN
REBECCA
ELIZABETH
N. 33 ½ E. 2960 Feet.
St Road to Pleasant Valley
Branch Road to Potts
PP
QQ
RR
SS
ST.
Feet.

other kiln in the United States. It possesses numerous important advantages, among which are the equalization of heat in all parts of the kiln, and a saving of fully three hundred bushels of coal at a single burning. The bricks are manufactured under a pressure of twenty tons, in a press so ingeniously constructed that one man is enabled to impart and control this immense power.

Among the leading specialties are fire-clay bricks for rolling-mills, blast-furnaces, coke-ovens, etc., locomotive tiles, gas retorts, and the various designs and patterns of fire-clay articles necessary for steel-works and manufacturing establishments requiring high grades of material. The company have large contracts for locomotive tile, etc., with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and ships extensively to Pittsburgh and many other sections of the United States and Canada. A private track connects their works with the main line of railway, thus affording perfect facilities for the transportation of raw material, fuel, as well as the manufactured products. The present officers are S. C. Baker, president, Max Kinkead, secretary and treasurer; and William M. Winkle, superintendent.

VAUGHN'S BRICK-YARD, John Vaughn, proprietor, which is situated near the station known as Allegheny Furnace, on the Hollidaysburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been in successful operation since 1867. A large number of men and boys are employed during the brick-making season, and from two to two and one-half million building brick of most excellent quality are manufactured annually.

Other brick-yards, grist-mills, saw-mills, limekilns, etc., are found throughout the township, which with its vast deposits of coal and iron ore, both hematite and fossil, renders Logan one of the most important of the small sub-divisions comprising the great mineral-producing commonwealth.

CHAPTER XXI.

CITY OF ALTOONA.

ALTOONA, well named the "Mountain City," is situated at the eastern base of the Allegheny Mountains, nearly twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea. Its name is not derived from the Latin word *altus* nor from the French word *alto*, as has frequently been asserted and published, but from the beautiful, liquid, and expressive Cherokee word "Allatoona."[1]

It has a very romantic and un-city-like location upon the hillside, and is surrounded on all sides by some of the finest mountain scenery on the American continent. Within a radius of a few miles are Bell's Gap, Sinking Spring Valley, "with its subterranean streams and immense caverns," the Roaring Springs, Allegrippus, the famous Horse-Shoe Bend, and Cresson Springs beyond. The whole vicinage is popular as a place of resort for tourists during the summer months.

The view from the top of Gospel Hill is a very fine one, and is thus described by a recent writer:

"We then climbed to the top of Gospel Hill, and got a glorious view for miles away. Here, standing on the Allegheny Mountain side, we saw the city spread out at our feet, its houses scattered over a long, narrow strip of ground on the sloping sides of the valley, with the railroad and its shops and great buildings spread along the centre. Far away to the southward, in the background, was the dark-green ridge known as Brush Mountain, with the notch in it called the Kettle, through which could be seen the grayer, the more distant, mountains behind. Turning to the northward, was seen the distant slope of the Allegheny Mountains, rising higher than any of the others, as they spread out, a series of flat-topped mountains, far away to the southwest, with the sun setting in the clouds behind. Such is Altoona, and the distant bell and whistle, and the long lines of smoke far down in the valley, tell the story of the railway that has brought this busy city out of the wilderness."

Altoona is located at the head of Logan Valley, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, two hundred and thirty-six and nine-tenths miles from Philadelphia, and one hundred and sixteen and seven-tenths miles from Pittsburgh, and is one of the youngest municipalities in the commonwealth, having been incorporated as a city in 1868. At that time it was but an overgrown village, fast creeping up the mountain-sides, and daily giving promise of a large and populous city, which thus far has been realized in an exceptional growth, having nearly *doubled* in population in one decade.[2]

The location of Altoona was determined by the topography of the ground in the survey of the route of the Pennsylvania road, the plan being to extend the low grade that prevailed along the Juniata Valley as far as possible up the mountain, and thus concentrate the heavy grade into a short distance to be overcome by extra propelling power. The civil engineers developed Altoona when they marked the spot where the low grade terminated. Eastward the heaviest gradient does not exceed twenty-one feet per mile; westward it is increased to ninety-five feet per mile.

Altoona is yet young. In 1849 it was part farm and part wilderness. "The hills and dales now covered with the most striking evidences of material prosperity and progress were at that time owned by William Loudon, David Robison, and Andrew Green, each of whom had a farm." The centre farm of the three, owned by Mr. Robison, was the one upon which the original village was laid out in 1849. It was purchased by Mr. Cadwallader for Archibald

[1] This is on the authority of the person who bestowed the name, Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, who was long a resident of the Cherokee country in Georgia, and an admirer of the musical names of that Indian language. "Allatoona," literally the "high lands of great worth." Upon the christening, Mr. Kneass suggested that the name was too long, and it was shortened (by omitting the second syllable) to *Altoona*.

[2] In 1870 it was 10,610; in 1880 it reached 19,714.

Wright, Esq., of Philadelphia, who subsequently transferred it to his son, John A. Wright. Mr. Robison lived at that time in his farm-house, a log building which stood near where the Logan House now stands. "In connection with the purchase the following story is told: Mr. Cadwallader, on his arrival, found Mr. Robison engaged in butchering hogs, and at once made known his errand, as it had previously been ascertained that he would sell for six thousand dollars. Fortunately for Mr. Robison, but unfortunately for Mr. Cadwallader, the latter dropped a letter from his pocket which was picked up and read by Mrs. Robison. This letter authorized Mr. Cadwallader to pay ten thousand dollars for the farm rather than fail in the purchase. Like any other good wife she immediately communicated this information to her husband, and the result was that Mr. Cadwallader had to yield to the demand of ten thousand dollars instead of six thousand dollars." This is substantially correct, except that no price had previously been fixed, nor was the sum of ten thousand dollars mentioned in the letter.

At the time the adjoining plats were laid out a lack of unison of action between Mr. Wright and the farmers on either side resulted in a disarrangement of the streets as they passed from one farm to another; hence the unsightly offsets east of Eleventh and west of Sixteenth Streets. Clement Jaggard acted as the agent of Mr. Wright in the disposal of the lots in the original town of Altoona, a copy of the plat of which is here given, as being worthy of preservation in this connection. Mr. Wright gave thirty-five acres to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, upon which they soon built a depot, offices, shops, etc. The modest proportions of the original works, as seen in the plan referred to above, is quite in contrast with those which occupy the grounds at this time.

David Robison was a native of Huntingdon County, below Birmingham. He subsequently removed to Foot of Ten, where he was engaged in tanning. In 1839 he moved to what later was Altoona, purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land, and occupied it until 1849, when he sold to Mr. Wright as before mentioned. He then went to Morrison's Cove, and thence to near Hollidaysburg, where he died in 1880. He was most of his life a farmer. He married, first, Susannah Moore, of an old family in Allegheny township, and, second, a daughter of Robert Irvin and sister of Judge Irvin. She is still living near Hollidaysburg. Of their sons there are living,—Andrew in Tyrone township, John in Scott's Valley, Samuel in Allegheny township, Robert at El Dorado, Horace near Hollidaysburg, and Albert in Wyoming Territory, or the far West. The two daughters were successively the wives of John Loudon, of Altoona.

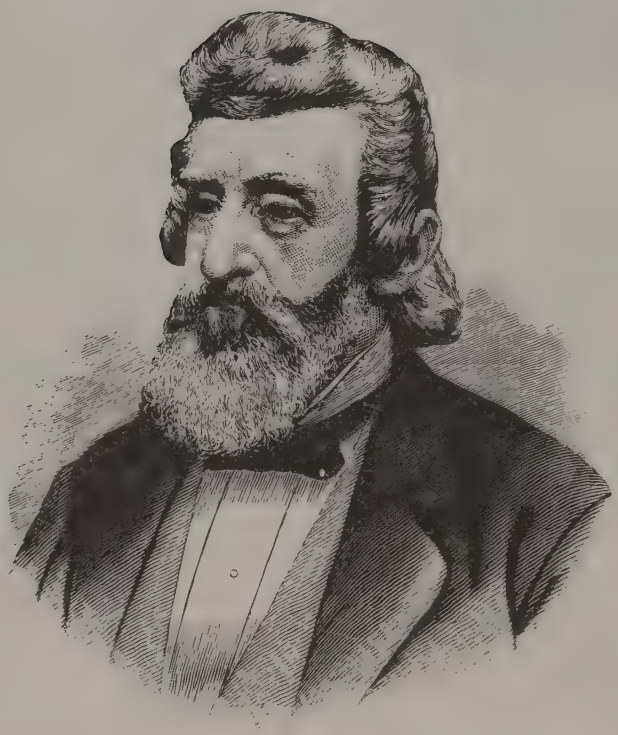
The Robison farm-house was the only building on the site of Altoona when the land was purchased of David by Mr. Wright. This log building was for many years an historical landmark, but has since disappeared. The following cut is said to be a faithful representation of this pioneer building.

OLD ROBISON FARM-HOUSE.

Quite a notable character was "Nick" Agnew, a tenant on the Robison farm after Mr. Wright's purchase, and for many years the occupant of the old log farm-house. His wife was Mary Oswalt, a native of Centre County, Pa. He is remembered by the older citizens of the place as quite a genius, a jack-at-all-trades, and a jovial, obliging, good-hearted soul, but quite a harum-scarum. He flourished in Altoona for some years, and then moved with his wife and family to Iowa, in which State, not far from Cedar Rapids, he is said to be still living. A sister, wife of the late Mr. Stevens, of Tyrone, and the mother of A. A. Stevens, an attorney there, resides in that borough.

Samuel Noble, son of John, an old resident, was born in the old log house above mentioned. The building has disappeared, and so have its occupants. Few, if any, of all who ever dwelt within its walls remain in this vicinity, and nearly all are numbered with the dead. Samuel Noble is one of the very few survivors.

William Robison Finley, one of the oldest medical practitioners, not only in Blair County but in the State as well, has practiced medicine in Pennsylvania since 1831, and since October, 1858, in Altoona. Although now in his seventy-second year, he is in the full possession of mental and physical vigor, and attends as closely as of yore to the labors of his profession. He is one of the few well-preserved men one meets in the ranks of the aged nowadays, and to the almost ruddy glow of youth he adds the buoyancy of spirits that mark the period of early manhood. Courtly in manner and genial in temperament, he is cheering as a host and companion, while his fund of interesting reminiscences of the men he has known and the experiences he has encountered lend to his presence the cheerful influence of bright entertainment. He is one of the three venerable physicians of Blair County —Landis, Ross, and Finley—who stand at the head as to length of professional service, and who, although



Wm. R. Finley

approaching fourscore, still fill the field of a physician's active life.

Dr. Finley was born at Lewistown, Pa., Oct. 12, 1811. His paternal ancestors were in many cases either clergymen or educators in other form. The progenitors in America of the Finleys were Samuel and John, two brothers, who emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1740, and imparted to their descendants the sterling qualities that have given to Pennsylvania the benefits of the Scotch-Irish blood. Dr. Finley's father, Joseph, married Martha, daughter of William Robison, of Mifflin County, and died in Lewistown, Aug. 20, 1816. Young William's early classical education was gained in a select school taught by Rev. Dr. James S. Woods, of whose pupils many became men of mark. He was instructed in mathematics by Dr. James Telfer, of Lewistown, and then entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Edmund Burke Patterson, of Lewistown. He completed his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1831 entered upon practice at Williamsburg, in Blair County, where at that time Dr. James Trimble and Dr. Jesse Wolf were already located. After tarrying at Williamsburg three years, Dr. Finley went over to Manor Hill, in Huntingdon County, practiced there twelve years, and then moved to Frankstown, Blair Co., then a brisk little town. In Frankstown he spent twelve years, and then the abandoning of the canal checking the prosperity of the village the doctor turned his attention to Altoona, just then coming into notice as a town of much promise. To Altoona he accordingly went armed with a letter of introduction to Col. Thomas A. Scott, and in October, 1858, opened his office. On the ground he found Drs. G. D. Thomas, J. T. Christy, and James Hirst. Of the three only Dr. Christy remains. It is interesting to note how, when Dr. Finley presented his letter to Col. Scott, the latter said, "Doctor, I'm glad to see you in our growing little town, and heartily glad you have come. Why, let me tell you, sir, Altoona contains to-day four thousand souls, and I believe you will live to see its population seven thousand." Col. Scott himself lived to see his most ardent anticipations in that direction very far surpassed.

Dr. Finley has always been prominent in connection with movements tending to the promotion of his profession's interests. His first connection with a medical association was in 1830, when he was a member of the Union Medical Society, embracing members from the then counties of Centre, Mifflin, and Huntingdon. He was secretary of that society from its birth to its demise. He was one of the founders of the Blair County Medical Society in 1848, and has occupied all of the official positions thereof; has had a long connection with the State Medical Society and American Medical Association, and has been a delegate to the latter from the State and county societies. For fifty years he has been an active worker in the cause of temperance. At the beginning of his medical career he saw much of the baneful influence of drink, and then and there resolved that he would thenceforth lend his energies to the cause of total abstinence. That he has redeemed his pledge by earnest works is well known wherever his name is familiar. Two of his sons embraced the medical profession,—William N. has been a physician in Altoona since 1866; Thomas F. graduated in 1874, and practiced in Altoona until his death in 1879. Dr. Finley's oldest son, Joseph R., is a merchant in St. Louis.

William Loudon, the elder, bought in 1838, and moved upon in 1839, a tract of two hundred and four acres of Eli Hastings, upon a part of which the west end of the city is built, and which was known as Loudonsville until the incorporation of the city. This was the portion of the city lying southwest of Sixteenth Street now known as the Fifth Ward. Upon this tract the homestead stood, near the railroad culvert and within the present city limits. It was a log house, which had been erected by a former owner of the land; subsequently it was weather-boarded by William Loudon, but was destroyed by fire ten years ago. Soon after it was ascertained that the Pennsylvania Company intended to here locate their car-shops, Mr. Loudon began to lay out and sell lots. The first lot was sold to Adlum & Irvin in 1849, and the second to Augustus Cherry. It was laid out by piecemeal, as the town continued to extend, and sold lot by lot, until at the present time but a small portion, comparatively, of the original farm is owned by the heirs of William Loudon. James Loudon occupies the house built by his father in 1854, located on Seventeenth Street near the Hollidaysburg Branch road.

Thomas Loudon was a native of and emigrant from Ireland to Eastern Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the Revolution and followed mining; he moved from Lebanon to Etna Furnace, and thence to Huntingdon Furnace, where he died. His son William was born June 27, 1792; died Jan. 2, 1864; married Sarah, daughter of Abraham Matthews, of Logan township, Blair Co. She was born Feb. 26, 1796. To them were born Thomas, Jan. 27, 1817; Margaret, Feb. 3, 1819; James, June 16, 1821; John, Aug. 3, 1823; William, July 30, 1826; Abraham, Sept. 27, 1828 (died July 20, 1872); David M., April 20, 1833; George M., born March 19, 1835 (died Dec. 25, 1862); Elias, born in July, 1837 (died Feb. 1, 1843, aged five years, seven months, and seventeen days). David, James, and John live in Altoona; Thomas, in Woodberry township of this county; and Margaret and William in Logan township.

Thomas Loudon married Jane, daughter of Daniel McCauley; has a son, James A., and several daughters.

John Loudon was married first to Elizabeth P., daughter of David Robeson; she died in 1873, and

Mr. Loudon subsequently married her younger sister, Junietta, youngest daughter of David. Their children are named Sylvester, William Scott, David R., Lincoln, George, John Albert, Edgar, Rachel Haseltine, Sally C., and Susannah M., all living except David R. and Sylvester. Rachel H. is the wife of Walter Adams.

William Loudon married Rebecca, the daughter of the late Philip Bridenbaugh, of Tyrone township; have quite a family of sons and daughters.

Abraham Loudon married Margaret, daughter of Abraham Beal, an old family in the township. He died in Altoona; his wife is also deceased. They had four children,—three sons, unmarried, and a daughter (wife of William Ball), all living in Altoona.

David M. Loudon married Elizabeth Shinefelt, daughter of Jacob, deceased. Their children—Ellen, Mary, Alexander, and Harry—are unmarried.

Margaret married the late James Coleman, a carpenter and farmer, who died from the result of an accident about 1870.

Andrew Green, who owned the farm which now represents the eastern portion of the city, is still living. His plot was known as Greensburg after it became something of a settlement, and so continued to be called until the erection of the city, of which it forms the Seventh and Eighth Wards. His farm came down to the present opera-house, and was very largely woodland.

When the streets of Altoona were first named it chanced that feminine appellatives were bestowed. A number of the civil engineers, engineers of the company, and some others, including John A. Wright (who had just laid out the incipient village), met at Altoona, and had a good, social time. One of the party asked Mr. Wright if he had yet named the streets. He replied that he had not, whereupon it was proposed to name them for their sweethearts, which proposition met with favor, and it was thus that they came to be named Emma, Virginia, Harriet, Adeline. Helen, Rebecca, Annie, Julia, Caroline, etc., which included the names of several members of Mr. Wright's family. With the exception of Railroad (later changed to Main Street) and Branch Streets, every street in the town had a feminine name. These names were the cause of many *contretemps* in the early days of Altoona, concerning which some amusing stories are told, and one of which led to an effort to have their names changed, which was successful. The new names chosen were those they now bear.

The first building erected here after the purchase of Mr. Wright was a small frame in a field near the railroad, for the use of Strickland Kneass and the surveyors of the road, as an engineer's office.

Enos M. Jones emigrated from Chester County, Pa., to Huntingdon in 1838, and to Blair in 1851, purchasing the lot in Altoona upon which he built the house (1406 Eleventh Avenue) he has since occupied. His employment brought him hither, being in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,[1] and he had little idea that Altoona would ever grow to be much of a place. Very few, if any, of its early residents dreamed of its ever being a *city*. The late Col. Tom Scott sanguinely conceded that it might *possibly* become a village of six or seven thousand souls. All the public improvements of the earlier years were made upon a like basis; for instance, when water- and gas-pipes were laid, four-inch mains were thought to be ample, but even the eight-inch ones which replaced them have long since proven inadequate.

In 1851 but few streets were laid out, and none of them graded or paved; mud was then and for some time the rule. At that time there were less than a dozen houses in the place, and these were principally the Union Church and school building, Adlum & Irvin's store, Dr. Thomas' residence, Benjamin Figart's store, Robison's log house, Strickland Kneass' office, a tavern, and a brick building in course of erection on Virginia Street (Eleventh Avenue) for railroad offices. On the corner where the First National Bank building now stands was heavy timber, while for acres around it was swampy. The ground only dried off after the timber was cleared away; stumps of swamp oaks and other native trees may still be seen in some of the gardens in the vicinity. Where the Logan House now stands was a pond of sufficient depth to afford a swimming-place for the boys of that period. M. D. Couch, now of the "First National," says that he often as a boy swam in that pond. Then deer passed right through the village, and for many years later, in their migrations to and from the "licks," in crossing from Black's Gap to Dry Gap, or *vice versa*.

Dr. Christy, well known throughout the county of Blair and its adjacent territory, ranks as first in point of length of local practice among the physicians of Altoona. He was born in Cambria County, Dec. 13, 1828, his father being Francis X. Christy, a well-known farmer in that section. The latter died in September, 1876, aged eighty-four. Dr. Christy's grandfather, Archibald Christy, was born in Philadelphia in 1760, and fought under Washington through the Revolution, having entered the army at the age of eighteen. At the close of the war he settled in Butler County, and died in Cambria County in 1841, aged eighty-one. His son, Francis X. Christy (who in 1819 married Susan, daughter of Francis M. Condel, of Western Maryland), participated in the campaign of 1812–14. He was a member of the famous company of grenadiers raised for the Black Rock service by Rev. D. A. Gallitzin, of Loretta, Cambria Co. There was no man in the company under six feet, Christy the smallest, being six feet one inch, while the captain measured six feet six inches. Fran-

[1] Mr. Jones was clerk in General Superintendent Hampt's office, and was for three years agent at Y Switches, after Tom Scott left there for Pittsburgh.

J. W. Christy

cis and Susan Christy had six children, of whom five are living, one of the sons being Henry C. Christy, a practicing physician of Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. J. T. Christy studied medicine with Dr. Aristide Rodrique, of Hollidaysburg, and in March, 1851, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. Thereupon he returned to Hollidaysburg and became an associate in practice with Dr. Rodrique. In 1852 he joined Dr. J. C. McKee (now a surgeon in the United States army) in establishing the first drug-store in Altoona, in a building which they erected upon the present site of the post-office. Dr. Christy retained his residence in Hollidaysburg until November, 1854, when he moved to Altoona and established himself as one of the young town's physicians. His field then, and for three years thereafter, embraced Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Kittanning Point, the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel, and the Summit. For about three years he made the trip nearly every day, and many a wild and dangerous ride he took, too, on dark nights over roads that were mere paths through a then almost unbroken mountainous region.

In 1854 he built at Tyrone the first planing-mill erected in that section, and in 1855, in conjunction with Dr. Rodrique, he founded the town of Lecompton, Kas., and at that point in that year built the first saw-mill ever put up in Kansas.[1]

In May, 1857, he was married to Miss M. A. J. Leech, daughter of John Leech, a well-known railroad and canal contractor, of Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa. His only living son is Francis M. Christy, a graduate in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and an associate in practice with his father.

Dr. Christy has covered an experience of twenty-nine years as a practicing physician in Altoona, and now, in the mellow autumn of life, rejoicing in unimpaired vigor and strength, he attends as faithfully and zealously upon the demands of his extended professional labors as he did when he was carving his way to success with the goal in the distance before him. The distinction and the fortune he has won he has earned, and well earned, too, unaided by aught save his own determined efforts and unflagging industry. As a matter of record, it may be noted that he delivered the first child born in Altoona, a daughter of William Miles, now Mrs. Harrell. During his long experience he has attended over three thousand obstetric cases, and claims to have never lost a patient of that kind where his personal services were given throughout. He was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1851 to 1863, and amputated the first leg taken off in Altoona, which was also the first leg lost through an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. During the late war, and after each battle on the Potomac, he acted as assistant to his brother, Henry C. Christy, then brigade surgeon.

John McCartney was born in Franklin County, Pa., July 4, 1786. His parents, Dugald and Margaret, emigrated from Scotland to that place about the year 1780, and in 1795 the family moved on pack-horses to Allegheny township, Huntingdon Co. His family at this time consisted of his wife and five children,—John, Lewis, Allan, Martha, and Jane. He located and built a cabin within what is now the city of Altoona; it was situated in what is now known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company field, in the west edge of the Seventh Ward, near the east end of Howard Avenue. There they resided a number of years. In 1828, John McCartney married Charlotte, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Christman, and in the same year moved to the farm in the Seventh Ward, a part of which is now laid out in town lots and known as McCartneyville, where were born to them eight children, four of whom died in infancy, and their son Abraham, at the age of twelve years, in 1859, leaving three surviving children, viz.: Margaret Jane, Mary, and John C. The father, John McCartney, lived continuously upon the homestead farm (now in the city) up to his death, which occurred July 3, 1865. Margaret Jane married John A. Smith, son of Jacob Smith, of Antes township, this county, in the year 1851, and they soon afterwards settled on the northwest side of the city, where they still live. (John A. Smith is a well-known merchant of Altoona, his business location being on Eleventh Avenue.) To this union were born three sons and five daughters, all living. In the year 1863, Mary McCartney, daughter of John, married G. Lewis Myers, son of the Rev. Grabill Myers, of El Dorado, Blair Co., who is of German descent, and a lineal descendant of one of the German colonists who located and settled at Germantown, near Philadelphia. G. L. Myers and his wife have resided in Altoona since their marriage, and to them have been born four children, two of whom died in infancy; Charles and Charlotte are living. In the year 1781, John C. McCartney married Anna M., daughter of Alderman B. F. Rose, and moved to the homestead farm, where he spent the remainder of his days in the house in which he was born. He died, beloved by all who knew him, March 2, 1880, aged thirty-six years. His wife and three children (sons) survive him. Three of the sons of Lewis McCartney, brother of John, reside in Altoona,—Allen C., of the firm of McCartney & Givin; Thomas, at the corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Twelfth Street; and Abraham. Mrs. Charlotte McCartney, widow of John, is still living, at the age of seventy-four years, and enjoying good health, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. L. Myers.

Henry Fettinger came to Altoona July 4,[2] 1856, from the city of Philadelphia. He is a native of Lancaster, Pa. (born in 1811). His father was born

[1] In 1858 Lecompton was virtually destroyed by the border ruffians.

[2] Mr. Fettinger says that the day of his advent, the natal day of the republic, was not publicly celebrated in Altoona, its patriotic people going to Tyrone, where an old-fashioned "Fourth" was enjoyed.

in Würtemburg, Germany, emigrated to America, and lived for some years in Lancaster, from which he removed to Salem, N. J., where he died about the year 1816. Henry Fettinger's first wife was Jane Brinton, of Lancaster; his second wife, Catharine Nixdorf, is a sister of John and Harry Nixdorf, of Altoona. Of a large family of children born to Mr. Fettinger, eight survive, viz.: Mrs. Mary E. Buzby, living at Ellicott City, Md.; Henry E. and Charles L., residents of this city; and Anna V., living with her sister Mary; by the second marriage, Frank M., Theodore S., Kate Florence, and Joseph Nixdorf. Mr. Fettinger kept a stationery- and news-depot for six years in a room in the old Altoona House, and for twelve years more at No. 1314 Tenth Avenue. After two decades actively spent and aiding in the upbuilding of the city, he a few years since began a retired life, which he is still enjoying at the age of seventy years.

Jacob Alleman, one of the oldest living hotel-keepers in the place, came here in the winter of 1851. He worked upon the Logan House, during its erection, from the quarrying of stone on the Bell farm for its foundation until it was completed. He is now proprietor of the "Globe Hotel."

George Hawksworth, who came to the embryo city in the fall of 1852 from Mifflin, Pa., moved at once into the house in which he now resides, 1123 Eighth Avenue. It was built by the railroad company, and was not entirely finished when he took possession of it. At that time it stood quite isolated, being almost the only house in the neighborhood, among the "few and scattering" ones of that part of the city. The land between it and the railroad was uninclosed common, a portion of which was marshy, while a stagnant pond occupied a part of its area. To cross this common in the daytime required caution, and after dark necessitated a lantern. It is now solidly occupied by fine residences, lawns, shrubbery, and gardens,—not only these, but for many squares beyond, into what was formerly a considerable woods.

Dr. John L. Ickes, who died in 1881, was an early settler and a prominent citizen during the early years of the place; he was also an early merchant on the east side. His estate is known as the Green Corner. He has but one son living, who is engaged in the counting-room at Booth & Mackey's planing-mill.

Although among the youngest of the physicians of Altoona, Dr. Michael J. Buck has within a few years reached a very prominent place in local medical history. He was born in Cambria County, April 13, 1852, and was the second in a family of twelve children. His father, John Buck, still living in Carrolltown, is a native of Westmoreland County, but has been nearly all his life a resident of Cambria County, where he was for many years a merchant. In 1860 he was elected sheriff of the county, and in 1874 was chosen to the Legislature. He married a daughter of Peter Sherry, of Cambria County.

Young Michael remained at home until his seventeenth year (gaining meanwhile such educational advantages as the home schools afforded), when, determined to push forward in an effort to make a career for himself, he entered the office of Dr. J. J. Oatman, of Carrolltown, as a student in medicine. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1872. Immediately upon returning to Carrolltown he joined Dr. Oatman as a partner, and after an association of one year purchased the doctor's interest in the practice, and continued alone in Carrolltown until 1875. At this juncture he became dissatisfied with the regular school in medicine, and subsequently returned to Philadelphia, where he graduated in homœopathy, and in 1876 decided to go to Vienna, in order to acquire a more extended knowledge of surgery than can be afforded in this country, the long-established and immense hospitals of that old and wonderful capital of a mighty empire offering facilities that cannot be met with elsewhere. He lingered there nearly two years, but finally, in 1878, yielding to the solicitations of friends at home, he reluctantly returned, almost shattered in health from too close application and confinement to the dissecting-room. The sequel has shown in his success in surgery that it was time most profitably employed. After a short period for rest and recuperation he came to Altoona, with nothing but his diplomas, his experience, and indomitable spirit to sustain him, hung out his modest sign, and began that usually trying period to the newly-fledged physician,—waiting for a practice. But that was an interval almost unknown to him. Without influence, and comparatively obscure, he stood upon his merits, and in a few months, so rapidly did his skill manifest itself, he found himself at the head of a practice rarely acquired in as many years.

Although a fine pathologist, having been endowed with a gift that enables him unerringly to read the nature and seat of the disease brought under his inspection almost at a glance, as has before been remarked, it is in surgery that his skill is conspicuous. Notwithstanding his arduous professional labors, being largely benevolent and public-spirited, he has found time to embark in various business enterprises when other men would have sought rest or recreation. He was the founder of the Carrolltown Mills, is half-owner of a banking establishment, has acquired not a little real estate, and engaged in various adventures, the majority of them projected for the sole purpose of aiding some struggling young man into a suitable and self-sustaining business. He was one of the chief founders of a weekly paper in Altoona, *The Sunday Morning*, now a successfully established enterprise.

Dr. Buck was married in November, 1878, to Jennie, daughter of John Sharbaugh, of Cambria County.

It is worthy of remark, in conclusion, that the term "self-made man" applies in an eminent sense to Dr. Buck. His parents being poor, he was compelled to

M. J. Duck

J. W. Isenberg

depend upon his own unaided efforts to acquire the rudiments of his medical education, and earning as best he could the means necessary thereto, he defrayed not only the expenses attendant upon his collegiate courses, but subsequently educated his three brothers and sister, one of the former being at present a practicing physician at Braddock's Field, Cambria County.

James Elway came to the Tuckahoe Valley, in Logan township, in 1850, where he purchased a farm. He removed to Altoona in 1859.

Michael Hileman was born in York County, Pa., Feb. 12, 1796. He came to Huntingdon (now Blair) County with his father's family in 1802. He died April 6, 1879. His widow is still living. Their only son, J. B. Hileman, was during twelve years a merchant on Eleventh Avenue in Altoona.

The first railroad depot was located on Ninth Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, near where the locomotive paint-shop now stands. At that time the road-bed was on Ninth Avenue, and trains only ran to Hollidaysburg. In those days there were two small public-houses (they could hardly be called hotels) near the depot. One was kept by George Heisler, and is now known as the Jackson House, and the other by Joseph Ely, who has since removed from the city. Mr. Heisler is deceased, but some of his family still reside here.

The present depot was erected about 1871.

The part of the city on which the "lower" shops are located was laid out by George R. Mowry, then a civil engineer of the company, and E. B. McPike, and known as Logantown until 1868.

McCartneyville, in the northeast part of the city, was laid out by the heirs of John McCartney in 1869. This plat extends from First Street, past Fifth, to Fairview Cemetery, and from Walnut Avenue northwest six blocks.

North of McCartneyville is "Hamilton's Extension," lying mostly outside the city limits.

Collinsville, Millville, Juniata, etc., now outlying settlements, in time will, no doubt, be absorbed by the growing city.

Bernard Kerr kept a store in the one-story portion of the old log farm-house on Tenth Avenue as early as 1849. Like most establishments of those days, its trade was in liquors and general merchandise. In November, 1856, Mr. Kerr moved to Mitchell County, Iowa, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1869. His son, Archibald F., who went west in 1855, returned to Altoona in 1871, and has been engaged in the insurance business ever since. Another son, R. A. O., who went west with his father, returned to Altoona after a brief absence, and located in a store then kept in a two-story brick building on the first lot east of the old log building. One portion of the house, a two-story frame, occupied in part by the *Vindicator* office, was subsequently destroyed by fire, which so injured the brick portion adjoining that it was torn down and a three-story brick building erected on its site.

Among the professors of dental surgery in Altoona, Dr. Isenberg occupies the front rank, and in point of years of professional service in the city stands second, with a record of twenty years to prove it.

He was born in Williamsburg, Blair Co., Nov. 4, 1841. His father (Samuel) was born in Huntingdon County in 1810, and in 1837 moved to Williamsburg, where for many years he carried on business as a shoe manufacturer. He died in 1880. Of his seven children, all are living. John, his son, remained at home until his twentieth year, when, fired with the military ardor of the day, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1862, for the nine months' service. He was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and remained in hospital until his regiment was mustered out. He returned home, and in December, 1863, repaired to the city of Altoona to study dentistry with Dr. W. S. Bittner. At the end of a year he became a partner with Dr. Bittner, and maintained the connection two years, at the close of which he retired from the firm and established himself on his own account. Since 1863 he has devoted himself, with steadily advancing success, to the pursuit of his profession, save for a brief interreguum from October, 1878, to Feb. 28, 1879, occupied in attendance upon a course of lectures at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, in Philadelphia, at which institution he graduated as D.D.S. on the date last mentioned. In December, 1865, Dr. Isenberg married Silena F., daughter of Allan Green, of Huntingdon County. Of their four children, three are living. Until 1870 his home was in Altoona, but in that year he removed to El Dorado, in Logan township, where he had built a picturesque country-seat, and found a welcome rural relaxation that is still a refreshing feature of daily existence. He has at El Dorado a place comprising about thirty acres, upon which he has for some time been profitably engaged in the cultivation of small fruits. In that department of agriculture he is ambitious to make important developments, and while broadening from year to year the production of his own lands, he looks likewise to materially fostering popular interest in his county in the domain of pomology. Since 1881 he has been the Pennsylvania Railroad agent at El Dorado, and engaged also at that point quite extensively in the sale of agricultural implements. His representative there is his son George L.

Dr. Isenberg has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his thirteenth year, and for many years has been identified with active work therein as steward, class-leader, and Sunday-school superintendent. In the cause of temperance he has long been one of the foremost of Blair County's valued workers. He assisted in founding the Blair County Temperance Union, has always been its fiscal

agent, and is a member of its executive committee.

In politics he is a Prohibitionist, first, last, and every time, and with his colors always at the mast-head, he labors late and early, with heart and soul, by precept and example, to win a victory for total abstinence.

Other Early Tradesmen.—Adlum & Ervin built the first store building in 1849. John Loudon began business as a merchant Aug. 18, 1850, on the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and Clement Jaggard in 1851, on Tenth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. Both are still engaged in merchandising in Altoona. James Lowther and William McDowell had a store on the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and later J. & J. Lowther kept where John Bowman's store building now is, on the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Street. John Morrow kept, about 1856 or 1857, at the corner of the same avenue and Fourteenth Street. Joseph B. Hileman (only child of Michael Hileman, who died April 6, 1879, aged over eighty-four years),[1] was another early merchant; he had a store for twelve years on Eleventh Avenue, where is now Mr. Confer's grocery.

He is still a resident here, but not as a storekeeper; his business interests are principally in lumber in Michigan and iron in Virginia.

George Wayne was the first merchant in Greensburg, where is now McNellis' hotel. Henry A. Sellers built in 1852 the house No. 1408 Eleventh Avenue, where he kept store and post-office. He later purchased a lot nearly opposite, and erected a building, in which he carried on business for some years. He died at Reading, Pa., and none of his family now reside here. William, a brother, came to Altoona in 1867 from Elizabeth Furnace, where he was an early resident and long engaged in the iron trade. His son, Dr. S. M., is in the drug business corner of Twelfth Street and Eighth Avenue. C. B. Sink came in 1853 or 1854, and established a grocery, and afterwards a general merchandise business, on Eleventh Avenue, above Fourteenth Street. George Ferree was in trade here for several years as a partner of John Loudon and S. Yingling. In 1856 he was one of the firm of Ferree & Morrow, but retired from mercantile life in 1857. He died in Philadelphia in 1880. He was a native of Coatesville, Chester Co., Pa. John M. Bush, a one-armed man, sold "Spruce Creek flour," etc., on Adeline Street, and later was a member of the firm of Bush & Morrow; he left Altoona about 1875. John A. Smith and Abram Loudon were partners at John Loudon's present stand on Eleventh Avenue. They closed out their business in 1868 to Robert Ralston, and subsequently Mr. Smith started again at the store where he is now located.

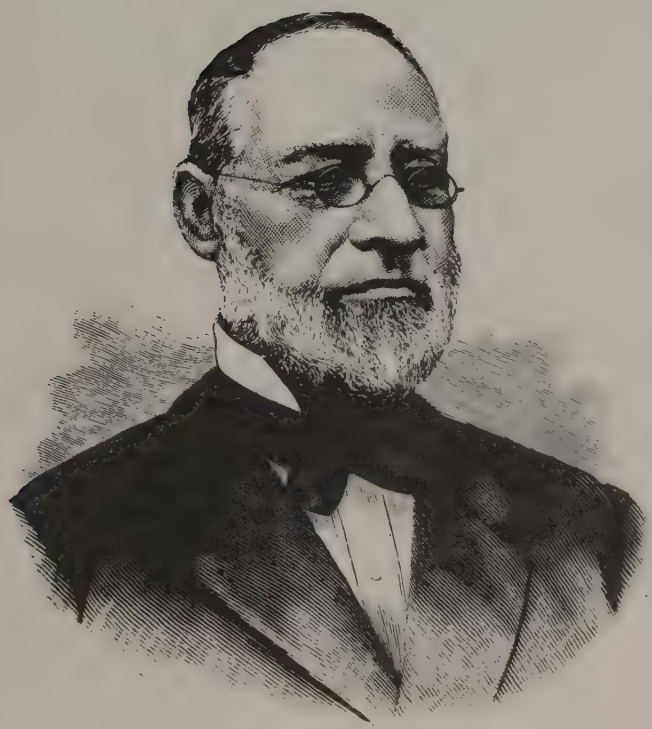
[1] Born Feb. 12, 1796, in York County, Pa., and came to Huntingdon (now Blair) County with his father's family in 1802.

Samuel Ettinger was the first clothing merchant. He sold out to Harry Tuck prior to 1858, and moved to Philadelphia, where he now resides. Mr. Tuck boasts of being the oldest clothing merchant now doing business in the city.

George W. Kessler, now at No. 1308 Eleventh Avenue, was the pioneer druggist. He commenced in 1853 in a store on Virginia Street, nearly opposite his present location.

The first hardware merchant was William O'Donnell, in 1853; and Magnus Bender, now living, retired from business, on Eighth Avenue, was one of the first coal dealers.

The history of the life of William Murray is the record of a self-made man who fought his way steadily, step by step, from an humble beginning to a very proud place among the successful merchants of Central Pennsylvania. He was born in Harwick, Scotland, Jan. 17, 1820. His father (Gideon) was a soldier in the British army from 1793 to 1814, and participated with honor in all the wars of the Peninsula campaign. In April, 1842, William embarked for America to join his brother George, who was then a merchant in Cambria County, Pa., at Summer Hill. Upon his arrival he entered at once upon employment as a clerk in his brother's store, and continued thus engaged for eight years, or until 1850. Having by that time thoroughly learned the details of business and saved some money, he concluded to become a merchant himself, and in Summer Hill, in 1850, opened a small store. He prospered as he deserved to, for he called to his new undertaking the aids of industrious application and a determination to succeed. As opportunity offered and trade demands suggested he expanded his business, and in a few years found himself a flourishing merchant. He embarked also in lumbering and farming, in connection with store-keeping, and made a pronounced success of all of his undertakings. In 1866, after a profitable experience of sixteen years, he resolved to retire from business in Cambria County, only, however, for the purpose of re-entering the field at Altoona, and accordingly he located in the last-named place in the year mentioned. Since then he has steadily held a place among the foremost merchants of Altoona, and extended his business to proportions of more than ordinary importance. In the promotion and encouragement of public and private business enterprises, Mr. Murray has ever been a stirring and ready factor. He was one of the founders of the Altoona Bank, and of that institution has been a director and stockholder since its organization. He participated likewise in the projection and organization of the City Passenger Railroad, and has from the beginning been one of its directors. He was chosen a member of Altoona's first City Council, and was its first president; was elected auditor of Altoona in 1868, and since then has been chosen twice to that office. At this time he is a member of the city school board,



WILLIAM MURRAY.

Albert F. Hess

and as a friend of and worker for the cause of public education he has won exalted praise. He has been a Free-mason many years, and still holds a membership in his original lodge, Cambria, No. 278.

He was married in November, 1848, to Catharine J., daughter of Elisha Plummer, of Cambria County, a well-known farmer of that section. Of their seven children three are living. W. W. Murray, one of the sons, is a partner with his father in business. Mr. Murray was reared in the Presbyterian faith, since 1857 has been a member of the church, and for many years has served as elder.

John B. Westley was the first carpenter and builder in Altoona. The first structure he put up was a house in the fall of 1849 for the use of Mr. Worrall, engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Eleventh Avenue, corner Fourteenth Street Alley, upon the same lot where the St. Lawrence Hotel now stands. Following close upon this he built a store-house and residence for John Louden, and the residences of Enos M. Jones, on Eleventh Avenue; Thomas Elway, tailor, on Twelfth Avenue; the late Joseph Boone, lumber dealer, on Gospel; Henry Eicholtz, corner Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street; and William Payne, on Ninth Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, all prior to 1852.

Richard Smith is said to have been the first tailor in the place. Thomas Elway came soon after (before 1852), and used the shears and "goose" for many years. Both are deceased. In April, 1858, Jacob Snyder came to Altoona from Huntingdon borough, and established a tailor-shop on Virginia Street (now Eleventh Avenue), above what is now known as Twelfth Street. For twenty-four years he has followed his trade in Altoona, the oldest established tailor here.

The late Benjamin Figart was the first disciple of St. Crispin. John Shoemaker also was an early worker at the same trade prior to 1856; he is (1881) still living, but a helpless invalid.

"The butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker" were first represented here by "Nick" Agnew, who peddled meat in a wheelbarrow;[1] by Weiss, who opened a small bakery in 1854; and by Christian Baish and Stephen Winters, early tinners.

In 1860, Albert F. Heess, a young German, who had been working as a journeyman baker in Pennsylvania and New York, pushed his way as far westward as Altoona, then a rapidly-growing town, with inviting welcome to men of enterprise and industry. To-day he is the proprietor of the Altoona Steam Bakery, perhaps the most extensive and best-equipped establishment of its kind between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Mr. Heess was born in Germany in 1837, learned the business of bread-baking when a lad, and in his seventeenth year, or in 1854, turned his steps toward the New World, where to his sanguine vision lay a field wherein stout hearts and willing hands might surely find an ample harvest. Upon his arrival in New York he found employment at his trade in that city, and later in Philadelphia. Restless with a longing to push westward, he left the Quaker City for Lancaster. It was while a journeyman baker in that city that he judged from afar that Altoona, the bustling city at the foot of the Alleghenies, offered an opening for his energy and ambition. As already related, he located in Altoona in 1860 and established a small bakery. His means were moderate and his business small at first, but he gradually, although slowly, increased the first and developed the last, so that from time to time he enlarged his bakery, which to-day occupies a structure measuring sixty by one hundred feet, supplied with the latest and best-approved appliances. The machinery is driven by a twenty horse-power engine. He has one large tile oven and a Raney patent reel-oven, with a combined daily capacity of twenty barrels of flour. Ten hands are employed in the manufacturing department. The product includes bread, fancy cakes, crackers, etc., which are supplied not only to Altoona, but to a wide stretch of territory in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Heess is a worthy type of a successful business man, and in his career has aptly illustrated how perseverance and correctly applied industry must win eventually in the battle for existence. In the world of advanced ideas and spirited enterprise he has kept pace with the age, while as a strictly representative man he has won rightful recognition. He has served as a member of the City Council, and is now an active member of the school board and one of the most earnest workers in the cause of public education.

The pioneer clergyman was the Rev. Henry Baker, the pastor of the First Lutheran Church, who has ministered here since 1846. The first physician was the late Dr. Gabriel Thomas. Other early practitioners were Dr. McKee, now a surgeon in the United States army, and C. J. Hirst, whose office and residence in 1856 was at the southwest corner of Virginia and Julia Streets. Early "squires" were Joseph Adlum, —— McNally, and Jacob Good. At a later date Moses Doty was engaged as a scrivener and in settling his neighbors' disputes. The latter is now (or recently was) living near Frederick, Md. The first lawyer was William Stokes, deceased; other early members of the bar located here were Louis W. Hall, now of Harrisburg, and Daniel J. Neff, who came from Hollidaysburg, and is still a resident practitioner. Mr. Hall's office was on Virginia Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, in a building now owned by J. M. Alexander, Esq. Mr. Hall was State senator from this district in 1860–62, and again (along with Kirk Haines) in 1865–67.

Daniel J. Neff, who occupies a place in the front

[1] It is not quite clear which was first in this line, Agnew or Samuel Yingling. The latter's slaughter-house was in the open air, under a pine-tree on the Dry Gap road, as early as 1851.

rank among the attorneys of Blair County, was born in Huntingdon County, Jan. 3, 1831, of which his father, Daniel, was also a native, the latter's father having come to Huntingdon County from Lancaster County, where the Neffs were figures in local history at an early period in the history of Pennsylvania. Young Daniel was sent to school at Alexandria at the age of eleven, continued his education at Huntingdon Academy, and finished it at Marshall College, Mercersburg, where he graduated in 1851. He spent the ensuing three years at home, and in 1854 began the study of law with Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg. In 1856 he entered the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Law School, reading meanwhile with Homer A. Nelson, a learned lawyer of that town. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar at Hollidaysburg, and in that place opened an office. There he remained only a short time before removing to Tyrone, of which place, in 1860, he took leave to locate in the then promising field of Altoona. In Altoona he has continued ever since. When he opened his office in the city it contained but two other attorneys, L. W. Hall (with whom he associated as partner) and a Mr. Boyer. Hall and Boyer having passed out of current local history, Mr. Neff is to-day Altoona's oldest lawyer. Although past fifty years of age, Mr. Neff looks much younger, despite the arduous labors that have marked his busy legal career of nearly thirty years. He is recognized as a practitioner of more than ordinary attainments, and for many years has enjoyed a practice equaled by few attorneys in Western Pennsylvania. Since 1868 he has held the important trust of solicitor to the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and practices largely before the Supreme Court of the State, as well as the United States and county courts. He was one of the founders of the Blair County Bar Association, and is still one of its members. He was one of the incorporators of the Second National Bank of Altoona, and is now a stockholder therein. In 1878 he married Susan B., daughter of Levi Gray, of Altoona.

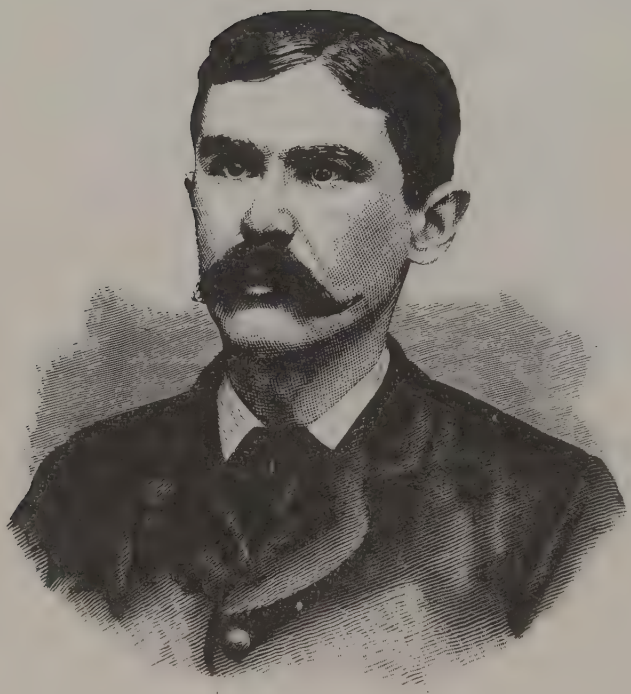
William M. Beyer, attorney-at-law, was born in Antes township, Blair Co., March 5, 1854. He was educated at Bell's Academy and Tipton Seminary, and at the age of eighteen worked with his brother, Frank D., at carpentering, under instructions. His father, Aaron Beyer, is a prominent citizen of Blair County, and has in this history a leading place in the record of the county's representative men. After a season of two years in mechanical pursuits he determined to embrace the study of law, and entered the preparatory school of Allegheny College, at Meadville, at which institution he graduated in 1879 as Bachelor of Arts, and in 1882 received the degree of A.M. He then entered the law office of Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, studied afterwards in the law-office of Mr. Edmund Shaw, of Altoona, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Altoona, and, although one of the youngest of the members of his profession in the county, has already acquired a profitable practice.

Augustus V. Dively, a prominent member of the Altoona bar, was born in Blair County (Greenfield township), June 17, 1848, upon the farm where his father, Michael Dively, first saw the light in 1800. Michael Dively married Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine Ficks, a native of Bedford County. The Dively ancestry runs back to the earliest period of the settlement of Central Pennsylvania, Michael Dively's father, an ex-officer of the Revolutionary service, having moved from York County in 1787, and located in what is now Greenfield township, Blair Co., upon the farm now owned by Augustus V. Dively and his brother, George M. Dively, and for three generations owned by the Divelys. There Michael Dively died in 1870, and there his widow still lives.

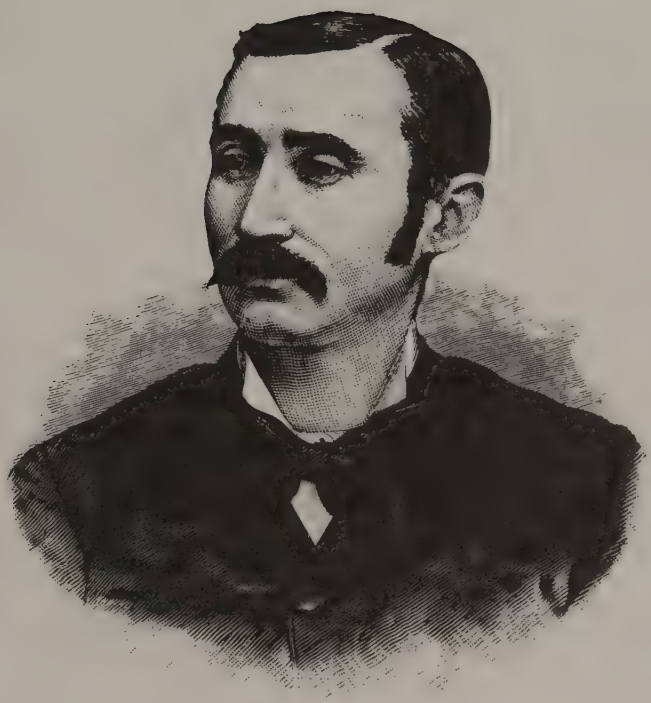
Augustus V. Dively was educated at the Juniata Collegiate Institute and at the Michigan State University, at which latter institution he took a law course, having previously read law at odd hours while employed at Sarah Furnace, under Essington Hammond, Esq., ex-district attorney. In April, 1873, he was admitted to the bar, and shortly thereafter opened an office in Altoona, where he has been engaged in practice ever since. He was at first associated as partner with S. M. Woodcock, later with James G. Flanigan, and in May, 1882, was joined by J. S. Leisenring, his present partner. Their field of practice embraces the United States Circuit Court, the District Court, and the Supreme Court of the State. May 18, 1870, he married Mary E., daughter of Henry Shoenfelt, of Sharpsburg. Of their four children two are living. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and has served as deacon therein. He was a member of the Altoona School Board from 1874 to 1877, and was the only Democratic member thereof during that period. In 1874 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the district attorneyship against James F. Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, and although defeated, carried the city of Altoona by the handsome majority of five hundred. In business circles he has at times taken a prominent place, and is at present the president of the Altoona Planing-Mill Company, of which he was one of the founders.

Edmund Shaw, one of the leading members of the Altoona bar, is a native of Clearfield County, where he was born Dec. 4, 1836. His father, John Shaw, was born in Mifflin County, and after following the business of cabinet-making for some years he removed to Clearfield County, and devoted himself to farming, dying in 1869, in Philipsburg. His wife was Mary, a daughter of Samuel Waring, of Clearfield County, and a native of England. Of their eight children four are living,—Edmund, Rev. Harvey (a missionary in Mexico), Mary J. (residing in Washington), and Alfred (of the General Post-Office Department at Washington). Edmund received his earlier education in the common schools of Clearfield

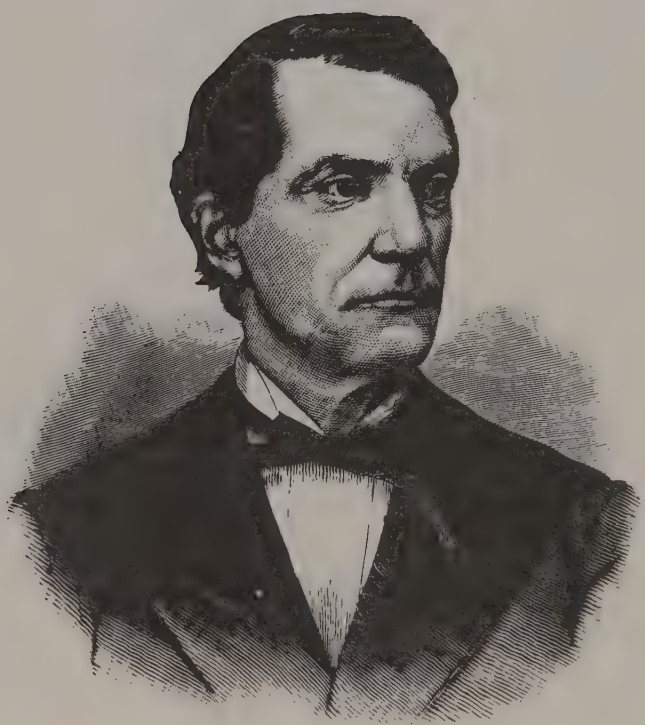
Daniel J. McAfee



Wm M Beyer



A. V. Dively



Edmund Shaw.

County, the Cassville Seminary in Huntingdon County, and the Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster Co. He entered the law school of the Michigan State University in 1864, and graduated in 1867. He located at Martinsburg, W. Va., where he was admitted to the bar in 1868, and there was district attorney from 1871 to 1873. In the fall of the latter year he removed to Altoona, and at the January term of 1874 was admitted to practice before the Pennsylvania courts. Since then he has practiced extensively before the State, United States, and county courts. Mr. Shaw has closely identified himself with the conduct of municipal affairs through his prominent connection with the Committee of Forty-eight in Altoona (a body similar in its scope of business to the Committee of One Hundred of Philadelphia), and in that organization has been an important factor since its formation in October, 1882. Dec. 14, 1869, he married Mary E., daughter of the late Dr. David R. Smith, of Newburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., in his day one of the most prominent physicians of the Cumberland Valley.

Mr. Shaw's war record is worthy of a brief notice at the close. Sept. 16, 1861, he enlisted for a three years' campaign in Company K, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and first saw active service in the battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862. He followed the regiment through its actions to and including Chancellorsville, where he was wounded and taken a prisoner on the field. After a detention of two weeks he was paroled, and sent through the lines to the Union hospital at Falmouth, Va., and upon the retirement of the Federal army after the battle of Gettysburg was transferred to the Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia. There he remained six months, and upon recovering from his wounds was sent to the Meridian Hospital, Washington. While there he was detailed for duty as clerk in the provost-marshal-general's office, where he remained until he was mustered out of the service, upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, Sept. 16, 1864.

Howard Larcomb is reputed to have been the first telegraph operator in Altoona. Miles R. Jones, son of Enos M. Jones, was private operator for Thomas Scott in 1852–54, and carried the mails to and from the depot when Mr. Sellers was postmaster.

Albert Schultz is said to have established the first brewery, what is now the "Union Brewery."

The first tavern in this vicinity was located upon the site of the White Hall Hotel, on the Dry Gap road, and kept for many years before the town was founded. It was built by George Huff about 1854.

The Red Lion Hotel was built about 1849 or 1850, and the Mansion House by Dougherty about the same time. James Kearney ran the Red Lion.

The first hotel after Altoona became a country village was the Exchange, on Railroad Street (now Tenth Avenue), on the lot next west of the Altoona House. It was kept by John Bowman. It was built by John Stahl, and sold to Richard McClain.

The Logan House was built in 1853 or 1854. Jacob Alleman (now proprietor of the Globe) quarried the stone used in its construction on Bell's farm, on the mountain, William Bell having contracted to furnish the stone. A pond, where boys went in swimming, occupied the site.

The next public-house erected was the Altoona House, which for many years was the leading hotel of the place. Richard McClain purchased it when it was about half finished, and Archibald Reeves was the first tenant and landlord therein.[1] In 1856 Mr. McClain took possession of the property, and himself officiated as host until it was burned down in 18—. The five-story brick building which was erected on the same corner was christened the Globe Hotel. It was finished in 1868 by R. McClain.

After Reeves left the Altoona House he went to the Brant Row, corner of Tenth Avenue and Twelfth Street, and opened a restaurant.

A little later William Leonard erected a two-story frame building in Whiskey Row, on Railroad Street, east of Twelfth Street, and ran it as the Leonard House. He married the widow of Arch. Reeves. She is still living, retired, on Tenth Avenue.

Although there were many saloons and restaurants, the four public-houses above mentioned were the principal ones in the early history of Altoona, until 1868, when the Brant House was built by Jacob Alleman & Co. The shanties of Whiskey Row were burned in February, 1867, and in the following year were rebuilt as they now stand.

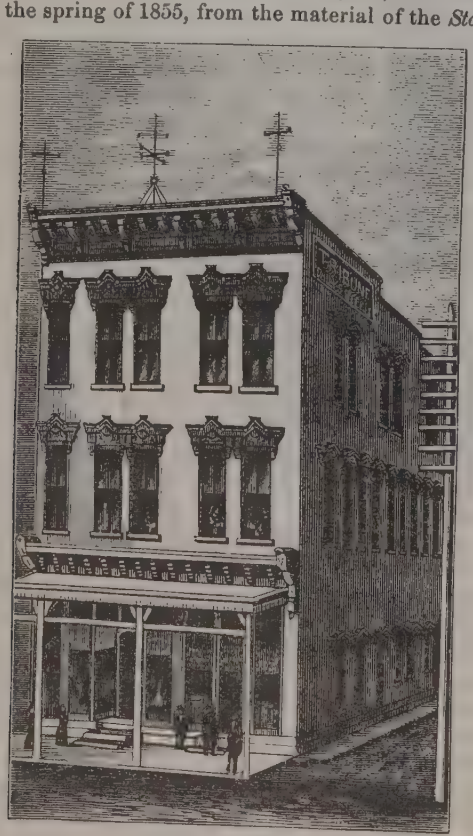
Arlington House, James Black,[2] Tenth Avenue above Thirteenth Street; Behm's Hotel, Adam Behm, 1312 Tenth Avenue; Brant House, John Schenck, Tenth Avenue and Twelfth Street; Central Hotel, Mrs. A. C. McIntire,[3] Eleventh Avenue and Eleventh Street; Franklin House, A. Burgoon,[4] 904 Seventeenth Street; Globe Hotel, Jacob Alleman, Tenth Avenue and Thirteenth Street; Logan House, W. D. Tyler, superintendent, Tenth Avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; Railroader's Home, C. M. Griest, Tenth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; Red Lion Hotel, James Dunn, 1126 Tenth Avenue; Schilling House, Fred. Schilling, 922 Seventh Avenue; Stehle House, John Stehle, 1118 Eleventh Avenue; St. Cloud Hotel, Mat. Coleman, Ninth Avenue and Twelfth Street; White Hall Hotel, H. Z. Metcalf, Twelfth Avenue and Sixteenth Street; Mountain City Hotel, Thomas Gill, Fourteenth Avenue and Sixteenth Street; St. Lawrence Hotel, P. F. Dhrew, Eleventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street; Eagle Hotel, Gust. Klemmert, Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street; Merchants' Hotel, H. Husfield, Sr., proprietor,

[1] P. McAteer was proprietor in spring of 1856 (*vide Altoona Tribune*).
[2] Succeeded in 1881 by S. A. McGough, late of the City Hotel.
[3] D. T. Cahill, superintendent, 1881.
[4] Died in 1881.

Ninth Avenue and Ninth Street; Ingold House (formerly the old Smith House), Charles Ingold, proprietor, 1113 Thirteenth Street.

J. D. McClelland was the former, and W. D. Tyler the present superintendent of the Logan House. David Rutter, former cashier, and son-in-law of Mr. McClelland, and recently a practicing lawyer at West Chester, Pa., died in that place Aug. 31, 1881 (aged about forty-two years). The Logan House is one of the many hotels the Pennsylvania Railroad owns and controls. It was built in 1855, and it was a marvel in the wilderness, as it is now one of the best hotels in the United States. Large and spacious, elegantly furnished, occupying a whole square, it is well conducted and patronized extensively. Since the meetings of the war Governors here in 1862, it is the camp-ground of political, medical, and other conventions, where people wish to assemble at a central point from all parts of the commonwealth.

The first newspaper was the *Altoona Register*, published by William H. and J. A. Snyder, and started in the spring of 1855, from the material of the *Stand-*



TRIBUNE BUILDING.

ing Stone Banner. *The Altoona Tribune* was established by Crum & Allison, and the first number issued Jan. 1, 1856. For a more full history of the paper, see page 18 of history of Blair County. The above is a fine representation of the Tribune building.

Altoona being a railway town, is a city where extreme moneyed aristocracy have found no resting-place. The only prestige is that of skillful labor. No drones are allowed; the drill and discipline necessary for the production of such marvels of machinery, such powerful engines, such elegant cars as those made here forbid it. The whole country daily feels the influence and receives a benefit from these skilled artisans, who here enjoy their happy homes, possessing all of those elements necessary for the making and saving money and enjoying life.

Borough Organization and Civil History.—From the "Minute-Book of Altoona Borough, incorporated February the 6th, Anno Domini 1854," we extract the following, the first record of its corporate existence:

"The Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Blair, State of Pennsylvania, in conformity with the acts of this commonwealth for the incorporation of boroughs by the Courts of Quarter Sessions, by and with the concurrence of the grand jury of the county, having granted on the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, to the residents of Altoona a borough charter under the corporate style and title of the 'Borough of Altoona,' situated in Logan township in the said county of Blair, and having fixed the time and place of holding the first election, and manner thereof, and appointed a judge and inspectors of such election, in virtue of which an election was held on Friday, being the tenth day of March, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and Herman J. Lombaert, John L. Piper, George R. Everson, Jacob Hesser, and Thomas McCauley were elected Town Council of the borough, and being duly notified of their election met and organized by appointing George R. Everson chairman, and Herman J. Lombaert secretary.

"On motion of H. J. Lombaert, P. M. McNally, J.P., was invited to be present and administer the oath of office to each member of the Town Council. The following oath was then administered:

"'COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF BLAIR. }

"'Before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the said county, personally appeared Herman J. Lombaert, John L. Piper, Jacob Hesser, George R. Everson, and Thomas McCauley, who being severally sworn according to law, declare that, as members of the Town Council of the borough of Altoona, they and each of them will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and will with fidelity, and to the best of their ability, perform the duties of their office. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of April, A.D. 1854.

"'P. M. MCNALLY, J.P.'

{ SEAL. }

"At the invitation of the chairman, George W. Patton, chief burgess elect, was asked to be present, and was introduced by him. P. M. McNally J.P., administered the oath of office to the chief burgess, and at his request it is entered on the records of organization of Town Council.

"It being moved and seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that an election for officers of Town Council be now had, on motion of J. Hesser, nominations were made for president of Council.

"Mr. Hesser nominated G. R. Everson; Mr. Everson nominated J. L. Piper; Mr. McCauley nominated H. J. Lombaert. On motion of Mr. McCauley, nominations closed. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Hesser, an election by ballot was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Piper, G. W. Patton was invited to act as teller. Ballot taken, and G. R. Everson having received a majority of votes, was, on motion of J. L. Piper, declared unanimously elected president of Town Council.

"It was moved and seconded that an election for secretary and town clerk be now had, when P. M. McNally was nominated, and unanimously elected.

"It was moved and seconded that an election for treasurer be now had, when Thomas McCauley was nominated, and unanimously elected.

"On motion of J. L. Piper, the president appointed the following as a committee to prepare by-laws for the government of proceedings of Town Council, and to report at next meeting: Committee, H. J. Lombaert, J. L. Piper, and Jacob Hesser.

"Moved and seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that the Council return their thanks to Mr. G. W. Patton for his services in assisting them to organize, and that he be invited to attend the future meetings of Town Council.

"On motion, Council adjourned, to meet at seven o'clock P.M. April 29, 1854.

(Signed)

"GEORGE R. EVERSON, *president.*

"H. J. LOMBAERT, *secretary pro. tem.*"

The first ordinance was passed by the borough April 29, 1854. At the same session Thomas Burchinell was elected supervisor, and George R. Mowery borough surveyor. July 13th, an "assessment of one-half per cent. on borough valuation" was ordered. July 20th, P. M. McNally was appointed tax collector for the borough. July 29th, "after consultation, Council resolved to direct Mr. James Nightwine to grade four squares of the public streets, and report cost to Council." August 3d, H. J. Lombaert was requested to procure a seal for the use of the borough. September 7th, James Nightwine's bill of five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety cents was passed, and "the chief burgess was requested to call a town-meeting to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a fire company, and securing the necessary supply of water." November 2d, the secretary was directed to order a suspension of work upon the streets.

The above shows the principal business transacted during the first year of the borough's existence.

During the years which represent in Altoona its borough organization the following officers administered its government:

CHIEF BURGESSES.

1854–55. George W. Patton.	1864–65. William K. Leonard.[1]
1856. Thomas McMinn.[1]	1866. John A. Baer (three months only).
1857. James Lowther.[2]	1866. H. C. Dern (balance of term, acting).
1858–59. Enos M. Jones.	1867. Henry Fettinger, Sr.
1860. W. C. McCormick.[1]	
1861–63. John Allison.[1]	

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.[3]

1854.—Herman J. Lambaert, John L. Piper, *George R. Everson*, Jacob Hesser, Thomas McCauley.

1855.—*Michael Clabaugh*, Asbury Denning, John M. Campbell, John Hamilton, Thomas McCauley.

1856.—*Michael Clabaugh*, C. McCrea, Andrew Green, Alexander Biling, Thomas McCauley.

1857.—*Robert H. McCormick*, William Boyden, Archibald Maxwell, J. A. McMillan, Jacob Hesser.

1858.—*Robert H. McCormick*, John Allison, James Lowther, John N. Glanding, Peter Reed.

1859.—*John Allison*, Robert B. Taylor, Daniel Price, Robert Green, H. T. Speering.

1860.—*A. A. Smythe*, Ralph Greenwood, D. R. Miller, J. A. McDowell, Daniel F. Laughman.

1861.—*A. A. Smythe*, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine, Ralph Greenwood, Daniel F. Laughman.

1862.—*A. A. Smythe*, Jacob Hesser, John Loudon, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.

1863.—*John McClelland*, James Kearney, C. J. Hackett, John Loudon, N. J. Mervine, J. Hesser.

1864.—*John McClelland*, James Kearney, C. J. Hackett, John Loudon, J. Kelley,[4] J. Hesser.

1865.—*John McClelland*, John Fresh, Moses A. Cyphers, James Kearney, C. J. Hackett, J. Hesser.

1866.—*John McClelland*,[5] John Fresh, *Henry C. Dern*, M. A. Cyphers, William Rodamore, J. Hesser.

1867.—*John B. Warfel*, Samuel Lloyd, John Fresh, H. C. Dern, William Rodamore, J. Hesser.

TOWN CLERKS.

1854. P. M. McNally.	1862–63. W. B. Kettler.
1855–56. Jacob Good.	1864. C. O. Hamilton.
1857–58. John McClelland.	1864. (Oct. 4) Charles E. Collins.
1859. J. G. Adlum.	1865. Charles E. Collins (Timothy Brophy acted after Nov. 7).
1860. John McClelland.	
1861. S. M. Woodcock (Woodkok).	1866–67. Timothy Brophy.

TOWN TREASURERS.

1854–56. Thomas McCauley.	1860. D. R. Miller.
1857. —— ——.	1861. Daniel Laughman.
1858. James Lowther.	1862–63.—Charles J. Mann.
1859. Daniel Price.	1864–67. Jacob Hesser.

SUPERVISORS.[6]

1854. Thomas Burchnell.	1861. W. W. Snyder.
1855. John M. Campbell.	1862. Joseph F. Keesberry.
1856. James Green.	1863–64. W. W. Snyder.
1857. John Humes.	1865. B. McMahon (until June 1, 1866).
1858–59. E. M. Jones.	
1860. John McClelland.	1866–67. W. W. Snyder.

In the summer of 1855, under authority of an act of the Assembly, the borough limits were extended so as to include the village of Greensburg as "a part and parcel" of the borough of Altoona (and the same was officially declared by ordinance No. 12), the boundaries being defined as follows:

"Commencing at the northeastern corner of Altoona borough, and thence running along said borough and lands of Archibald Wright, south forty-five degrees east two hundred and forty-seven perches, to lands of William Bell; thence north forty-one and one-fourth degrees east fifty-nine and eight-tenths perches, to the lands of Bell Lloyd, Jack & Company; thence along said lands of Bell Lloyd, Jack & Company, north forty-four degrees west, to lands of J. E. Thompson, and along the lands of J. E. Thompson, north forty-five degrees west seventy-six and four-tenths perches, to lands of John Kough; thence along lands of John Kough, south forty-three degrees, west seventy and eight-tenths perches, to the borough of Altoona, or place of beginning; it being a tract of land conveyed by —— Grasier by deed to Andrew Green, and by him laid out in lots, and parts of it sold to Robert McCormick."

Up to this date there was no continuity of streets between Altoona and Greensburg, but when the latter place became a part of the borough, the authorities turned their attention to this subject. It became a part of the "Article of Agreement made and concluded Aug. 6, 1855, between the Town Council of the Borough of Altoona, party of the first part, and Alexander McCormick, Robert Green, Ezra Ale, Joseph Moist, Michael Calvert, committee of Greensburg, on behalf of the citizens of Greensburg, parties of the second part," from which document we quote the following:

[1] Deceased.

[2] Now living at Bell's Mills; all others still (1881) living in Altoona.

[3] The names of councilmen given in *italics* were those who served as president of the board.

[4] Resigned April 5, 1864.

[5] Resigned July 6, 1866, and H. C. Dern elected.

[6] Also named in the records as "street commissioner."

"And the said first party further agree that the streets now blocked up between Altoona and Greensburg shall be opened by the authority of the said party or parties, and the first party to pay one-third of the expenses of opening the streets, as follows, viz.: Adaline, Helen, and Rebecca Streets, in East Altoona, so as to open into the Greensburg streets, and Main, Green, Chestnut, and Lexington Streets, in Greensburg, so as to open into Catharine Street, in West Altoona, and the said Catharine Street, in West Altoona, to be opened and extended on to the foot of Straw's lot. And the borough to pay one-third the expenses, and receive none of the taxes from Greensburg the present year."

A pound was erected as early as 1854. The "lock-up" was commenced in 1857 and finished in 1858.[1] In 1855 the matters of establishing a market and a cemetery were agitated; the latter did not attain fruition until 1857, when "Fairview" was opened. May 5, 1856, the name of Railroad Street was changed to Main, and the name of Main Street in Greensburg was at the same time changed to Virginia Street. The "high constable" in 1856 was John Lias; J. Reifsnider and Joseph K. Eaby subsequently served in the same capacity.[2] In 1859, L. W. Hall acted as borough counsel, and J. K. Eaby as the borough collector. In 1858 the assessors were directed to take a census of the borough, and were allowed twenty-five dollars compensation therefor.

Among the justices who officiated prior to the organization of the city government we may name Jacob Good, Jacob Cherry, John W. Humes, —— Spielman.

The last record of the borough is the proceedings of a special meeting held Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868, which closes with the words, "On motion, adjourned *sine die*."

During the last year of the borough organization, eight street-lamps were maintained at an aggregate cost for gas consumed of about seventeen dollars per month. The lamps were located upon the corners of the following streets: Emma and Julia, Virginia and Caroline, Virginia and Julia, Adeline and Annie, Emma and Catharine, Annie and Harriet, Branch and Annie, and at the Annie Street Hall.

City Organization and Civil Lists.—Altoona received its city charter in February, 1868. The following is a list of the officers who have managed the municipal affairs from the organization of the city government to the present time:

MAYORS.

George Potts, 1868–71.
David Kinch, 1872–73.
D. A. Gilland, 1874–77.
Thomas W. Hurd, 1878–79.
W. T. Howard, 1880–81.

TREASURERS.

James Lowther, 1868–69.
Thomas Elway, 1870–71.
Jacob Snyder, 1872–73.
John H. Carr, 1874–75.
W. C. Galbraith, 1876–77.
John C. Sullivan, 1878–79.
W. S. Bittner, 1880–81.

[1] It was erected upon a lot procured of William Marriot, on what is now Twelfth Street, and the second story of the building was the council-chamber.

[2] Under the borough government there were two constables, one for each side of town; there were no policemen prior to 1868.

RECORDER.

This office was not established until 1878, when Thomas H. Greevy was elected, and he has filled the position ever since.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.[3]

1868.

First Ward.—D. K. Reamey, H. C. Dern.
Second Ward.—W. B. Bartley, John Delahunt.
Third Ward.—T. I. McKiernan, *W. Murray*.
Fourth Ward.—J. N. Glanding, A. H. Maxwell.
Fifth Ward.—David Robison, James Smith.
Sixth Ward.—Philip Fadle, John Rocket.

1869.

First Ward.—H. C. Dern, Jacob Snyder.
Second Ward.—J. W. Devlin, Andrew Kipple.
Third Ward.—*W. Murray*, R. A. O. Kerr.
Fourth Ward.—A. H. Maxwell, John H. Carr.
Fifth Ward.—James Smith, John W. Robison.
Sixth Ward.—John Rocket, John O'Toole.

1870.

First Ward.—George W. Stewart, Patrick Green.
Second Ward.—Andrew Kipple, Henry Elway.
Third Ward.—*R. A. O. Kerr*, E. M. Jones.
Fourth Ward.—John H. Carr, Clement Jaggard.
Fifth Ward.—J. W. Robison, H. N. Anderson.
Sixth Ward.—John O'Toole, Joseph Long.

1871.

First Ward.—Robert Green, D. K. Reamey.
Second Ward.—Henry Elway, John Lloyd.
Third Ward.—*E. M. Jones*, R. A. O. Kerr.
Fourth Ward.—H. N. Anderson, Samuel Sprankle.
Fifth Ward.—C. Jaggard, W. S. Douglass.
Sixth Ward.—Joseph Long, J. C. McCloskey.

1872.

First Ward.—D. K. Reamey, J. W. Curry.
Second Ward.—John Lloyd, James Clabaugh.
Third Ward.—*R. A. O. Kerr*, J. Capstick.
Fourth Ward.—W. S. Douglass, T. I. McKiernan.
Fifth Ward.—S. Sprankle, H. N. Anderson.
Sixth Ward.—J. C. McCloskey, J. T. McDonald.

1873.

First Ward.—J. W. Curry, John Clingerman.
Second Ward.—James Clabaugh, R. J. Crozier.
Third Ward.—J. Capstick, *John Swartz*.
Fourth Ward.—T. I. McKiernan, Samuel Lloyd.
Fifth Ward.—H. N. Anderson, John Lloyd.
Sixth Ward.—J. T. McDonald, John Rocket.
Seventh Ward.—David Walker, J. C. McCartney.
Eighth Ward.—J. F. Beegle, G. A. Smith.

1874.

First Ward.—John Clingerman, Fred. Olmes.
Second Ward.—R. J. Crozier, D. S. Markey.
Third Ward.—John Swartz, A. G. Sink.
Fourth Ward.—*Samuel Lloyd*, Albert Heess.
Fifth Ward.—John Lloyd, William Stoke.
Sixth Ward.—John Rockett, John F. Storm.
Seventh Ward.—David Walker, J. C. McCartney.
Eighth Ward.—J. F. Beegle, F. S. Ball.

1875.

First Ward.—F. W. Olmes, George Metz.
Second Ward.—*D. S. Markey*, G. J. Akers.
Third Ward.—A. G. Sink, James Harkins.
Fourth Ward.—A. F. Heess, Samuel Lloyd.
Fifth Ward.—William Stoke, C. Hauser.
Sixth Ward.—John Storm, F. D. Casanave.
Seventh Ward.—J. C. McCartney, J. Gearhart.
Eighth Ward.—F. S. Ball, David Koch.

[3] The names of members who served as presidents of Council are given in *italics*.

1876.

First Ward.—George Metz, A. Ake.
Second Ward.—G. J. Akers, Blain McCormick.
Third Ward.—James Harkins, *A. G. Sink*.
Fourth Ward.—Samuel Lloyd, W. W. Smith.
Fifth Ward.—C. Hauser, George W. Detwiler.
Sixth Ward.—F. D. Casanave, John O'Toole.
Seventh Ward.—J. Gearhart, N. T. Cunningham.
Eighth Ward.—David Koch, William Decker.

1877.

First Ward.—A. Ake, S. Taylor.
Second Ward.—B. McCormick, James Lutz.
Third Ward.—*A. G. Sink*, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Fourth Ward.—H. W. Snyder, J. G. Flanigan.
Fifth Ward.—George W. Detwiler, Paul Sharp.
Sixth Ward.—John O'Toole, F. D. Casanave.
Seventh Ward.—N. T. Cunningham, W. McGill.
Eighth Ward.—W. M. Decker, G. W. Cessna.

1878.

First Ward.—Sampson Taylor, J. F. Bowman.
Second Ward.—James Lutz, John M. Klein.
Third Ward.—J. L. Reifsnyder, Frank Molloy.
Fourth Ward.—J. G. Flanigan, H. B. Kendig.
Fifth Ward.—Paul Sharp, C. C. Mateer.
Sixth Ward.—*F. D. Casanave*, D. G. Owens.
Seventh Ward.—N. T. Cunningham, H. S. Morgan.
Eighth Ward.—George W. Cessna, J. B. Burket.

1879.

First Ward.—John Bowman, Sampson Taylor.
Second Ward.—John M. Klein, W. B. Bartley.
Third Ward.—*Frank Molloy*, A. F. Kerr.
Fourth Ward.—H. B. Kendig, A. H. Maxwell.
Fifth Ward.—C. C. Mateer, John Flanigan.
Sixth Ward.—D. G. Owens, F. D. Casanave.
Seventh Ward.—H. S. Morgan, Harry Geesey.
Eighth Ward.—John B. Burket, F. S. Bull.

1880.

First Ward.—S. Taylor, A. L. McCartney.
Second Ward.—W. B. Bartley, Zac. Endress.
Third Ward.—A. F. Kerr, *Frank Molloy*.
Fourth Ward.—A. H. Maxwell, H. W. Snyder.
Fifth Ward.—John Flanigan, M. Keough.
Sixth Ward.—F. D. Casanave, Thomas Miller.
Seventh Ward.—Harry Geesey, Rinehart Line.
Eighth Ward.—F. S. Ball, James D. Brannan.

SECRETARIES OF COUNCIL.

J. W. McKinney, 1868–70; T. B. Patton, 1871; Timothy Brophy, 1872; T. B. Patton, 1873–75; John McNevin, 1876–80.

SOLICITORS.

D. J. Neff, 1868–70; Neff & Riley, 1871; S. M. Woodcock, 1872; D. J. Neff, 1873; H. H. Herr, 1875–76; A. V. Dively, 1877; Alexander & Herr, 1878; J. G. Flanigan, 1879–80.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.[1]

B. F. Lytle, 1872–73; William McDonald, 1874; J. B. Haupt, 1875; William McDonald, 1879–80.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

John A. Baer, 1875–80.

POLICEMEN.

Arthur Storm, 1868–69; J. A. Whitmer, 1868–70; H. B. Foreman, 1870–71; G. W. Hazzard, 1871; J. A. Westbrook (chief), William Robeson, J. K. Ely, 1872–73; John H. Cooke, 1873; Benjamin Burley, 1873–75; Theodore Doll, 1873; T. S. Riley (chief), 1874; W. T. Howard, 1874–75; J. M. Lantz, 1874; George D. Randolph, 1874–76; W. W. Smith (chief), 1875–76; Jacob Holtzman, 1875; John Coho, 1876–78; George D. Randolph (chief), Charles W. Whittle, 1877; James P. McDonald (chief), George D. Randolph, 1878; Abram Myers, 1878–80; H. E. Fettinger, 1878–79; Jacob Holtzman (chief), 1879; James Allen, 1879–80; James Powell (chief), John Kimmell, C. A. Dotzler, Anton Schittlekopf, Charles W. Whittle (special police), 1880.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

George D. Randolph, 1868; Hugh McCartney, 1869; William Fox, 1870–72; Sampson Taylor, 1873–74; Bernard Kelley, 1875; C. N. Atkinson, 1876–79; John Rockett, 1880.

ALDERMEN.

First, Third, and Seventh Wards.—Alexander McCormick, 1868–78; B. F. Rose, 1878–84.

Second, Fourth, and Eighth Wards.—John Hickey, 1868–73; Louis R. Poffenberger, 1873–78; W. B. Blake, 1878–83.

Fifth and Sixth Wards.—Thomas A. Durbin, 1868–73; Russell H. Griffin, 1873–78; John O'Toole, 1878–83.

CONSTABLES.

East Side.—Joseph W. Dougherty (third term).
West Side.—Jackson Gibbs (second term).

[1] Office created by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved April 13, 1869.

City Finances.—For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1879, the receipts of the city treasurer had been $21,419.99, and his expenditures $20,165.23, leaving a balance in his hands of $1254.76. The outstanding indebtedness of the city up to the time specified was: City fund, $7128.01; water fund, $207,310.05; improvement fund, $155,010; total, $369,448.06.

We append a tabular statement by wards of the number of taxables in the city, the valuation of property, and the assessments:

	Taxables.	Valuation.
First Ward	634	$325,060
Second Ward	821	239,501
Third Ward	505	393,900
Fourth Ward	619	398,165
Fifth Ward	746	187,625
Sixth Ward	838	210,757
Seventh Ward	251	121,575
Eighth Ward	487	103,075
Total	4901	$1,979,658

THE ASSESSMENTS.

	City Tax.	Water Tax.	Improvement.	Total.
First Ward	$1,950.36	$3,250.60	$1300.24	$6,501.20
Second Ward	1,437.01	2,395.01	958.00	4,790.02
Third Ward	2,363.40	3,939.00	1575.60	7,878.00
Fourth Ward	2,388.99	3,981.65	1592.66	7,963 30
Fifth Ward	1,125.75	1,876.25	750.50	3,752.50
Sixth Ward	1,264.54	2,107.57	843.03	4 215.14
Seventh Ward	729 45	1,215.75	486;30	2,431 50
Eighth Ward	618.45	1,030.75	412.30	2,061.50
Total	$11,877.95	$19,796.58	$7918.63	$39,593.16

The population of Altoona, by wards, for 1880 shows the following figures, according to the census enumerators:

First Ward	2,735
Second Ward	3,343
Third Ward	2,617
Fourth Ward	2,587
Fifth Ward	2,708
Sixth Ward	3,058
Seventh Ward	825
Eighth Ward	1,967
Total	19,740

Celebrations and Notable Occasions.—Among the notable events in the history of Altoona was the celebration of the centennial year, one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in the Mountain City. The following is mainly from an account published by George J. Akers in the *Evening Mirror*:

"The outpouring of the people was immense, and not an accident occurred to mar the enjoyment. At an early hour the streets were thronged with an im-

mense multitude, and presented a brilliant and lively spectacle.

"The doors of the opera-house was thrown open at eight o'clock, and in less than twenty minutes it was impossible to obtain standing-room, and hundreds of persons were compelled to forego the pleasure of attending the exercises there. At ten minutes before nine o'clock the City Band marched to the opera-house, playing the old familiar air 'Yankee Doodle,' shortly after which the curtain slowly arose. Arranged in appropriate order were thirteen little girls, representing the thirteen original States of the Union, as follows: Massachusetts, Mary Patton; New Hampshire, Jessie Murray; Rhode Island, Tillie Smith; Connecticut, Ninnie Bowman; New Jersey, Maggie Cooney; New York, Kate F. Fettinger; Pennsylvania, Ellen Shuster; Delaware, Rettie Smith; Maryland, Emma Odenwalder; Virginia, Jennie Powel; North Carolina, Ann Kerr; South Carolina, Jennie Smith; Georgia, Clara Wahl.

"In the centre of the stage stood a beautiful evergreen pine, representing the 'Tree of Liberty,' decorated with thirty-seven small flags, corresponding to the States now in the Union. The whole arrangement of the stage was under the direct supervision of Henry Fettinger, Sr."

The exercises commenced with an overture upon the piano by Professor U. S. Lutz, followed by "Hail Columbia" by the band, and a tableau, which "brought down the house" in appreciation of its delight. The glee club then sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," followed by remarks by his Honor Mayor D. A. Gilland. After the glee club's "Red, White, and Blue," the Rev. C. T. Steck read "John Adams on the Declaration," and Robert A. Clarke "The Declaration of Independence." A poem on the "Ringing of the Liberty Bell" was read by Rev. Steck. Music by the band. An address by William Lee Woodcock was followed by music by both band and glee club. Rev. Steck then read the stirring poem, "E Pluribus Unum," and brief, eloquent speeches were made by Rev. H. Baker and D. B. Williams, followed by an original apostrophe to the American eagle by P. S. Ake, which concluded the indoor exercises.

"After the exercises in the opera-house had concluded, the dense crowd therein assembled poured out into the streets and swelled the immense throngs there congregated. Every door-step, balcony, door, and window along Eleventh Avenue was occupied by persons anxious to obtain a better view of the proceedings on the streets. The interval from eleven until twelve o'clock was consumed in illuminating the houses, preparing for the parade, and general jollification.

"About twelve o'clock St. John's Literary Society, numbering eighty men, attired in regalia, with torches and national colors, marched down the east side of Eleventh Avenue, and halted in front of Marsh's tailoring establishment. The Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company, fully equipped and carrying axes and torches, simultaneously marched down the western side of the avenue, halted opposite Stehle's hotel, and opened order to allow the Good Will Engine Company to pass through. In the mean time St. John's Society marched down to Eleventh Street, across to the west side of Eleventh Avenue, and halted. The Latta Guard, headed by their drum corps, next marched up Eleventh Avenue to Eleventh Street, and halted at the opera-house. The Excelsior Hose Company appeared at this juncture and took a position on the avenue, soon after which the Altoona Engine Company (P. R. R.) marched up Twelfth Street to Twelfth Avenue, down Twelfth Avenue to Eleventh Street, along Eleventh Street to Eleventh Avenue and halted; they were attired in full equipments, bearing axes and torches, and headed by their drum corps. Aides Hamlin and Alexander having arrived on prancing steeds some time before, busied themselves in forming the line, in which labors they were subsequently assisted by Messrs. Cornman, Fries, Hurd, Meyers, and Crozier, assistant aides. During the formation of the line the immense throng of people maintained an uninterrupted cheering from one end of the avenue to the other. Fireworks were set off in profusion, fire-arms discharged, and the general enthusiasm was deafening.

"Precisely at twelve o'clock, midnight, the Vigilant bell gave the signal, and from every church steeple, from the school-houses, shops, and engine-houses the glad tidings of great joy went forth and reverberated through the atmosphere unto all the inhabitants of our Mountain City, reminding us that the grandest new year of the closing century was being born. Simultaneous with the ringing of the bells the locomotives in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sounded their shrill whistles; the bonfires on the hills were lighted; the cannons on Reservoir and Gospel Hills thundered; various colored lights appeared in various parts of the city; windows were brilliantly illuminated, and the whole city was aglow with many colored lights. Such a scene was never before seen or heard in the city of Altoona. At precisely fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, Chief Marshal Stewart dashed up Twelfth Street on his 'white charger' and assumed command of the procession. In a moment the command was given, and the procession of over a thousand men were in motion. The uniforms, regalias, axes, and horns of those composing the parade sparkled amid the glare of the torches. The music served to render the scene more impressive. The following was the order of the procession: (1) The chief marshal, plumed, and wearing a jeweled sash, on a spirited white charger, accompanied by his aides; (2) Latta Guards, in full uniform; (3) Altoona City Cornet Band; (4) Good Will Steam Fire-Engine Company; (5) Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company; (6) Moun-

tain City Cornet Band; (7) Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company; (8) Excelsior Hose Company; (9) Altoona Steam Fire-Engine Company; (10) St. John's Literary and Benevolent Society; (11) Keystone Cornet Band; (12) cavalcade of citizens."

Residences and places of business were decorated with flags, ensigns, arches, etc.

The following Fourth of July, being the "Centennial Fourth," was also celebrated. The procession, composed of military, patriotic personations, the fire department, benevolent and civic societies, the employés of our great workshops, tradesmen, and artisans at work, mounted on wagons, and citizens in carriages and on foot, was one that was scarcely surpassed anywhere. The procession moved through the principal streets to a stand erected in a field in the eastern suburbs of the city, where the immense concourse of people was addressed by Judge John P. Blair, of Indiana County. A violent storm at three o'clock P.M. put an end to the spectacle.

The next important event was the railroad strike and riots of 1877. From July 19th until the 30th, when the strike ended, Altoona was in a constant furore of excitement. Meetings of railroad men, shopmen, and citizens were held, detachments of the State militia arrived and were stationed here, the car-shops were closed, trains stopped, and confusion reigned supreme.[1] July 25th the following presentment was made to the court, then in session at Hollidaysburg:

"We, the grand jury, inquiring in and for Blair County, would respectfully represent, concerning the disorders at Altoona within the last few days, that we have no personal knowledge of persons engaged therein. We are informed and believe that persons of the number of three or four have, in a tumultuous, disorderly, and riotous manner, with force, stopped the trains running on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and have by threats and violence prevented engineers, firemen, and brakemen from operating trains. But this information is not from personal observation of any one of us; nor is it from witnesses duly sworn, but only from rumor, or from statements made in the public newspapers. We have not the names of those engaged in such disturbances, nor is it in our power this sitting (so far as we can judge) to obtain precise and reliable testimony as to the names of guilty parties, and to the extent of their guilt, which would warrant a presentment. While anxious to aid in preserving the peace and good name of our county by promptly taking cognizance of violations of the law within its borders, we are of the opinion that unless our sessions be indefinitely postponed by adjournment from day to day to allow for the hunting up and subpœnaing witnesses, and execution of summary process for their attendance, it is impossible at this session of the court to make the proper presentment as to crimes and criminals, and dates, which would be sufficient to warrant the arrest of the offenders. At present there is quiet and order at Altoona, and as we believe the late violations of law will not be repeated, therefore, unless the court is of the opinion that our services in session should be prolonged after the conclusion of ordinary business, we respectfully request that we may be discharged."

But on Monday morning, 30th, the workmen returned to their places in the shops, and soon after the railway trains resumed their regular trips.

On June 12, 1865, and again on the 29th and 30th of May, 1878, the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania convened in Altoona. On the former occasion a detachment of the Grand Commandery received Gen. Grant, who visited the city at that time.

The twelfth annual session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at the opera-house, commencing March 10, 1880, Bishop Peck presiding. A previous annual conference had been held in Altoona in March, 1874, of which Bishop Scott, of Delaware, was the presiding officer.

The State Medical Society assembled here in June, 1865, and again on May 19, 1880. On the next day (May 20, 1880) the State Prohibition Convention met in Altoona. Nine days later, "Decoration Day" was observed by the largest procession, and the most extended and solemn services, which have yet marked this anniversary in Altoona. August 17th, the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League convened at the opera-house.

Since the centennial year no special demonstration was made in the observance of the anniversary of American independence until July 5, 1880, when occurred a firemen's celebration and fireworks. The anniversary this year (1881) was a sad one in Altoona, as all over the nation, President Garfield having been stricken down by an assassin only two days before; and the largest gathering which ever assembled in this city, in the evening, was on the night of Sept. 23, 1881, awaiting the funeral-train bearing the dead body of the martyred president, which passed through the city about 1 o'clock A.M. of the 24th, *en route* to Cleveland.

Fire Department.—The question of protection from the all-devouring element, fire, is one that early engages the attention of every town. Altoona has been no exception to this univeral interest, for the borough authorities as early as 1854 took the matter into consideration.[2] Subsequently the propriety of purchasing an engine was broached, but nothing definite was accomplished until April, 1859, when a fire company was organized. The prime movers in this were A. H. Maxwell, Alex. A. Smyth, and A. C. Vauclain. A subscription was circulated, and with the money raised a hand-engine was purchased of the "Good Will Fire Company," of Philadelphia, and the organization here adopted the same name. The engine arrived in Altoona Oct. 22, 1859. At this time there was no water supply for the place. Two months later water was introduced into the borough, and the people felt secure in their possession of a fire-engine, water to supply it, and a company to man it. On the eventful day that water and gas were first introduced into Altoona (Dec. 15, 1859), celebrated by a grand parade, the Good Will made their first

[1] For a detailed account of these troublous times, see Ewing and Slep's "History of Altoona," pp. 70–90.

[2] At meeting of Council, Sept. 7, 1854, "on motion, the chief burgess was requested to call a town-meeting to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a fire company, and securing the necessary supply of water." In 1858 the burgess was instructed to procure three sets of hooks and ladders for use of borough.

appearance in public, equipped in dark pants, white shirts, black belts, and glazed caps.

The original members of this pioneer fire company were as follows: A. A. Smyth, A. H. Maxwell, J. L. Ickes, William W. Smith, J. K. Russell, C. R. Hostetter, A. Kipple, William Renor, F. Shillinger, J. Zink, C. R. McCrea, William H. Nicholas, John Dasher, John Eiahart, William Boyden, William Bartley, H. Oster, George Powell, James Maxwell, Joseph Noel, D. Travers. Some of the above are still members of the company. The first officers were C. R. Hostetter, president; A. A. Smyth, vice-president; William W. Smith, secretary; J. K. Russell, assistant secretary; Andrew Kipple, F. Shillinger, A. A. Smyth, W. W. Smith, and J. K. Russell, investigating committee; A. Kipple, A. A. Smyth, J. K. Russell, A. H. Maxwell, C. R. McCrea, F. Shillinger, W. W. Smith, W. H. Nicholas, and William Bartley, the board of directors. A treasurer was subsequently chosen.

The Good Will Fire Company was incorporated in May, 1867. In 1868 its old engine was replaced by a steamer. When this company was organized, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company erected a building on their land, corner of Ninth Avenue and Twelfth Street, for the occupancy of the Good Will until they could secure other quarters. Upon the removal of "No. 1" to another house, the railroad company occupied the building with one of their hose-carriages. The engine-house and hall of the Good Will Company is at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street; it was recently erected at a cost of about eight thousand dollars.

The second company organized was the "Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company," Sept. 14, 1866. Its outfit of truck, hooks, ladders, etc., were purchased from the Empire Company of Lancaster, Pa. It was incorporated in April, 1867. In 1871–72 an engine-house was erected, at a cost of ten thousand five hundred dollars, on Tenth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets.

In 1867 the Borough Council created the offices of a chief and assistant engineers; Alexander A. Smyth was chosen to the former, and A. H. Maxwell and B. F. Rose to the latter positions. During the same year the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ordered from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H., a steamer, which arrived in Altoona June 4th, and was given in charge of W. A. Adams and A. Moss, members of the "Altoona Steam Fire-Engine Company." This steamer and a hose-carriage, kept in a building at the lower car-shops, are not connected with the city fire department.

At the time the "Altoona" steamer arrived the borough possessed but one engine, and that was a hand-power one. The authorities felt that steam fire-engines were needed, and procured a legislative enactment authorizing a special tax for the purpose. The Council decided in 1868 to procure two Amoskeag steamers, one for each side of town. The Good Will Company was located on the east side, and would have one of the new engines, but it became necessary to organize a company on the east side to take charge of the other. Therefore a number of prominent young men, on March 26, 1868, formed themselves into a company, and took the name of "The Vigilant Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 2." The steamers arrived, and on the 4th of July, 1868, were given in charge of the two companies named.[1] In this year also the following persons were accepted by the Borough Council as members of the fire-police department: Charles C. Shannon, John P. Wolf, H. B. Miller, Theo. Peterson, L. P. Work, J. D. Hicks, Josiah W. Fries, David K. Reamey, James Lowther, E. P. Williams, H. Fettinger, George W. Patton, John N. Rickabaugh, George S. Lackey, Daniel Laughman, W. P. Patton, H. B. Williams, Thomas Elway, G. W. Kessler, John Lloyd, John M. Bowman, James S. Mann, J. W. Allen, Henry C. Dern, George S. Myers, John T. Patton, Timothy Brophy, R. A. O. Kerr, D. F. Beigle, S. I. Fries.

In 1869 the "Excelsior Hose Company" was organized, and took the number 3 as a part of its distinctive appellation. This company was reorganized in 1879. In 1880 they put up a building for their use on Tenth Street, between Chestnut and Lexington Avenues, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

The chief engineers since the organization of the department have been as follows: 1867, Alexander A. Smyth; 1868, Alexander H. Maxwell; 1869, B. F. Rose; 1871, T. B. Patton; 1873, E. Mountney; 1875, T. B. Patton; 1877, J. R. Garden; 1879, B. F. Rose.

The present fire department consists of five efficient companies, outfitted with three steamers, a hook-and-ladder apparatus, and several hose-carriages. One of the companies, the "Altoona," whose steamer is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, does not belong to the city fire department, but cheerfully co-operates with it in the extinguishment of fires. The officers and members of the several companies, as now (1881) constituted, are as follows:

THE GOOD WILL STEAM-ENGINE AND HOSE COMPANY, No. 1.—A. C. Vauclain, Sr., prest.; J. T. Dougherty, vice-prest.; John Malady, sec.; James E. Gardner, asst. sec.; John R. Garden, treas.; William F. Enney, engineer. *Active Members*, George Bowman, J. Sapp, D. Lafferty, J. McCullough, F. Endress, J. Carney, N. Crum, W. Alleman, A. Gamble, C. Filer, D. Shultzberger, J. Kelly, R. Lowther, W. L. Faisick, J. Kimmell, J. P. Faisick, W. Young, N. Kearns, William F. Enney, J. Leng, J. T. Pendergast, J. Ford, I. Price, C. C. Smith, C. E. Renner, J. E. Gardner, G. T. Plummer, W. McBride, M. Weakland, M. Fagan, T.

[1] In 1870–71 was erected the Vigilant building, corner of Thirteenth Avenue and Twelfth Street, at a cost of over seventeen thousand dollars, which, in connection with the city hall and offices, is the finest public structure in the place.

Riley, F. J. O'Kain, L. Wichum, Theodore Reis, J. Carney, C. W. Smith, W. Isett, R. McGraw, D. Donahue, F. Hammers, B. Higgins, S. Renner, C. Cornelius, D. Robertson, W. Hudson, T. Tierney, H. Smith, F. Clabaugh, G. Treece, T. Patterson. *Honorary Members*, A. H. Maxwell, A. C. Vauclain, Sr., W. A. Adams, W. Riches, J. A. Hindman, G. S. Debray, H. Bowers, A. C. Vauclain, Jr., D. Quay, A. A. Smyth, D. McCloskey, J. T. Dougherty, J. Bulger, D. Love, J. Galceran, P. Logue, C. S. Cordes, A. R. Moss, A. H. O'Neil, F. Custer, J. Klink, T. Heacock, D. Stackhouse, G. Klemmert, J. Malady, W. Rice, J. Bradley, H. Stackhouse, T. McKee, J. R. Garden, P. Drumgold.

The Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1.—W. W. Smith, prest.; James McMurray, vice-prest.; Charles Gern, sec.; C. Gardner, asst. sec.; J. A. Weidensall, treas. *Active Members*, M. Alexander, S. W. Arble, J. W. Anderson, J. H. Burley, E. Burley, A. Behm, R. Black, M. A. Condrin, W. D. Couch, T. D. Crawford, P. Clare, H. Dougherty, A. Engle, J. Fraley, P. Flynn, J. Fultz, W. R. Gamble, C. E. Gardner, M. Gardner, H. Gardner, D. A. Gilland, J. J. Gehrdes, Charles Gern, George Houck, C. Houck, E. B. Haines, V. Hudson, Levi Knott, W. Knepper, H. McCormick, J. McMurray, T. B. Patton, C. Petschelt, George Reeves, J. Raymond, J. Ramp, S. S. Stains, J. N. Stevens, W. W. Smith, W. Vaughn, J. A. Weidensall, M. Yeager. *Life and Contributing Members*, B. Berkowitz, C. L. Fettinger, S. M. Griffith, R. McMahan, L. B. Pancake, W. J. Allen, H. C. Dern, S. I. Fries, A. F. Heess, J. Lutz, E. B. McCrum, L. Plack, C. Wahl, D. K. Reamey, W. Alexander, S. C. Baker, D. F. Beegle, F. Blumhardt, H. Fettinger, Sr., S. Smith, E. M. Jones, G. Kessler, W. M. Lloyd, J. L. Reifsnyder, E. F. Lytle, John Loudon, R. A. O. Kerr, S. M. Woodcock, M. R. Jones, C. Yeager, S. Christ, W. Keller.

The Vigilant Steam-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2.—Frank Molloy, prest.; W. M. Rose, sec.; B. W. Story, asst. sec.; John Schenk, treas.; E. Lippett, engineer; G. H. Maxwell, fireman. *Active and Honorary Members*, B. F. Rose, C. M. Hackett, C. S. Taylor, Samuel Black, H. C. Dern, G. T. Bell, E. Mountney, W. L. Hallack, G. M. Metz, Theodore Burchfield, W. M. Rose, F. Dumphy, H. Barr, W. H. Johnson, J. B. Gray, J. L. Rickabaugh, T. B. Story, J. Johnston, J. Adams, W. H. Bennett, A. H. Graham, J. Paisley, C. A. Szink, H. Beam, H. Ritter, W. Simpson, G. B. Bennett, D. McEldowney, W. C. Alexander, B. W. Story, J. E. Winn, W. Pimlott, E. Folk, C. Esterline, G. H. Maxwell, I. Ward, F. Copley, J. S. Smith, E. Lippett, J. W. Arnsberger, T. Winn, J. P. Montgomery, C. Kephart, B. W. Coyle, F. Story, C. Herr, C. Adams, W. Davis, M. Zimmerman, J. Espenlaub, A. Davis, M. Vetter, S. W. Beegle, D. Condrin, W. Gundecker, W. H. Eynon, H. Butler, E. Cassiday, J. W. Leslie, G. P. Levan, C. Cassiday, Jacob Stier, C. Flinn, R. Stehle, H. Parsons, C. Rauch, R. L. McCartney, W. Ake, H. K. Story, G. W. Kelly, J. A. Smith, B. Bennett, J. Hopkinson, P. Smith, H. Brogan, J. Stehle, J. Dixen, C. Ensbrenner, J. H. Schenk, L. R. Levan, G. F. Fresh, A. M. Stewart, M. McCartney, D. Kilday, H. Kimmerling, L. Smith, J. Goldman, T. W. Jackson. *Life Members*, E. L. Taylor, Frederick Ramey, W. A. McCormick, G. Brunner, John F. Bowman, John Stehle, William Murray, Godfrey Wolf, G. W. Sparks, W. H. Durburrow, Adam Behm, C. C. Shannon, John M. Bowman, E. H. Williams, R. A. O. Kerr, Jacob Snyder, C. Behm, William Myers, Dr. J. T. Christy, W. Rodamore, James S. Mann, F. W. Olmes, Christ. Wall, L. P. Work, W. S. Bittner, M. Clabaugh, James Kearney, G. W. Kessler, S. C. Baker, D. K. Reamey, C. C. Mason, Hon. B. L. Hewitt, Hon. D. J. Morrell, A. S. Morrow, Hon. Samuel Calvin, D. Koch, Henry Elway, George Rosenberger, Right Rev. Bishop J. Tuigg, John A. Sprankle, John P. Levan, James H. Dysart, D. Laughman, John L. Ickes, G. L. Myers, D. J. Neff, George Dixon, P. Vetter, H. Fettinger, Sr., C. Guyer, Hon. John A. Lemon, William Kemp, D. T. Caldwell, I. Farabaugh, John O'Neil, William H. Renner, Daniel Price, Jacob Rink, William Conroy, W. A. Adams, J. M. Stonebraker, Dr. Walter Bell, F. X. Endress, Samuel Smith, Stephen Bewley, E. Powell, J. V. Mazurie, D. P. Ray, Louis Plack, John H. Friedley, John Trout, J. Carland, G. W. Stewart, S. A. Christ, John A. Smith, J. E. Gintner, A. F. Heess, Joseph Watson, John Loudon, Frank Molloy, N. F. Mervine.

The Excelsior Hose Company, No. 3—Emmett P. Davis, prest.; J. W. Elway, 1st vice-prest.; G. M. Atkinson, 2d vice-prest.; William O. Roush, treas.; H. D. Alexander, sec.; T. W. Alleman, asst. sec. *Members*, R. E. Stouffer, H. E. Ferguson, Joseph Watts, H. M. Ferguson, James McCormick, H. D. Alexander, H. M. Parker, William Heller, J. R. Runyeon, Emmett P. Davis, Will. J. Ferguson, William Roush, J. W. Elway, William Copley, Derbin Trout, Robert Goodwin, George Wigand, Clay Cherry, George Palmer, James Stitzel, Elmer Hackett, John Espenlaub, Jr., F. J. Stehle, J. B. Stahl, T. W. Alleman, G. M. Atkinson, George Leslie, Charles Klink, John L. Yeatts, L. B. Weisgarver, N. J. Ehringer, Thomas Clabaugh, Charles Loreman, James Miller, William Weisenberg, Charles Garrettson, George Inlew, George Fultz, Harry Smith, William Clark, George F. Krick, John Irvine, P. McDonough, Herman J. L. Piper.

The Altoona (P. R. R.) Steam Fire-Engine Company.—Andrew Kipple, foreman; G. F. McNoldy, 1st asst.; M. Valentine, 2d asst.; M. D. Carrolus, 3d asst.; J. D. Stouffer, sec.; W. A. Adams, engineer; Harry Geesey, fireman. *Members*, A. Kipple, G. R. Waggoner, G. W. Sands, W. Shultzberger, J. Irwin, S. Bumgardner, L. K. Young, G. Filer, C.

Patterson, W. Ferguson, W. Irwin, Harry Geesey, M. B. Stouch, W. W. Green, C. C. Wilson, D. Miller, M. Fichtner, F. Richter, J. A. Walters, H. Swanger, C. W. Kerlin, C. Salsburg, G. Davis, M. D. Carrolus, G. C. Detrow, G. L. Adams, J. Ullery, E. Clegg, J. H. White, G. W. Blackburn, E. A. Grindle, A. E. Rickabaugh, R. W. Taylor, S. Groves, G. Carrolus, W. Green, C. Mellor, M. Valentine, I. Wyant, C. S. Nicodemus, H. Rettburg, G. Slater, J. D. Stouffer, Christ. Gern, T. Blackburn, J. McNoldy, Jr., C. W. Smith, W. H. Shaw, H. Kriner, A. Cretin, M. Wilkins, S. Gaily, O. L. Forrister, M. H. Foose, G. B. Smith, D. S. Markey, W. B. Hershey, G. Tompkins, I. Kelly, L. Statler, J. Roberts, E. K. Hamilton, C. A. Weidman, G. Moore, R. Woods, P. McGarvey, E. E. Johnson, L. W. Vaughn, J. Smithhammer, J. Foster, E. L. Price, H. Stover, W. Brinkman, C. L. Hiltner, W. Grindle, P. F. Barkdoll, E. N. Moore, J. Filer, J. Eagle, D. F. Mauk, J. L. Smelser, J. Wertsberger, C. Rath, C. Labe, J. Lantz, W. Moore, A. Pietsch, J. C. Palmer, C. W. Armstrong, J. R. Fraser, R. Wilson, C. H. Bragonier, A. C. Lytle, G. Rupert, E. S. Hall, T. P. Clegg, J. Foust, D. M. Keckler, R. A. Isenberg, L. G. Flemming, G. Curtis, G. F. McNoldy, W. A. Adams, N. F. Cunningham.

BOARD OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The board of fire department consists of the following gentlemen: B. F. Rose (Vigilant), chief engineer; Gust. Klemmert (Good Will), assistant engineer, Eastern District; John B. Stahl (Excelsior), assistant engineer, Western District; Directors, A. C. Vauclain, Sr. (Good Will), George B. Bennett (Vigilant), W. R. Gamble (Empire), Elmer Hackett (Excelsior).

FIRES.—The most extensive conflagration which has occurred in Altoona was in 1869. About half-past seven o'clock on Thursday evening, April 15th, George Brunner's stable, situated on the alley between Emma and Virginia Streets, near Caroline, and in the rear of the Arcade buildings, was discovered to be on fire. The entire Arcade row, a large brick and six frame buildings, the Arcade stables, and those of Messrs. Wahl (late Masden), Jacob Weiss, and G. W. Patton were soon destroyed, and devouring Mr. Brunner's house, the flames swept through to Virginia Street, where they communicated with Nolan & Ford's tailor-shop and Olmes & Sink's market-house, located between Brunner's and Caroline Street. The flames spread down Virginia Street from Brunner's dwelling and cigar-store to Jacob Weiss' dwelling and confectionery-store (a frame building with a brick front), and thence to Dr. Christy's (originally J. B. Hileman's) building, and occupied by Martin & Peterson as a grocery-store. Other buildings were considerably damaged. The fire was not quenched until one o'clock A.M. The heaviest loser was Bernard Kolly, who lost his hotel, hall, and brewery buildings. The Arcade buildings were owned by Mr. Elliott, of Philadelphia, and were occupied by Dr. H. B. Miller, Joseph Berkowitz, N. Goldman, Mrs. Rochester, Dr. J. D. W. Henderson, Mr. Holsworth, and Bernard Whissel, the latter occupying the brick building as a hotel. Sixteen houses and six stables were consumed, with a loss of from sixty thousand dollars to seventy thousand dollars, while eighteen families were rendered homeless.

Water and Gas Departments.—The matter of a water supply early engaged the attention of the citizens of Altoona. In 1855 the State Legislature, by an act approved May 2d, granted the borough authorities certain privileges and powers to enable them to supply the place with water. By a resolution of Council, March 8, 1859, the Legislature was asked to transfer the authority conveyed by the act and vest it in the "Altoona Gas and Water Company," a joint-stock association, "which," says the resolution, "a number of the citizens of Altoona now propose to form," and "we, the Council and chief burgess of Altoona, deem it inexpedient in our corporate capacity to make the expenditure necessary to comply with said act." The company above referred to was incorporated April 9, 1859. Its first officers were W. H. Wilson, president; William M. Lloyd, treasurer; B. F. Rose, secretary; John Shoemaker, Enos M. Jones, Charles J. Mann, Rev. A. B. Clarke, and George B. Cramer, managers; and Thomas S. Francis, superintendent. May 9, 1871, the name was changed to "Altoona Gas Company," and Sept. 10, 1872, the water-pipes were sold to the city authorities. The reservoirs at Pottsgrove, with the company's interest in the water-power at Pottsgrove mill, and in the main from thence to the Twelfth Street reservoir, were sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1858 the right of way was granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to lay water-pipes in any of the streets or alleys of the borough, and the same year an act of the Legislature was procured authorizing the Council to contract with the railroad company for their surplus water, which act was subsequently amended, granting authority to issue bonds for that purpose.

In the fall of 1859 the Council located water-plugs at the following places: Figart's corner, Methodist Church, Kipple's, McDowell's, Cunningham's, West Ward school-house, corner of Kate and Virginia, Welsh's corner, Warfel's, Conrad's, Beck's, Campbell's, Brethren Church, etc.

The public was for a time supplied by the "Gas and Water Company," from the water introduced into the city by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but it was soon found to be insufficient for both, and in the summer season hardly adequate to the wants of the railroad-shops. Therefore the City Council selected Kittanning and Burgoon Runs, about four miles west of the city, as a source of public supply. At Kittanning Point is a dam, from whence a twelve-inch main runs to a reservoir on Prospect Hill, which has a capacity of over three million gallons. This improvement cost over two hundred thousand dol-

lars, and nearly as much more was expended in putting in sewers, in macadamizing streets, etc. Still the water supply is inadequate to meet the present wants of the city; for two or three years past there has been a great scarcity of the needful element, and although water-pipes have been laid nearly all over the city, the still-needed want of more reservoirs to store sufficient water to tide over an extended drought has only the present year (1881) engaged the active efforts of the authorities. It is proposed to build another reservoir on Gospel Hill, and to increase the size of the main pipes.[1]

The gas company, as before mentioned, was incorporated in 1859, as the "Gas and Water Company of Altoona." Gas was first introduced into the pipes December 15th of that year. Having sold their water property in part to the city, and the remainder to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the name was, on May 9, 1871, changed to "Altoona Gas Company," which it still retains.

The capacity of the gas-works when first started was thirty thousand feet per day; present capacity, one hundred and fifty thousand feet per day. The first price of gas was three dollars per thousand feet, and ten per cent. added when not paid in ten days after presentation of bills; present price, two dollars per thousand feet.

Improvements have recently been made. An addition of fifteen feet has been made to the purifying room. The present purifiers, six by eight feet, will be replaced by a new set ten by fourteen feet, and with three times the power of the old ones.

The eastern side of the city, especially beyond Sixth Avenue, has often been poorly lighted when the shops were running. This was not caused by inferior gas, but by the light pressure. That part of the city was supplied by a four-inch main, from which the shops also tapped. In order to remedy it there was laid a six-inch main across Twelfth Street, and since that time no complaint has been made.

The average consumption of gas per day in summer-time is fifty thousand feet, five tons of coal being required to make it. The coal produces from four and one-half to five cubic feet of gas for every pound used. During the summer and winter the supply varies greatly. One month the amount of gas used was over three million three hundred thousand feet, but this fluctuates and depends largely on the work of the company's shops.

There is now in use a plan by which all the gas tar, or the greater part of it, is burnt, and used in place of coke under the gas retorts. It makes an intensely hot fire, and thrown into the furnace in a small stream answers very satisfactorily. By this means nearly all the coke remains for sale, and finds a ready market among city consumers.

[1] Many futile efforts have been made to obtain a local supply by wells. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sank an artesian well two thousand and nine feet without finding water.

At the election of officers, May 2, 1880, the following were chosen: President, J. B. Collin; Secretary, W. S. Humes; Treasurer, W. D. Couch; Superintendent and Engineer, T. W. Cole; Assistant Engineer, D. T. Kantner; Managers, W. H. Wilson, Enoch Lewis, H. C. Dern, Clement Jaggard, and George W. Patton.

The works are located on Eleventh Avenue, near Ninth Street.

The Post-Office.—An examination of the old records at the Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C.,[2] reveals the fact that the original name of this post-office was "Collinsville." It was established Nov. 11, 1817, and Robert McNamara appointed postmaster the same day. The office at that time was in Huntingdon County. Mr. McNamara's successors were David Y. Hileman, appointed Aug. 3, 1830; Robert McNamara, Oct. 3, 1830; Esther Denlenger, March 18, 1834; Michael Hileman, April 25, 1835; Robert H. McCormick, March 21, 1845; Benjamin Figart, March 24, 1846; Jacob Boozel, Dec. 21, 1848. Nov. 1, 1850, the name of the office was changed to "Altoona," and the successive incumbents have been as follows, viz.: George C. Ferree, appointed Nov. 1, 1850; Thomas Elway, June 29, 1852; Henry A. Sellers, May 21, 1853; John Shoemaker, Sept. 20, 1856. The office became Presidential on the 7th of January, 1861, and on that date John Shoemaker was reappointed by the President and Senate. George W. Patton, appointed May 6, 1861;[3] Frank B. Stewart, April 5, 1869;[4] Theodore B. Patton, Feb. 8, 1877. The last-named gentleman was reappointed Jan. 28, 1881, and is the present incumbent. By the above it will be seen that Michael Hileman, who served for ten years (1835 to 1845), held the office for the longest period after Robert McNamara, who was not only the pioneer but a veteran in the service, having handled the mails for sixteen years.

Banking-Houses.—The first establishment to conduct a banking business in Altoona was the firm of Messrs. Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co., of which William M. Lloyd was a member. About 1857–58 the first three named retired, and the firm-name was changed to that of William M. Lloyd & Co. It continued to do a large business until overtaken by the panic of 1873, and subsequently closed and wound up its affairs.

During the existence of the above-mentioned bank the three existing banks of the city were established, the First National in 1864, the Mechanics' Savings in 1870, and the Altoona Bank in 1872, each of which do a fair business, and are in a healthy financial condition.

The First National Bank of Altoona was or-

[2] Through the kindness and favor of the first assistant postmaster-general.

[3] Confirmed by the President and Senate July 16, 1861; reappointed by the same July 26, 1866.

[4] Reappointed by the President and Senate March 17, 1873.

ganized in 1864. Its capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and it has a surplus found of thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars. The officers are A. M. Lloyd, president; John Lloyd, cashier; H. C. McCord, book-keeper; W. M. Lloyd, John F. Bowman, Henry Cryder, clerks; A. M. Lloyd, John Reilly, John F. Bowman, Max Kinkead, David McK. Lloyd, W. M. Lloyd, Jr., and John Lloyd, directors. The banking-house stands at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Street.

THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS-BANK was opened for business Nov. 1, 1870. It was never chartered. Its location is on the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Its officers are Maxwell Kinkead, president, and E. K. Baldridge, cashier, the latter having succeeded W. M. Lloyd, Jr.

THE ALTOONA BANK was organized in July, 1872, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which is its present financial basis. Its officers at organization were E. B. Isett, president; R. P. Morrow, cashier; and the board of directors was composed of the following-named gentlemen: Martin Bell, John B. Westley, William Murray, Matthew Morrow, and Samuel Wigton. Upon the death of R. P. Morrow, in 1873, Theo. H. Wigton was appointed cashier, and is the present incumbent. E. B. Isett has served as the president of this bank ever since its organization. All of the original directors (save Martin Bell, since deceased) still sustain the same relation, to which management was more recently added G. L. Myers and William M. Findlay. The bank was established in a building on Eleventh Avenue, above Confer's store, and was there located until the erection, in 1875, of the substantial building which it at present occupies. The Altoona Bank was established as a private bank, and has ever been conducted as such with gratifying success. It is unincorporated, the stockholders being individually liable.

About the year 1836, Christopher Wigton (who served as captain in the campaign of 1812–14) removed from his old Chester County home to Huntingdon County, and located at the old Mattern Forge, which he had purchased, and which he thenceforward operated until advancing age forbade further active pursuits. He thereupon transferred his business to his sons, Samuel and R. B. Wigton, and retired to his farm hard by. Mr. Wigton was high in popular esteem, albeit he lost some ground at one time through his ardent advocacy of the doctrine of slavery abolition when the Abolition party first came to the surface in Huntingdon County. That diversion of sentiment was, however, of but brief duration, and to the day of his death he enjoyed the warm regard of the people among whom he had lived.

Samuel Wigton, above mentioned, became well known the country over as an iron-master of energy and enterprise. He was the father of Theodore H. Wigton, the present cashier of the Altoona Bank, who was born at Wigton's Forge, Franklin township, Huntingdon Co., May 16, 1844. Young Theodore gained his education first in the home district school, and later at the Tuscarora Academy, under Dr. J. H. Shumaker, now of Chambersburg, although previous to studying with Dr. Shumaker he clerked a year in the store of his uncle, R. B. Wigton, at Broad Top City. In 1864 he left school and re-entered his uncle's employ as clerk at the Cunard Mines, but in a little while resigned his place to enter the military service, enlisting in the Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry for a one year's campaign. He was on detached service during the term of his enlistment, and penetrated the entire Southwest, while he went as far southward as New Orleans and Mobile. Discharged at the close of the war, he passed the summer of 1865 upon his father's farm, and in the spring of 1866 went to Ohio as book-keeper for the Vinton Furnace and Coal Company, at Vinton, in Vinton County, near Chillicothe. In the spring of 1867 he was appointed assistant manager at the company's works, and acceptably filled that place until the spring of 1872, when he decided to return to Pennsylvania. He made Altoona his home, and busied himself at once with others in organizing the Altoona Bank, which began to do business in July, 1872. Mr. Wigton was one of the original directors, and was appointed assistant cashier. He was practically the cashier from the outset, since Robert P. Morrow, the incumbent, was unable by reason of ill health to attend to business. The latter died in 1873, and Mr. Wigton being thereupon appointed cashier has retained that position ever since.

His connection with banking and thorough knowledge of the details of financiering have occasioned his frequent selection as executor in the administration of large estates, and similarly he has been chosen to be the treasurer of many corporations. He was one of the projectors and original stockholders of the City Railway, and served as its treasurer. He founded the Altoona and Allegheny Railway, in which he has been a director from the beginning; has been treasurer of the Altoona School Board since 1876; was one of the projectors of the Oak Ridge Cemetery Association, and is now the treasurer; was one of the originators of the Altoona Light Company, and is now treasurer thereof, as well as treasurer of the Altoona Heat Company, of which he was one of the incorporators. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1863, and is at present deacon and trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Altoona. He is a Past Master Mason by service, has been connected with the order since 1866, is now a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, the chapter and the commandery, and of the Masonic Aid Society of Altoona is a charter member. Jan. 15, 1868, Mr. Wigton married Mary, daughter of William Bayley, of Rock Spring, Centre Co., Pa.

Manufacturing.—Isaac Cromer carried on the

Theo A Bingham

cabinet-making business here, at the corner of Virginia and Loudon Streets, for many years until 1869, when he sold out to E. B. Tipton.

John D. Spielman in 1867 erected a shop and office on Main Street, "opposite the new round-house," as his advertisement stated, where he carried on the manufacture of chairs.

Among the more prominent of the later established manufactories are the following:

ALTOONA CAR-WORKS.—In 1868 shops were erected on the site now occupied by the Altoona Car-Works by the "Altoona Manufacturing Company." A fire which occurred on May 23, 1879, destroyed the buildings. Recently new and better structures were reared, filled with improved machinery and such other appliances as enable the new management to execute better work, more promptly, and at lower prices. The principal industry, as the title of the establishment indicates, is the manufacture of railroad cars; coal-pit wagons, castings of every description, and general machine-work occupy a large share of the attention of the company. The works are located at the extreme limits of the southwestern portion of the city.

The following gentlemen compose the board of officers: S. C. Baker, president; S. H. Smith, treasurer and secretary; M. A. Green, superintendent; C. Campbell, John Reily, S. C. Baker, S. H. Smith, and M. A. Green, stockholders.

THE ALTOONA IRON COMPANY was formed in 1872 for the purpose of manufacturing merchant iron, and was chartered July 10, 1873. The construction of the rolling-mill was commenced July 24, 1872, and it was put in operation April 16, 1873, with a capacity of three thousand tons manufacturing iron annually. Since 1874 extensive improvements have been made, and it has now a capacity of ten thousand tons manufacturing iron per annum. The officers are S. C. Baker, president; W. M. Wheatley, secretary and treasurer; S. C. Baker, James Gardner, Robert Smiley, John P. Dean, D. K. Reamey, and John Fullerton, directors.

THE ALTOONA PLANING-MILL COMPANY (LIMITED) was established March 1, 1882. The company consists of A. Dively, chairman; John McNevin, secretary and treasurer; John Flannigan, general manager, and Frank Malloy. The mill is located at the corner of Green Avenue and Eighth Street. The company employs forty hands, and the machinery of the mill is driven by an engine of thirty-five horse-power. The business is mainly the manufacture of building materials, and the capacity of the mill is about three million feet of lumber annually.

ALTOONA HARDWARE AND LUMBER COMPANY (LIMITED).—The planing-mill of this company was established in 1879, on Margaret Avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. Doors, sash, blinds, and all kinds of building lumber are manufactured at this mill. The material made here is sold not only in Altoona, but along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Allegheny City west to Huntingdon east, and in the neighboring counties north and south.

Between four and five million feet of lumber are annually worked up in this mill. Fifty men are employed, and the machinery is driven by an engine of one hundred horse-power.

THE EXCELSIOR PLANING-MILL was erected in 1869, on Ninth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. John S. Booth and Martin H. Mackey, the present owners, have conducted the establishment since 1876, adding new machinery, and making other improvements from time to time. Their various buildings have a frontage of some one hundred and fifty feet.

THE CITY PLANING-MILL, located in the southwestern part of the city, was erected in 1873 by a joint-stock company, who gave it the title of "People's Planing-Mill." The officers were John Geesey, president; J. W. Martin, superintendent and treasurer. These, with James Clabaugh, Frederick Hesser, and Louis Plack, constituted the board of directors. The land, buildings, machinery, etc., cost about thirty thousand dollars. The company operated for three or four years with great financial embarrassment, when it was sold to William Stoke for eleven thousand seven hundred dollars. The buildings, etc., cover two acres of ground, and the mill is operated by William Stoke & Co.

MOUNTAIN CITY STAR MILL, corner of Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, is a large and substantial structure, fitted with the most approved machinery, C. Hauser & Son, proprietors. C. Hauser, Sr., is an old resident, and one of Altoona's oldest business men.

Besides the above there are the brick-works of J. R. Vaughn, the Altoona Fire-Clay Works, of which S. C. Baker is president, the limekilns of J. A. Canan & Co., some half-dozen breweries, two or more marble and monumental works, several carriage manufactories, a steam dye-works, etc.

Prominently connected with the business interests of Altoona is Louis Plack, son of George Plack, who was born in Germany, April 22, 1829. His father died when he was a little boy, leaving his mother with two small children—Louis and a younger brother—in moderate circumstances. Louis attended public school until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a baker, serving two years, after which he worked as journeyman until he was twenty years of age.

In the spring of 1849 he came to America, landing in New York, and at once began working at his trade. After spending a year in the city he removed to Connecticut, remaining there until 1852, when he went to Hollidaysburg, Pa., and engaged in the confectionery business in connection with a bakery, in company with George Plack, a relative. In the summer of the same

year he came to Altoona, and began again the bakery and grocery business.

In 1853, Mr. Plack married Miss Elizabeth Wehn. To them have been born ten children, eight of whom are now living. He erected a tannery in Altoona in 1862. The next year the grocery-store was destroyed by fire. In 1863 he built a planing-mill and a steam saw-mill. He commenced the mercantile business in 1871. He sold out the store in 1882, but continues in the planing and lumber business, and is also engaged extensively in the real estate business, coal lands, etc. Mr. Plack has given his children (five sons and three daughters) the best educational advantages. His eldest son is an architect, and at present residing in Des Moines, Iowa; their elegant residence, a view of which appears in this volume, was erected by him. His second son is a Congregationalist minister in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Plack is a gentleman of high standing, and is the architect of his own fortune.

Societies and Associations.—In a community which sustains sixteen or more newspapers and as many churches, we may naturally expect to find numerous moral and beneficial associations, in fact, all the secret and benevolent societies usual in a metropolis. There are nine building and loan associations, the first of which (the Franklin) was organized in 1873, and the youngest (the Equitable) chartered during the year 1881. In the intervening seven years the Logan (1877), the Keystone and Enterprise 1878), Washington and Altoona (1879), the Allegheny and Mechanics' (1880) were incorporated.

Masonry is represented here by five organizations,—two blue lodges, a chapter, council, and commandery. The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows embraces three lodges, an encampment, and three degree lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah. Two tribes (the Tammany and Winnebago) of Red Men, two lodges (Logan and White Cross) of the Knights of Pythias, two circles (Bethany and Rising Sun) of the Brotherhood of the Union of Pennsylvania (H. F.), two councils of United American Mechanics, one being Juniors, a lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, an association of the Independent Order of Philozatheans, and some temperance societies embrace the principal secret societies.

Besides the above, there are two Christian Associations, the Mechanics' Library and Reading-Room Association, the Railroad Men's Reading-Room, St. John's Literary and Benevolent Association, the Emerald Beneficial Association, the Freight-Shop Aid Association, the Silver Gray Club, two singing societies, and five bands.

Concerning some of the above organizations, through the kindness and courtesy of their secretaries, we are enabled to present additional facts.

MOUNTAIN CHAPTER, No. 189, R. A. M., was instituted Sept. 25, 1858, with the following officers: Edmund H. Turner, M. E. H. P.; Archibald H. Maxwell, K.; David Courter, S.; George W. Patton, Treas.; John Shomaker, Sec.; Andrew C. Vauclain, C. of H.; Louis C. Brastow, R. A. C.; John McConnell, P. S. J.; Rev. Robert W. Oliver, Chap.; Charles J. Mann, S. M. of C.; J. J. Weitzel, Purs.; Henry L. Smith, Tyler.

The charter members were Rev. R. W. Oliver, C. Forward Sargent, J. J. Weitzel, Louis C. Brastow, John Shomaker, John McConnell, Andrew C. Vauclain, Edmund H. Turner, George B. Cramer, A. H. Mawell, J. J. Crane, H. L. Smith, R. Rodgers, Joshua L. Reifsneider, L. Ale, George W. Patton, J. N. Dewers.

The following is a record of those who have served as High Priest: Edmund H. Turner, 1858–61; A. H. Maxwell, 1861; Andrew C. Vauclain, 1862; Charles J. Mann, 1863; William Boyden, 1864; William R. Findley, M.D., 1865; R. A. O. Kerr, 1866–67; Joshua L. Reifsneider, 1868; Benjamin F. Custer, 1869; Henry W. Snyder, 1870–71; Joseph B. Downing, 1872; John R. Fraser, 1873; Herman L. Delo, 1874; Rev. R. M. Wallace, D.D., 1875; William Stiner, 1876; S. A. Benner, 1877; Robert A. Clarke, 1878; William S. Lingenfelter, 1879; John R. Bringaman, 1880; John M. Prissell, 1881.

The successive treasurers have been George W. Patton, 1858; John Shomaker, 1859–60; Robert Pitcairn, 1861; R. A. O. Kerr, 1862; Louis C. Brastow, 1863; A. H. Maxwell, 1864–80; William Stiner, 1880–81.

The list of secretaries presents the following names: John Shomaker, 1858; A. C. Clabaugh, 1859–62; William Bayden, 1863; Charles J. Mann, 1864–68; Herman L. Delo, 1868–69; Timothy Davis, 1869–82.

The stated meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month. Present membership, seventy-five.

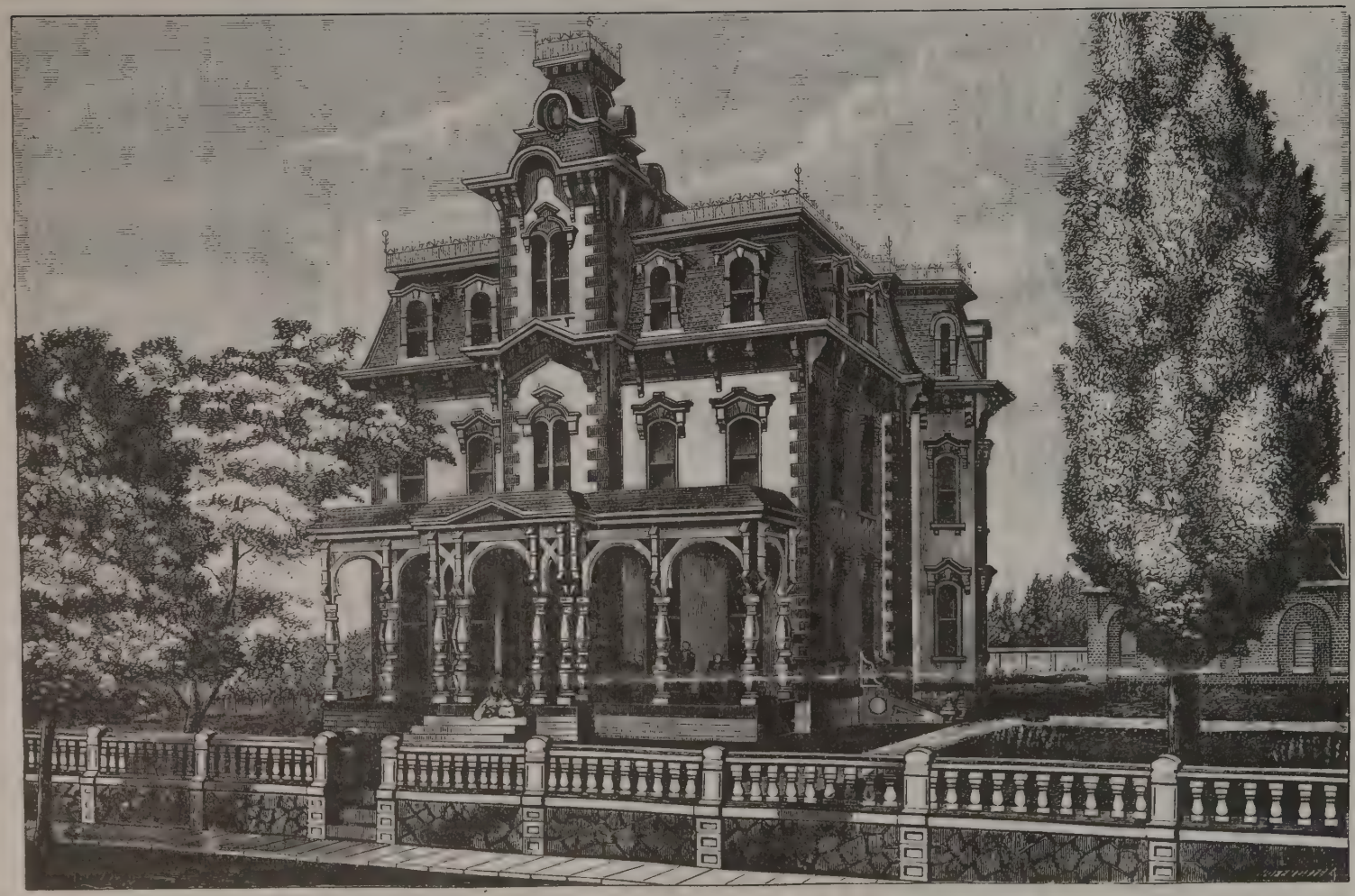
MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. S. E. and S. M., was instituted at Altoona Dec. 15, 1857.

The first officers were as follows: Edmund H. Turner, T. I. G. M.; John McConnell, D. I. G. M.; A. H. Maxwell, P. C. of N.; John Shomaker, Treas.; R. A. O. Kerr, Rec.; R. Rodgers, C. of G.; George B. Cramer, Marshal; L. L. Smith, Sec.

The succeeding officers were T. I. G. Masters, William R. Findley, M.D., Charles J. Mann, R. A. O. Kerr, A. H. Maxwell, J. R. Fraser, Joshua L. Reifsneider; Recorders, William Boyden, H. C. Dern, John S. Bechtel, John Hurd, and Timothy Davis. Membership, thirty. Stated meetings, second Thursday of each month.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T., stationed at Altoona, was organized on the 20th day of September, 1855. The first officers were Rev. A. B. Clark, E. Com.; H. A. Sellers, Gen.; George W. Patton, C. Gen.; Rev. Henry Baker, Prelate; John A. Wright, Treas.; A. F. McKinney, Rec.; Herman J. Lombart, Sw. B.; George B. Cramer, W.; J. L. Reifsneider, S.

The following Sir Knights have served as Eminent Commanders: Rev. A. B. Clark, John A. Wright, C.



RESIDENCE OF LOUIS BLACK,
CHESTNUT AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

Forward Sargent, Edm. H. Turner, A. H. Maxwell, John P. Levan, Robert Pitcairn, Charles J. Mann, R. A. O. Kerr, W. R. Findley, M.D., J. L. Reifsneider, E. B. McCrum, William Boyden, John S. Bechtel, Benjamin F. Irving, John R. Fraser, John Hurd, T. Blair Patton, C. E. Hoover, William Stiner, N. P. Ramsey, James P. Stewart.

John A. Wright, Edm. H. Turner, and Robert Pitcairn filled the office of Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and R. A. O. Kerr that of grand treasurer.

The present officers (1881–82) are John M. Pressell, E. C.; George A. Dobyne, Gen.; William S. Lingenfelter, C. G.; William Stiner, Treas.; Timothy Davis, Rec. Stated conclaves are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month. Members upon the rolls, two hundred and eight.

MOUNTAIN CITY LODGE, No. 837, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 22, 1874. The charter members were as follows: D. S. Markey, H. V. Carls, W. A. Shuster, John S. Elway, C. E. Applebaugh, Edward Murphy, R. F. Bankert, H. W. Stouffer, Martin Lewis, Joseph Carl, N. W. Green, W. T. Daugherty, C. S. Nicodemus, C. F. Reigle.

The successive Noble Grands have been D. S. Markey, H. V. Carls, H. W. Stouffer, Joseph Carls, W. A. Shuster, A. H. Mallery, R. F. Bankert, C. N. Pimlott, George F. Marsh, A. C. Lyttle, C. S. Harkness, S. P. Clegg, E. P. Scotten, John L. Williams, C. E. Applebaugh.

The following have served as secretaries of the lodge: C. E. Applebaugh, John L. Williams, A. C. Lyttle.

The present officers are: N. G., John L. Williams; V. G., W. H. Truman; Sec., A. C. Lyttle; Treas., Edward Murphy; Representative, C. N. Pimlott.

DEGREE OF REBEKAH, I. O. O. F.—This degree was instituted by Schuyler Colfax in 1851. It was at first an honorary degree, to which the wives of Odd-Fellows of the fifth degree were entitled, but in 1868 lodges of this degree were instituted, and the daughters of Odd-Fellows were made eligible to membership. In Altoona three of these lodges have been instituted.

ELEANOR LODGE, No. 21, was organized Dec. 29, 1869, with a membership of fifty-five, and John B. Householder, N. G.; J. L. Sholenbarger, V. G.; W. W. Smith, Sec.; J. L. Shaffer, Asst. Sec.; and S. J. Fries, Treas.

The present officers are D. L. Peightel, N. G.; Mary J. Ferguson, V. G.; J. L. Shaffer, Sec.; Alice Raightel, Asst. Sec.; and Joseph W. Garaher, Treas.

AMELIA LODGE, No. 76, was instituted in 1871, with forty members, and William Alloway, N. G.; Thomas Miller, V. G.; W. J. D. Gralsoon, Sec.; Mrs. Lantz, Asst. Sec.; and John W. Smith, Treas.

The present officers are John Lantz, N. G.; Mrs. W. Daugherty, V. G.; David Counsman, Sec.; Mrs. L. Kitchen, Asst. Sec.; and Mrs. John Lantz, Treas.

ENDORA LODGE, No. 87, was instituted in April, 1875, with a membership of sixty-five, and D. S. Markey, N. G.; W. J. Shuster, V. G.; John Dietrick, Sec.; Charles Harkness, Asst. Sec.; and Ed. Murphy, Treas.

The present officers are Mrs. John Williams, N. G.; Mrs. John Dietrick, V. G.; Charles Harkness, Sec.; Frank Eckert, Asst. Sec.; and W. Marshall, Treas.

MOSES MONTEFIORE LODGE, No. 308, OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH, was organized Nov. 17, 1878, with the following charter members: Joseph Berkowitz, Julius Blumenthal, Max Mayer, Simon Lyon, Moses Wolf, Alexander Scheeline, Leopold Stargardter, Solomon Bendheim, David Simon, Solomon Blumenthal, Charles Simon, Simon B. Corn, Simon Rogger, Fisher Lewine, Simon Neuwahl, Jeremiah H. Goldman, Harry Stutzky, Joseph Silberman, Isaac Goldstine, Abraham Yadcuasky, Abraham Wayne, Israel Wayne.

The first officers were Moses Wolf, President; Alexander Scheeline, Vice-President; Leopold Stargardter, Sec.; Charles Simon, Asst. Sec.; Joseph Berkowitz, Treas.; Solomon Bendheim, Warden; J. H. Goldman, Guardian; F. Lewine, Lecturer; Max. Mayer, Monitor; S. Lyon, Julius Blumenthal, and S. B. Corn, Trustees.

The present officers are Solomon Bendheim, President; Max. Mayer, Vice-President; M. Wolf, Sec.; Alexander Sheeline, Asst. Sec.; David Simon, Treas.; Simon Rogger, Warden; H. Stutzky, Guardian; Alexander Scheeline, S. Lyon, S. Rogger, Trustees.

The lodge meets on the first and third Sunday evenings of each month in the second story of the Masonic building.

VERANDAH LODGE, No. 532, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted Feb. 21, 1857, by John R. McFarlane, of 119, District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Blair County, the District Deputy Grand Master acting as Grand Master; Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand F. B. Hopkins, of Lodge 119; Grand Marshal, Past Grand Charles R. McCrea, of 119; Grand Secretary, Past Grand Harry Sellers, of 532; Grand Treasurer, George B. Bowers, of 119.

The following named brothers were installed as the officers of the lodge: Noble Grand, Brother Henry F. Spering; Vice Grand, Lemuel Ale; Secretary, Past Grand Harry Sellers; Assistant Secretary, Richard J. Hughes; as Treasurer, Archy H. Maxwell.

The lodge elected and initiated ten members on the same evening. Present membership, one hundred and twenty-eight.

ALTOONA ENCAMPMENT, No. 129, was organized Nov. 14, 1859, with Charles R. McCrea, C. P.; A. C. Vanclain, H. P.; Abraham Louden, S. W.; George Levan, J. W.; Paul Rider, S.; Peter Miller, Sr., Treas.; and Joseph W. Gardner, G. The succession of presiding officers has been: A. C. Vanclain, A. Louden, George Levan, Peter Miller, Joseph W. Gardner, John B. Eirhart, A. Bowers, Samuel T.

Freise, Thomas Duke, D. S. Markey, William Guyer, D. A. Gilland, Joseph L. Shaffer, R. F. Bankert, J. D. Smith, C. B. Fields, Joel Tompkins, A. W. Bair, Jacob F. Smith, William T. Ferguson, George W. Perkins, Charles N. Pimlott, James A. McCune, William Mussleman, William H. Tompkins, D. S. Lingenfelter, William J. D. Graham, and M. S. Carothers.

The present number of members is one hundred and sixteen. The present officers are William A. Foultz, C. P.; Joel Tompkins, H. P.; David Counsman, S. W.; J. J. Neffsker, J. W.; E. F. Epler, S.; John H. Eirhart, Treas.; D. R. P. Johnston, Thomas C. Kitchen, and William H. Truman, Trustees.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. O. F., was instituted, under a warrant or dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Aug. 25, 1852.

The first officers were Charles W. O'Donnel, N. G.; John A. Laton, V. G.; Joseph Morrow, Sec.; John Harfel, Asst. Sec.; and Henry A. Sellers, Treas.

The Noble Grands of this lodge have been, in succession, Charles R. McCrea, Peter Miller, Sr., William B. Kelter, George Levan, John McClelland, James Lowther, A. Bowers, George W. Perkins, John H. Eirhart, John A. Laton, John Harfel, H. A. Sellers, John H. Tinker, J. M. Lantz, D. A. Gilland, Joseph L. Shaffer, Frederick Hesser, J. G. Shollenberger, William T. Miller, R. M. Lewis, William Guyer, W. G. Lingenfelter, James W. Gardner, D. R. P. Johnston, C. B. Fields, William Gochenour, A. W. Bair, S. B. Miller, G. K. Glass, G. W. Hazzard, George W. Foust, J. J. Neffsker, Washington Lathers, E. F. Epler, D. L. Paightel, and Samuel T. Fries.

The present officers are H. A. Hoffman, N. G.; Jacob Lathers, V. G.; E. F. Epler, Sec.; J. J. Neffsker, Asst. Sec.; D. R. P. Johnston, Treas.; and D. L. Paightel, S. B. Miller, and E. F. Epler, Trustees.

LOGAN LODGE, No. 490, F. AND A. M., was first held in Masonic Hall, Altoona, May 9, A.D. 1871, A.L. 5871. The following were the charter members: D. W. Alexander, Thomas W. Hurd, Joseph W. Story, T. J. Fries, John J. Alexander, William T. Cutlery, W. H. H. Fortz, John P. Frazier, Lloyd Simpson, John F. List, J. K. Roush, Thomas J. Fries, Dr. Rowan Clark, John Gwicht, Thomas W. Cole, I. P. Shimer, John Daily, John L. P. Detrich, W. J. Heinsling, Stephen Bewley, O. Bonnell, George W. Anderson.

The first officers were D. Orr Alexander, W. M.; Thomas W. Hurd, J. W.; Joseph W. Story, S. W.; Samuel J. Fries, Treas.; John S. Alexander, Sec.

The officers for 1872 were Thomas W. Hurd, W. M.; John R. Frazer, S. W.; Thomas W. Cole, J. W.; 1873, John R. Frazer, W. M.; Thomas W. Cole, S. W.; Josiah W. Fries, J. W.; 1874, Thomas W. Cole, W. M.; J. W. Fries, S. W.; T. Blair Patton, J. W.; 1875, J. W. Fries, W. M.; T. Blair Patton, S. W.; James White, J. W.; 1876, T. Blair Patton, W. M.; James White, S. W.; S. A. Renner, J. W.; 1877, James White, W. M.; Isaac P. Shimer, S. W.; William P. Walker, J. W.; 1878, Isaac P. Shimer, W. M.; William P. Walker, S. W.; George M. Strausser, J. W.; 1879, William P. Walker, W. M.; Philip McEldowny, S. W.; John W. Cherry, J. W.; 1880, T. W. Cole, W. M.; J. W. Cherry, S. W.; W. D. Couch, J. W. The officers for 1881 are J. W. Cherry, W. M.; W. D. Couch, S. W.; W. B. Miller, J. W.; S. J. Fries, Treas.; A. H. Slayman, Sec.

MOUNTAIN CITY COUNCIL, No. 198, O. U. A. M., was organized March 22, 1869. The following named persons were applicants for the charter, and were charter members of the council: John Boyles, R. H. Graham, E. W. Hazard, Charles P. Cline, William Marshall, Isaac R. Baer, G. M. D. Sanders, P. J. Clark, Alfred G. Hamilton, J. P. Warfel, A. S. Cherry, John Cherry, George Brubaker, Jacob Beats, John F. Graham, John C. McCloskey, W. H. Brown, William Stiner, Levi Knott, G. R. Everson, S. K. McCormick, William Stinger, John Headrick, William Miller, Adin A. Stevens, W. Scott Miller, J. A. Custer, Joseph Dey, William K. Hollin, G. A. Reeves, W. L. Elder, James J. Raugh, G. Simpson, Alfred Kuhn, H. Knapp, H. Painter, G. W. Stasser, and Jacob S. Zink.

The first officers were as follows: C., William Stimer; V. C., Adin A. Stevens; R. S., R. H. Graham; A. R. S., J. A. Custer; F. S., J. C. McCloskey; T., G. R. Everson; Ex., J. J. Raugh; I. P., Henry Knapp; O. P., W. S. Miller. The officers for the present term (1881) are: C., H. Powell; V. C., S. T. Wilson; R. S., J. C. Boyles; A. R. S., P. J. Clark; F. S., E. F. Epler; T., G. R. Everson; J., J. Fry; E., J. Clabaugh; I, P., C. K. Glass; O. P., N. G. Mason; Trustees, J. C. Boyles, H. Powell.

The council meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, in hall first floor above the post-office.

CRESSON COUNCIL, No. 108, JUNIOR ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS, was organized Sept. 21, 1870, with forty-seven charter members.

The presiding officers have been R. H. Runyand, R. H. Greenwood, George B. Hight, C. B. Labe, J. A. Parker, W. F. Howe, James Miles, J. Parsons, G. B. Hugh, W. D. Bumgardner, C. V. Staires, L. S. McGlathery, G. W. Cesney, Harry Garsons, B. F. Haldeman, R. W. Taylor, C. W. Kerlin, W. A. Sentman, W. F. Ruggles, P. W. Miller, H. R. Marshall, C. W. Renner, Henry Kelly, C. I. Yon, Clinton Burkhart, B. D. Jackson, D. L. Graff, J. B. Smith, J. F. Gearhart, T. O. Rhodes, Blair Raffensparger, J. W. Womer, Samuel Groove, W. J. Metzgar, Jr., C. E. Gall, Z. D. Sutter.

The present officers are: Councilor, S. P. Bolger; Vice-Councilor, George A. Askew; A. R. S., Chris. Markley; Conductor, Maxwell Davis; Warden, F. Widley; I. S., Hays Myers; O. S., James Burket; Representatives to State Council, G. B. Hight, R. W.

Taylor, C. W. Kerlin. G. B. Hight is a Past State Councilor of Pennsylvania.

Rising Sun Circle, B. U. (H. F.) of Pennsylvania, No. 50.—This circle was instituted June 15, 1870, under a charter from the Supreme Circle, O. A. The charter members were William Stiner, E. W.; John C. McCloskey, C. W.; Allen Griest, C. J.; George Anderson, C. F.; John C. Boyles, H. S. K.; John R. Williams, H. H.; John Davis, W. of D.; Jonathan Foreman, H. T.; Edmund Murphy, H. R.; and George Attic, W. of N.

The circle first met in Shannon's Hall, corner of Fourteenth Street and Eleventh Avenue, but in 1879 removed to the present place of meeting, Masonic Hall, on Twelfth Streeth, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

The following have occupied the position of E. W.: John C. McCloskey, George N. Anderson, Edmund Murphy, John R. Williams, Allen Griest, John Davis, J. T. Kuhns, Simon Kline, Harry Dickle, J. A. Whitmer, J. A. Wilson, B. F. Brown, S. T. Wilson, E. B. Jacoby, F. M. Goodfellow, H. G. Douglass, W. H. Runyeon, C. Mellar, John Russell, George Winkler, W. C. Gardner, and E. W. Cavender.

The present officers are J. D. Keys, E. W.; W. T. Blackburn, C. W.; J. J. Mauk, C. J.; E. P. Sotten, C. F.; John Russel, H. S. K.; D. B. Jacoby, H. R.; Edmund Murphy, H. T.; W. H. Runyeon, H. H.; Charles Mellar, W. W.; and Jesse Powell, W. of M. The present membership is one hundred and fifty.

Bethany Circle, No. 20, B. U. (H. F.) of Pennsylvania, was organized Feb. 21, 1879, with the following officers: William Fortenbaugh, C. W.; R. Roberts, C. J.; W. Brinkman, C. F.; J. D. McMahon, H. S. K.; C. Jenkins, H. R.; J. S. Wittmer, H. T.; A. D. Mentzer, W. D.; William Baker, W. N.

The position of C. W. has been occupied by Ward Brinkman, Charles W. Esterline, Harry Rettberg, Elias Goss, and A. D. Smith.

The present officers are Samuel M. Esterline, C. W.; J. B. Edmiston, C. J.; J. Cashling, C. F.; George Y. Thompson, H. S. K.; George H. May, H. R.; G. C. Righter, H. T.; John W. Otts, H. H.; James Leader, W. D.; D. H. Benner, W. N.; Asbury D. Smith, E. W.

The circle works under a charter granted by the Grand Circle of Pennsylvania, of which W. A. Carson, of Philadelphia, is G. S. K.

White Cross Lodge, No. 354, K. of P.—The primary organization of this lodge was effected March 28, 1872, by the election of the following officers: V. P., Thomas W. Cole; W. C., Edmund Mountney: W. V. C., Harry J. Cornman; W. G., W. J. D. Graham; W. R. S., Jesse B. W. Ickes; W. B., G. Thomas Bell; W. F. S., John T. Patton; I. S., A. W. Greenwood; O. S., James Kay, who also constituted its charter members.

The lodge was fully organized and chartered May 3, 1872, by Grand Chancellor James Mackintosh, of Philadelphia, and Grand Vice Chancellor James Baines, of Pittsburgh, by installing the above-named officers and initiating nine knights.

The following is a list of successive presiding officers: Edmund Mountney, Harry J. Cornman, John H. Blumer, Samuel B. Houpt.

These were known under the title of Worthy Chancellors, but a change was made in the ritual by the Supreme Lodge, which went into effect in July term, 1873, changing the name of this officer to Chancellor Commander.

Chancellor Commanders: C. M. Hackett, B. M. Crain, John R. Fields, W. S. Mills, John L. Rickabaugh, John D. Thompson, Edward McLean, F. B. Leff, Theodore Burchfield, James A. Kelley, Charles W. Smith, William H. Rickabaugh, W. H. Bennett, H. C. Bowers, James W. McKee, William H. Smith, S. H. Bowers, William Pimlott.

List of present officers: J. P. C., S. H. Bowers; C. C., William Pimlott; V. C., James Bloomfield; P., Charles R. Dowing; M. at A., James Hedinger; K. of R. and S., Jesse B. W. Ickes; M. of E., W. J. D. Graham; M. of F., M. H. Keller; I. G., George Maxwell; O. G., George Landis; Rep. to Grand Lodge, Jesse B. W. Ickes. Number of members, one hundred and thirty.

The first name chosen for the lodge was St. John, but finding there was one already by that name in the State the change was made to White Cross.

There are but three of the original charter members remaining in the lodge, viz., W. J. D. Graham, Jesse B. W. Ickes, and G. Thomas Bell. The lodge is one of the most prosperous in the city, composed almost entirely of young and active men.

Logan Lodge, No. 79, K. of P.—This was instituted May 19, 1868. The first officers were R. H. Graham, V. P.; B. F. Rose, W. C.; W. J. D. Graham, W. V. C.; F. S. Ball, G.; A. W. Greenwood, R. C.; William Stiner, F. S.; M. V. Boyer, B.; W. P. Mendenhall, I. G.; and G. A. Potts, O. G.

The presiding officers have been W. J. D. Graham, T. S. Ball, G. W. Wersgarber, J. C. McCloskey, T. W. Cole, William Stimer, J. H. Carr, Jonathan Foreman, G. L. Freest, W. F. Shrom, Jacob Stevens, Samuel Abrahims, S. H. Price, W. H. Brown, Jacob Sander, C. A. Vanclain, James Fitzpatrick, W. B. Bartley, T. W. Williams, William Guyer, S. D. Smith, Orlando Thomas, J. A. Lanver, Joseph R. Hawthorne, James Robertson, E. E. Clark, and J. B. Kuhn.

The present officers are J. B. Tompkins, C. C.; G. W. Weary, V. C.; E. G. E. Spelman, Prelate; L. Freest, M. of E.; J. H. Carr, M. of F.; W. H. Brown, K. of R. and S.; Thomas Bloom, M. at A.; S. A. Martin, I. G.; A. Behm, O. G.

J. H. Carr is Representative to the Grand Lodge, in which he is also Grand Prelate. R. H. Graham is P. G. C. of the Grand Jurisdiction. The lodge has two hundred and fifteen members.

MYSTIC CASTLE, No. 27, A. O. K. OF THE M. C.—This was instituted June 5, 1872, with seventy-seven charter members. The first officers were Edmund Murphy, Chap.; James E. Mattingly, S. Kt. C.; Daniel Black, S. Kt. V. C.; John B. Green, S. Kt. F. L.; James S. Reckabaugh, S. Kt. R. S.; George N. Anderson, S. Kt. A. R. S.; W. F. Winnangle, S. Kt. F. S.; Alexander Stewart, S. Kt. T.; D. L. Lantz, S. Kt. T. G.; B. C. Epler, S. Kt. O. G.

The first castle chamber was Shannon's Hall, corner Eleventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The present place of meeting is Masonic Hall, in Twelfth Street.

The following have been Sir Knight Commanders: George Kelley, C. E. Applebaugh, J. T. Kuhns, C. L. Fettinger, G. D. Wineland, C. M. Pimlott, C. W. Pressell, S. Utley, J. S. Reckabaugh, B. F. Brown, J. Andrews, T. S. Riley, G. B. Debrow, D. H. Runyeon, John Burtneft, A. C. Hannaker, G. D. Cessna, J. C. Kreeder, and C. S. Gremminger.

The present officers are J. G. Fulmer, Chap.; George R. Major, S. K. C.; Richard Wilson, S. K. V. C.; Joseph T. Brown, S. K. F. L.; John Russell, R. S.; D. D. McDowell, A. R. S.; E. Murphy, T.; W. R. Hains, I. G.; H. R. Hains, O. G. The membership numbers one hundred and seventy.

THE SILVER GRAY SOCIAL CLUB.—This society, organized Aug. 20, 1879, is a purely social organization. Its members pay five cents a month to defray incidental expenses. No benefits are paid, but they are required to visit the sick and infirm of their number, and to attend all funerals of deceased members. They have a picnic each year on the anniversary of the society, August 20th, and an annual supper on the last day of the year. No person can become a member unless he is sixty years of age or upwards. As this organization embraces nearly all the living pioneers of this city, it is *apropos* to give the names and ages of its venerable members, all of whom are living (Oct. 20, 1881) except nine:

Robert Alexander, 77 (first president); born in Porter township, Huntingdon Co., Pa.; shoemaker.

John Miller, 76 (present treasurer); part owner of fire-brick works, Sandy Ridge.

Michael Clabaugh, 71; born May 3, 1808, in Allegheny County, Md.; came to Altoona in 1851 (dead).

George R. Everson, 71; born June 30, 1810, in Philadelphia, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1854; pattern-maker.

William F. Sellers, 70; born in 1811 in Berks County, Pa.; one of the first settlers of Altoona; clerk.

Henry Fettinger, 70 (secretary); born in 1811 in Lancaster, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1856; books and stationery.

Allen McGlathery, 68 (vice-president); born in 1813 in Huntingdon (now Blair) County; farmer.

Matthew Black, 67; born May 15, 1814, in Ireland; came to Altoona in 1857; laborer.

George S. Eaby, 64 (now president); born May 18, 1817, in Chester County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1861; clerk.

William McClelland, 62; has lived in this county many years; came to Altoona about 1870; clerk.

Peter Miller, 75; born April 16, 1807, in Huntingdon County, Pa.; moved to Logan township, near Altoona, in 1853; farmer.

Peter McNally, 76; born in 1804 in Ireland; came to Hollidaysburg in 1836, to Altoona in 1871; tailor.

Joseph Nixdorf, 74; born Sept. 13, 1806, in Lancaster County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1867; laborer (dead).

William Kemp, 64; born Oct. 24, 1817, in Huntingdon County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1869; carpenter.

John Ramy, 64; born May 6, 1818, in Westmoreland County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1873; clerk.

Henry Ickes, 71; born June 30, 1810, in Bedford County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1863; farmer.

Alexander McCormick, 77; born May 20, 1803, in Huntingdon County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1854; merchant (dead).

Robert B. Taylor, 75; born April 11, 1807, in Adams County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1856; miller.

Benjamin F. Patton, 68; born Nov. 26, 1813, in Huntingdon County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1867; merchant.

John Herr, 71; native of Blair County; has lived in Altoona some eighteen years; merchant.

Solomon Boyer, 61; born Feb. 15, 1822, in Washington County, Md.; came to Altoona in 1852; harness-maker.

John W. Humes, 70; born July 22, 1811, in Perry County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1853; wagon-maker.

George Hawksworth, 74; born May 31, 1808, in Kent County, Md.; came to Altoona in 1853; blacksmith.

John Elliott, 64.

Leuellen Davis, 71.

Ambrose Ward, 70; born Nov. 11, 1811, in Newark, N. J.; came to Altoona in 1853; car-inspector Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Alexander Frazer, 74; born Oct. 2, 1809, in Scotland; came to Altoona in 1864; scene-painter.

Joseph Shannon, 77; born Nov. 6, 1804, in Huntingdon County, Pa.; once sheriff; came to Altoona in 1866; shoemaker.

C. C. Mason, 64; born in Delaware; came to Altoona in 1854; foreman in Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

John B. Westley, 71; resided in Logan township many years; farmer and director Altoona Bank.

John Cannon, 69; resided in Blair County many years; coal and lime dealer.

John McClelland, 69; came to Altoona in 1854; formerly justice of the peace; carpenter.

George Burden, 68; is of English descent; laborer.

C. H. Kinch, 65; laborer in Pennsylvania Railroad car-shops.

J. L. Reifsnider, 61; native of Berks County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1853; carpenter, now hardware merchant.

Joseph Berget, 63; native of Germany; came to Altoona many years ago; carpenter.

M. K. Howe, 72; native of Blair County, Pa.; came to Altoona many years ago; upholsterer.

Joseph Sprote, 64; came to Altoona many years ago.

George Arble, 78; born May 25, 1803, in Perry County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1862; blacksmith (dead).

John S. Fluke, 74; born June 29, 1807, in Bedford County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1870; painter (dead).

Lorenzo White, 62; has been a resident of Altoona for some time; laborer.

William McGarvey, 64; resides in Logan township, near Altoona; farmer.

Samuel Beacher, 63; came to Altoona some ten years ago; laborer in Pennsylvania Railroad shops.

John H. Myers, 73; came to Altoona about 1866; laborer in Pennsylvania Railroad shops.

Abraham Rhodes, 65; came to Altoona about 1863; laborer in Pennsylvania Railroad shops.

John Haun, 65; came to Altoona about 1856; laborer in Pennsylvania Railroad shops.

William Jarvis, 76; came to Altoona about 1868; sexton of St. Luke's Church.

George Arthurs, 85; born Aug. 25, 1797, in Bedford County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1851; harness-maker.

Tho. Duke, 71; born Jan. 26, 1811, in Derbyshire, England; came to Altoona in 1857; machinist.

Shannon Taylor, 64; an early settler in Altoona; a great hunter.

William Lytle, 66; an early settler in Altoona; in no business.

John L. Hall, 62; came to Altoona a short time ago; sexton of German Reformed Church.

Alexander Stewart, 74; born Feb. 28, 1808, in Huntingdon County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1868; blacksmith in Pennsylvania Railroad shops.

William Mason, 61; came to Altoona about 1856; painter (dead).

John Cole, 62.

Thomas Closson, 64; born May 2, 1818, in Huntingdon County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1867; merchant.

George M. Ayers, 62.

John Ainsworth, 69; came to Altoona many years ago; machinist in Pennsylvania Railroad shops.

Andrew Cherry, 63; came to Altoona in 1863; teamster.

Samson Taylor, 60; came to Altoona in 1861; laborer, now member of City Council.

B. R. Henderson, 61; came to Altoona in 1859; butcher.

Stephen Hollingsworth, 63.

Jacob Renner, 72; born May 2, 1808, in Huntingdon County, Pa.; came to Altoona in 1854; carpenter, worked for Pennsylvania Railroad Company (dead).

Arthur Devlin, 56;[1] born Feb. 29, 1824, in New York State; came to Altoona in 1857; machinist Pennsylvania Railroad Company (dead).

We append the following record of the deceased members of the club:

M. Clabaugh, died Feb. 13, 1880, aged 73 years, 2 months, and 18 days.

Joseph Nixdorf, died April 2, 1880, aged 73 years and 7 months.

Jacob Renner, died July 20, 1880, aged 73 years, 9 months, and 10 days.

Arthur Devlin, died Sept. 14, 1880, aged 55 years, 6 months, and 15 days.

William Mason, died Dec. 31, 1880, aged 61 years.

John Fluke, died Jan. 23, 1881, aged 73 years, 6 months, and 25 days.

Alexander McCormick, died March 12, 1881, aged 77 years, 6 months, and 20 days.

John W. Humes, died April 19, 1881, aged 69 years, 8 months, and 27 days.

George Arble, died July 17, 1881, aged 78 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

THE "ALTOONA MECHANICS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM ASSOCIATION" was organized Aug. 7, 1858, by the following-named gentlemen: Thomas Burchnell, Thomas P. Sargent, David Galbraith, G. W. Sparks, A. N. Smyth, B. F. Custer, L. C. Brastow, C. R. Hostetter, F. Rosenberg, J. Renner, and Robert Pitcairn.

The first officers of the association were elected in September, 1858, as follows:

President (Thomas A. Scott was placed in nomination, but declined), Thomas Burchnell; Vice-President, Rev. A. B. Clarke; Secretary, B. F. Rose; Treasurer, D. T. Caldwell; Librarian, C. V. B. Kennedy; Board of Directors, John Shoemoker, Thomas P. Sargent, C. R. Hostetter, Charles R. McCrea, L. C. Brastow, Clement Jaggard, and Dr. D. R. Good; Auditors, James J. Mann, James H. Dysart, and Jacob Good.

The present officers are as follows:

President, George W. Stratton; Vice-President, Rev. A. J. Woodle; Secretary, William C. Leet; Treasurer, Professor D. S. Keith; Librarian, L. H. Piper; Board of Directors, Dr. C. B. Dudley, John W. Cloud, David Kinch, Edward B. Wall, Joseph Wood, J. N. Barr, and R. E. Pettitt; Auditors, John H. Blumer, W. S. Douglass, and C. C. King.

Number of volumes on hand: Fiction, 862; history, 254; science and art, 333; literature and language, 38; poetry, 136; biography, 349; voyages and travels, 160; philosophy and government, 75; theology, 111; magazines, 195; miscellaneous, 366; public documents, 454. Total, 3333.

ST. JOHN'S LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY was first organized in January, 1862, in the store of Charles E. Collins, corner of Tenth Avenue and Twelfth Street, where now is the Brant House. It was at that time known as St. John's Harmonic and Literary Society. The original members were C. E. Collins, Patrick McDonough, John and Frank Redding, James E. Curry, W. J. Bradley, John O'Toole, and Dennis Sullivan. C. E. Collins was the first president. Meetings were held three times a week in the parochial school-house, near the cemetery. About 1863 the name was changed to the St. John's Harmonic, Literary, and Benevolent Society, but subsequently the word harmonic was dropped from its title. Up to 1866 it had slow growth, since then it has been steadily prosperous numerically and financially. It has about two hundred and fifty members, a good library, and a free reading-room. The sick benefits, formerly three dollars, are now five dollars per week.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The *Frohsinn Singing Society* was organized in 1862. It numbers about one hundred and thirty members, among whom are the following present officers: E. Zemsch, president; Oscar Hanson, secretary; Jacob Rink, treasurer; J. F. Maeder, teacher. Their new hall was erected in 1877.

The *Concordia Singing Society* was organized Jan. 8, 1870. The founders were George Koelle, Sr., George Koelle, Jr., Fred. Koelle, Balzer Koelle, Fred. Ehredt, Sr., and Gottlob Hausser. The first officers were: President, Jacob Sauder; Musical Director, Fred. Ehredt, Sr.; Secretary, Gottlob Hausser; Treasurer, George Koelle, Jr. The membership at present is one hundred and two, and the principal officers for the current year (1881) are Balzer Wolf, president; George Hausser, secretary; and Frederick Ehredt, director.

Besides the two musical organizations above mentioned, there are in Altoona five bands, viz.: Altoona City Band, organized in 1854, Julian A. Neff leader, A. C. Brown drum-major,—twenty-four members; Mountain City Band, organized Sept. 10, 1875, N. Graham leader, M. M. Rush drum-major,—eighteen members; Junior Grays' Band, organized Sept. 1, 1877, G. W. Dunlap leader, George Blackburn drum-major,—sixteen members; Citizens' Cornet Band, incorporated January, 1878, A. Filu leader,—fifteen members; and the German Social Cornet Band, organized in September, 1878, John Foster leader.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF ALTOONA was organized in 1863 or 1864 with quite a large membership. "After various interferences the association located in a room over the Mechanics' Savings-Bank, corner Twelfth Street and Eighth Avenue, where religious and business meetings were held from 1870 to 1874, when the association moved to rooms over John Hurd's book-store, Twelfth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, where it was domiciled for about three years. During this time the movement which resulted in the Railroad Men's Christian Association was inaugurated, and quite a number of the

[1] Mr. Devlin was admitted previous to the sixty years' clause being adopted by the society.

efficient members of the association deemed it their duty to enter that organization, after which, for about three years, in order not to incur expenses unprovided for, the association's business meetings were held at the house of L. F. Stahl. In January, 1880, it was deemed expedient again to venture on the procuring of a room, which resulted in the occupancy of the present very suitable room on Eleventh Avenue, near Thirteenth Street. The association has always numbered among its warmest friends many of the leading business men, who now are supporting it by voluntary monthly contributions. The work is largely done by committees appointed for special definite work,—a devotional committee to arrange for all religious services, a sick-visiting committee, a finance committee, a church committee, a membership committee, and other needed committees. The membership is now about eighty. There is a nucleus for a library, and a devoted band of workers. The present officers are as follows: President, Dr. W. M. Findley; Vice-Presidents, J. B. Herring and Samuel G. Hall; Treasurer, T. H. Wiggins; Recording Secretary, A. Swope; Corresponding Secretary, Will H. Slep.

THE RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was the outgrowth of the railroad men's Sunday afternoon prayer-meetings, which were commenced in October, 1875. The great religious interest which manifested itself throughout the country during the fall and winter of that year resulted in the spiritual ingathering of many of those employed in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Altoona. With a view of exerting a greater influence over their companions, as well as to provide for their social, moral, and spiritual improvement, those engaged in carrying on the meetings referred to deemed it expedient that an organization should be effected into which the men might be brought. Accordingly, Feb. 24, 1876, a permanent organization was formed by the selection of the following officers: President, George F. Jones; Vice-Presidents, Flemen Trout and S. Hawk; Recording Secretary, John L. Williams; Corresponding Secretary, T. B. Patton; Treasurer, W. A. Adams. A reading-room was opened at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and on the 16th day of the following month it was dedicated with appropriate services. The room is supplied with quite a selection of daily and weekly, religious and secular papers, magazines, books, etc., which are largely made use of by its many visitors. The association has its regular committees to look after the various departments of its work, who report monthly, and receive all needed instructions from the association. The prayer-meeting, organized in October, 1875, is still being regularly held every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, as well as devotional or cottage meetings through the week. The present officers are: President, William Burbank; Vice-Presidents, H. J. Aukerman, W. W. Gardner, and W. P. Moore; Recording Secretary, Taylor Grant; Corresponding Secretary, T. B. Patton; Treasurer, C. S. Nicodemus.

DEFUNCT SOCIETIES.—Among the organizations which once flourished and are now obsolete are Altoona Lodge, No. 107, I. O. G. T., Altoona Temple of Honor, No. 22, Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T.

The above temperance (secret) organizations were in existence in the spring of 1869, at which time their respective presiding officers were J. J. Raugh, John Baker, and H. R. Wilson. The last named died in June of that year.

In 1856 the Mountain City Temple of Honor was in working order. Among its members were A. D. Dormer (deceased), G. W. Patton, George W. Kessler, etc.

THE MILITARY.—A militia company was organized in 1835 in Pleasant Valley, and called the "Union Cavalry Company." Of the survivors of the sixty original members, several live in Altoona, viz.: Allen McGlathery, E. B. Tipton, Robert Riddle, John Hamilton, and James Hutchison, the latter having been its original first lieutenant. Samuel Noble, a native of Altoona, but now a resident of Iowa, and A. K. Bell, then of Bell's Mills, but now pastor of the Baptist Church, Altoona, were also members. All of these surviving militia veterans are now old men, whose years range from sixty to seventy.

The first company formed in Altoona, in 1854, was known as the "Logan Rangers." Its officers were H. J. Lombeart, captain; John L. Piper, first lieutenant; Harry Sellers, second lieutenant; and William Renney, third lieutenant. Of the sixty men composing this company, many survive and live in Altoona and vicinity. The late Col. John L. Piper was promoted to captain of the company, and was succeeded in the same office by Jacob Zink. Then it disbanded, but soon a new company was formed, most of the members of the former organization joining it. The new company was officered by Jacob Zink, captain; R. J. Crozier, first lieutenant; and F. Schillinger, second lieutenant. April 20, 1861, it was mustered into the United States service for three months as Company E, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In September, 1854, the "Altoona Guards" was organized, with P. S. Reed as its commanding officer. Henry Wayne aud Ezra Ala were the lieutenants. "In the spring of 1855, Capt. Reed went West, when Lieut. Wayne was made captain. Both had seen active service, Reed in the Mexican war, and Wayne in the Florida war." April 20, 1861, the company, with Capt. Wayne at its head, was mustered in as Company B, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the end of its three months' service it reorganized. It was again mustered in for three years, Aug. 26, 1861, as Company F, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Capt. Wayne was killed in action, Oct. 22, 1862, at Pocotaligo, S. C. Nov. 28, 1864, the remnant of the company was mustered out.

Company I, Two Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, recruited largely through the efforts of M. B. Morrow, was mustered into service Sept. 2, 1864. Its officers were Ira R. Shipley, captain; John A. McCahan and Henry Elway, lieutenants. November 1st, McCahan became captain, Sergt. Henry Hawk was promoted to be first lieutenant, Henry Elway remaining second lieutenant. The company was mustered out before its year of service expired, on June 2, 1865, by reason of the termination of the war.

In 1871 the "Keystone Zouaves" was formed, with the following officers: Captain, John R. Garden; First Lieutenant, Henry A. Miller; Second Lieutenant, Charles L. Fettinger. In 1873 it was reorganized and called the "Latta Guard," of Altoona, with Theodore Burchfield, captain; Malden Valentine, first lieutenant; and F. R. Barr, second lieutenant. In 1874 it became one of the companies composing the Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. In 1878, Theodore Burchfield was elected colonel of the regiment, and as such still serves. W. Sargent, Jr., of Altoona, is adjutant. Company D, of Altoona, one of the companies composing the Fifth, was organized in 1879. The present commissioned officers are John L. Piper, captain; Edward M. Amies, first lieutenant; John R. Garden, second lieutenant. It has over fifty members.

Street Railways.—On the 18th day of February, A.D. 1882, John P. Levan, D. K. Reamey, William Murray, Frederick N. Holmes, C. Jaggard, S. S. Blair, George A. McCormick, Theodore H. Wigton, D. D. Wood, H. S. Frank, A. Kipple, W. K. Beaty, David Koch, H. C. Dern, A. J. Anderson, and others convened at the Logan House, in the city of Altoona, for the purpose of forming a company to construct, maintain, and operate a street railway in the said city of Altoona.

D. K. Reamey was chosen to preside over the meeting, and Theodore H. Wigton was appointed secretary. At the request of the president, John P. Levan, Esq., stated the object of the meeting. It was resolved by the meeting to employ counsel, and have all necessary papers prepared without delay. At the same meeting the following committee was appointed and instructed to employ counsel, have all necessary papers prepared, etc.: John P. Levan, chairman, and, members, D. K. Reamey, William Murray, F. W. Olmes, and C. Jaggard.

This committee caused to be prepared a proper paper to be subscribed by those who wished to become members of the proposed company. This paper was promptly signed by the parties interested, each party subscribing his name and the number of shares of the capital stock each party agreed to take in said proposed company.

At a meeting of the parties interested, held on the 5th day of April, A.D. 1882, at the Altoona Bank, in the city of Altoona, John P. Levan, Esq., chairman of said committee, made report to the meeting that all the capital stock of the proposed company had been subscribed, and accompanying said report with the said subscription-paper.

At this same meeting the owners of the stock of the proposed company elected John P. Levan, Esq., president of the company, and the following directors: John P. Levan, William Murray, Frederick W. Olmes, D. K. Reamey, S. S. Blair, H. S. Frank, C. Jaggard, C. F. Benview, Max. Liveright.

The meeting by resolution continued the committee, and instructed the committee to obtain a charter.

Proper articles of association were prepared by Andrew J. Riley, Esq., in conformity with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and government of street railway companies in cities of the third, fourth, and fifth classes, and in the boroughs and townships in this commonwealth," approved the 23d day of May, A.D. 1878, and these articles of association having been subscribed, sworn to and acknowledged, as required by said act, were filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, at Harrisburg, on the 10th day of March, A.D. 1882.

On the 10th day of March, A.D. 1882, the Governor of the commonwealth issued his letters patent creating the persons who so subscribed said articles of association a corporation by the name, style, and title of "The City Passenger Railway Company of Altoona, Pa."

On the 8th day of April, A.D. 1882 (and before going into operation), the corporation was properly registered in the office of the auditor-general, at Harrisburg, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 7, 1879.

At the first meeting of the board of directors, held at the office of the company, in the city of Altoona, on the 8th day of April, A.D. 1882, L. B. Reifsneider was elected secretary of the company; Theo. H. Wigton, treasurer of the company; Andrew J. Riley, solicitor of the company; and J. J. Buch, superintendent.

At this same meeting of the board of directors it was ordered that the president invite proposals for the furnishing of all material in the construction of the street railway of the company. In answer to the advertisements in the newspapers a large number of responsible parties furnished bids. Messrs. Campbell Brothers, of Altoona, well-known railroad contractors, were the successful bidders, and accordingly the board of directors, at a meeting on the 22d day of April, awarded Messrs. Campbell Brothers the contract for furnishing all the material, and for the construction of the road.

Officers of the City Passenger Railway Company of Altoona, Pa.—John P. Levan, president, Altoona; L. B. Reifsneider, secretary, Altoona; Theodore H. Wigton, treasurer, Altoona; Andrew J. Riley, solicitor, Altoona; J. J. Buch, superintendent, Altoona; directors, John P. Levan, Altoona; William

Murray, Altoona; D. K. Reamey, Altoona; Frederick U. Olmes, Altoona; Andrew Kipple, Altoona; S. S. Blair, Tyrone; Max Liveright, Philadelphia; H. S. Frank, Philadelphia; C. F. Benview, Philadelphia.

Capital stock authorized by law, $40,000; capital stock paid in, $40,000; capital stock, number of shares, 800; capital stock, par value of each share, $50.

On the 31st day of March, A.D. 1882, the Common Council of the city of Altoona passed an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting the consent of the city of Altoona to 'The City Passenger Railway Company of Altoona, Pa.,' to construct their passenger railway along and over certain avenues and streets in said city, and consenting to the construction of extensions and branches of their said railway along and over any other avenue or avenues, street or streets in said city of Altoona."

At a meeting of the City Council on the 3d day of April, 1882, section 3 of said ordinance was amended so that the gauge of the railway should be five feet three inches instead of five, as provided in the original ordinance.

Cost of Road and Equipment.—Construction, $35-000; equipment, $10,100.

Characteristics of Road.—Length of road laid, including sidings, 3 miles; gauge of road, 5 feet 3 inches; weight of rail per yard, 43 pounds; number of stables, 1; number of first-class passenger-cars, 6; average value of each, $900; number of passengers that may be seated in each car, 14; number of horses owned by the company, 30; average value of each, including harness, $160; average rate of speed adopted by passenger-cars, including stops, 5 miles per hour; number of trips each day, 104; each horse travels about 20 miles daily; the track is laid on Southern yellow-pine stringers and cross-ties; average time consumed by cars in passing over the road, round trip, 1 hour.

Route of Road.—Commencing on City Line; thence westward along and over Lombard Street to Chestnut Street; thence westward along and over said Chestnut Street to Eleventh Street; thence southward along and over said Eleventh Street to Eleventh Avenue; thence westward along and over said Eleventh Avenue to a street lying and running about parallel to and between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street (said street crossing the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by and over a bridge now constructed); thence southward along and over said street (by and over said bridge), and along and over a portion of a street connecting said street with Seventeenth Street, to Seventeenth Street; thence southward along and over said Seventeenth Street to the intersection of said Seventeenth Street and Eighth Avenue; thence eastward along and over said Eighth Avenue to Fourth Street.

[NOTE.—Under the provisions of the ordinance an extension of the railway was constructed from the intersection of Lombard Street and Second Street eastward along and over said Lombard Street to the City Line.]

Rate of fare for passengers charged, five cents.

Tickets called "shopmen's tickets," for use of shopmen, are sold in packages of twenty-five for one dollar.

Also a special ticket for use by school children will be issued by the company, and will be sold at a reduced rate.

The company commenced to operate their railway on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, and the citizens of Altoona already find the road a great convenience. The road is being well patronized by the generous people of the city of Altoona, and the management is greatly encouraged, and the hope is entertained that in time the shareholders will receive a reasonable return on the respective amounts invested in the capital stock of this corporation.

It is the purpose of the company in the near future to construct certain extensions and branches of their said railway, as well to increase their business as to accommodate the travel of the public.

Along the entire route of this street railway the value of property has been enhanced, and substantial and valuable improvements are being made.

The enterprising gentlemen who projected this street railway and successfully carried into execution their purpose not only deserve but will certainly receive the gratitude of all the people of the city of Altoona.

Schools.[1]—The first school-house within the boundaries now occupied by Altoona was erected as early as 1815, at what is now the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. It was a log building, unplastered and furnished with the old-fashioned slab benches. Surrounded by the primeval forest, this pioneer school-house well served its day and generation, being used as well for religious services. For two or three miles around the children attended school here, and often in winter a track was made to its door by dragging a log through the snow, there being few roads in this then new country. This school was early known as Beale's, and later as the Black Oak Ridge School. It was sustained until 1838. Among the first teachers were Henry Adams and John Gwin. When we consider that the duration of the school was almost entirely before the days of the common school system,[2] when the children of the poor alone were educated gratis, we will not be surprised to learn that, after mastering the alphabet, the curriculum was simply spelling, reading, writing, and "ciphering." The Bible was the text-book for reading, and exercises in arithmetic (the last study in the course) seldom went beyond the "rule of three." The master manufactured pens for his pupils from goose-quills, while the

[1] Contributed mainly by Professor D. S. Keith, the present city superintendent of public schools.

[2] Passed in 1834.

birchen rod, always close at hand, was in frequent use.

THE UNION CHURCH AND SCHOOL-HOUSE dates from the year 1838, and was the successor of the old log building.[1] In that year the trustees of the Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Methodist Churches purchased a lot of ground from Levi Hastings, on which to erect a Union Church. Shortly afterwards, the school directors, having determined to erect a school-house, purchased a lot adjoining for ten dollars, and agreed with the church committee that the church and school-house should be erected as one building, the former to occupy one lot, and the latter the other. The school-room and the church were separated by a swinging partition, which, when it was necessary to enlarge the church-room, was swung up to the ceiling and made secure by means of hooks. After the house was completed, which was late in 1838, a committee was appointed by the school directors to secure a teacher. Barton Hastings was elected first teacher, and the following is the agreement between him and the committee:

"Articles of agreement, made this 5th day of January, 1839, between Barton Hastings, schoolmaster, of the one part, and we, the undersigned, committee of school No. 9, in Allegheny township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., of the other part: Witnesseth that the said Barton Hastings does bargain and agree with said committee to teach in their primary school for a term not exceeding three months from the first of the present month, during which time strict subordination according to law and former custom shall be observed. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic will be taught with fidelity. In consideration whereof, the said committee doth bind themselves, their heirs and executors, to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Barton Hastings the sum of twenty dollars per month for each and every month of said services. Witness our hands, etc.

"ABRAHAM BEALE.
"JACOB MILLER.
"JOHN KEOGH.
"CORBIN FOSHEY."

These names inform us who were the first school directors of this district, which was then in Huntingdon County. Barton Hastings was a brother of Eli, above mentioned. Alexander Carr, Chester A. Steadman, —— Burnham, —— Risley, and John Rutherford were teachers in this house. It was used for school purposes until 1854. The old Union school-house is still standing on the corner of Sixteenth Street and Union Avenue; it was recently remodeled, and is now occupied by the congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

During this period, 1838 to 1854, geography and grammar were added to the studies of the earlier day, and a degree of advancement somewhat higher than that during the former period was attained, although but slight improvement was made in the methods of instruction.

James Hutchison was one of the veteran directors, being elected about 1834, and serving some fifteen years. He was an ardent supporter of the common-school law, and an active participant in educational matters.

The first board of school directors after Altoona became a borough was presided over by Thomas K. Burchinell.

In 1854 the county superintendency was established, and John Rutherford is said to have been the first teacher examined.

OTHER SCHOOL BUILDINGS, TEACHERS, ETC.—Late in 1854 was commenced in the Fourth Ward a one-story frame structure, and completed in February following, when two schools were opened. The house was fitted with improved furniture, quite as much in contrast with that of the earlier schools as with the "patent" furniture of the present day. The sexes were taught separately. John Rutherford was elected teacher of the boys' school, and Miss Cordelia White of the girls'. Subsequently an assistant was employed, who taught the primary pupils. A term of four months was taught, with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty-eight pupils.

During the summer of 1855 a similar building was erected in the Third Ward with two rooms, and was supplied with furniture similar to that in the Fourth Ward. Much the same kind of furniture was used in most of the rooms until 1870. The railroad divided the town into two districts, East and West Altoona. Mr. Rutherford taught the boys' school in West Altoona, and served as a teacher for a number of years. In 1856 another building with one room was erected in the Fourth Ward, to which were assigned the more advanced pupils, both boys and girls. The elements of one or two of the higher branches were taught. The number of teachers was six, and the length of the school term was increased to six months. As there were only five rooms, one of them was occupied by two teachers. Some of the schools were composed of both boys and girls, others of boys or girls only.

This "unsystematic" arrangement, which for the most of the time was not restricted to any particular grade, was continued until 1875, except from 1860 to 1869, when the sexes were taught together. In 1857 a building similar to the one last mentioned was erected in the Third Ward. The borough was enlarged the same year to include part of what was known as Greensburg. About 1855 some of the citizens residing in Greensburg found it inconvenient to send their children so far out of the township to school, and therefore determined to build a school-house for themselves more conveniently located. The house was built on Howard Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, and now serves as a dwelling. Robert McCormick gave the ground, and with his subscription and that of other citizens a sufficient amount was secured to erect the building. It was used for private schools until 1857, when the school directors of the borough got control of it, and used it about one year for public school; being dis-

[1] John Loudon went to school in this building in 1837.

tant from the other school houses, it was afterwards left vacant, except when used for select school.[1]

In 1857 there were seven school-rooms, nine teachers, and five hundred and fifty enrolled pupils. The schools were graded as primary, intermediate, and grammar. J. G. Counsman, afterwards county superintendent, was teacher of one of the two grammar schools. In 1858 only eight teachers were employed.

No more buildings were erected until 1864, when a house was built in the Third Ward, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars; it contained but one room. A fourth grade, called the "high school," was made this year, and E. H. Brunner elected teacher; the next year Professor John Miller succeeded him, and the high school occupied a rented room, all the school-houses being in use by the other grades. Professor Miller was the incumbent until elected city superintendent.[2] In 1866 a two-story building with two rooms was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars; the high school was assigned one of these rooms, and occupied it until a new building was erected in the First Ward.

When the boundaries of Altoona were extended and it was incorporated as a city, what was known as Loudonsville came within the limits. Here were two school-houses, each with one room. One of them was built about 1859, and served for school purposes until 1876, when it was destroyed by fire. The other was erected in 1866, when two grades were established. Another house with one room, in the Eighth Ward, which was erected about 1867, came within the limits of the city also. The enrollment of pupils was greatly increased, and it was necessary to rent several rooms until more buildings could be erected. In a short time three houses were built,—one with one room in the Fifth Ward, and one with one, and one with two rooms in the Eighth Ward.

In 1869 the schools below the high school were divided into five grades, and a revised course of study was prepared.[3]

During the existence of the borough only frame school-houses had been erected, but when Altoona became a city, and the population continued to increase, more permanent and larger buildings were demanded. The first brick school-house was built in 1870, in the First Ward. It contained eight rooms, six of which were supplied with patent furniture.

An addition was put to one of the buildings in the Third Ward in 1871, but still there was not sufficient school-room for all the pupils; therefore, in 1872, a brick house with four rooms was built in the Eighth Ward. In 1873 the frame building in the Fourth Ward (erected in 1856) was removed, and a brick house with four rooms built. The same year two other brick houses, in the Sixth and Seventh Wards, were erected, each containing two rooms. In 1875 an addition (two rooms) to the Sixth Ward school-house made an aggregate of thirty-eight rooms, and an equal number of teachers was elected. In 1879 four additional rooms were added to the Sixth Ward building. Other houses have been built or are now in process of erection. Owing to the rapid increase in school population, it was difficult to keep pace with the demand for new school buildings; and when the number of rooms became equal to the number of teachers employed, which had not been the case since 1854, a very desirable end had been accomplished.

The growth of the public school system in Altoona may be readily seen from the annexed table:

Years.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Months Taught.	Average Salary of Male Teachers per Month.	Average Salary of Female Teachers.	No. of Mills Levied for School Purposes.	No. of Mills Levied for Building Purposes.	Total Amount Levied.
1855	1	2	158	4	$35.00	$25.00	...	...	$1,400.00
1856	2	2	250	4	35.00	30.00	2	6	2,400.00
1857	3	5	437	6	40.00	30.00	4	4	3,857.36
1858	3	6	550	6	40.00	25 00	4	4	3,969.16
1859	4	4	603	8	37.50	27.50	4	2	3,454.31
1860	4	4	692	9	37.50	27.50	6	6	6,358.30
1861	4	4	770	10	37.50	27.50	5	...	2,744.04
1862	4	4	769	9	37.50	27.50	5	...	2,776.87
1863	4	4	854	9	37.50	27.50	5	...	2,800.00
1864	4	4	762	9	39.72	29.72	5	...	3,112.00
1865	5	4	823	8½	48 52	35.39	5	2	4,445.55
1866	5	4	700	9	54.37	38.64	7	...	4,414.78
1867	5	6	925	8⅝	55.00	39.33	7	3	6,340.54
1868	4	7	813	10	62.50	40.42	10	3	9,107.85
1869	6	12	1560	10	57.50	45.00	13	...	17,260.00
1870	5	15	1640	10	60.00	44.33	10	5	18,000.00
1871	7	22	1600	10	60.00	45.00	10	10	28,000.00
1872	7	23	1795	9	71.43	44.46	11	5	27,228.93
1873	7	25	1928	9	78.33	44.80	11	9	37,994.33
1874	10	26	1984	9	67.75	44.70	11	9	43.873.00
1875	11	26	2085	9	61.82	40.96	10	4	29,032.60
1876	11	27	2082	9	57.05	41.98	10	2	25,377.63
1877	8	30	2254	9	56.69	40.95	10	2	25,515.53
1878	6	35	2382	9	55.51	36.15	10	2	23,199.95
1879	6	37	2505	9	54.00	36.87	10	3	25,616.55
1880	8	39	2700	9	50.62	35.36	10	3	25,244.30
1881	10	41	3054	9	51.00	34.34	12	3	30,327.67

The number of school-houses at the present time (1881) may be thus summarized:

Ward.	Buildings.	Rooms.
First	1	8
Second	1	8
Third	3	5
Fourth	2	4
Fifth	1	4
Sixth	1	8
Seventh	1	2
Eighth	4	8
Total	14	47

The value of school property amounts to ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars. Twenty-five years

[1] Professor John Miller taught a select school here about 1862, shortly after which the house was sold.

[2] The teachers of the high school since Professor Miller have been John S. Alexander, Nevin H. Fisher, A. F. Hestetter, D. S. Keith, N. P. Crouse, and L. L. Book, the present incumbent.

[3] In 1875 a new gradation of the schools was made, a revised course of instruction was prepared, the sexes were taught together in all the schools, and improvements were made in the plans for heating and ventilation. Eight grades below the high school were made,—four constituting the primary, two the intermediate, and two the grammar department. The course for these three divisions includes the common school branches, with drawing, simple equations in algebra, and the elements of physiology. Two courses, an elementary and a scientific, were prepared for the high school.

ago there was but one school-house, worth about three hundred dollars.

Names of teachers for 1880–81, with their grade of school and certificate:

Names of Teachers.	Wards.	Grade.
A. P. Rupert	First	Second Grammar.
Nannie Russell	"	First Grammar.
Lillie M. Bowers	"	Second Intermediate.
Mary E. Foster	"	First Intermediate.
Anna M. Johnston	"	Fourth Primary.
Nellie Durborrow	"	Third Primary.
Dora Kearney	"	Second Primary.
Mrs. Lettie Wilson	"	First Primary.
L. L. Book	Second	Principal High School.
Linda Hooper	"	Assistant " "
W. W. Osborne	"	Second Grammar.
J. B. Bowles	"	First Grammar.
Charles Geesey	"	First and Second Intermediate.
Jessie Custer	"	Fourth Primary.
Emma K. Worley	"	Third Primary.
Libbie Herr	"	Second Primary.
Louisa O'Neill	"	First Primary.
Mrs. Annie E. Moore	Third	First Grammar.
Anna C. Bailey	"	First and Second Intermediate.
Mrs. Sallie J. Steele	"	Fourth Primary.
Sadie Reagan	"	Second and Third Primary.
Allie V Shew	"	First Primary.
Lizzie McCumpsey	Fourth	Fourth Primary.
John B. Harmon	"	Third Primary.
Maggie M. Ross	"	Second Primary.
Maddie Kendig	"	First Primary.
S. G. Rupert	Fifth	First and Second Intermediate.
Mattie Neville	"	Fourth Primary.
A. M. Crosthwaite	"	Second and Third Primary.
Ella Kemmerling	"	First Primary.
W. C. Reom	Sixth	Second Grammar.
Alexis Elder	"	First Grammar.
Mary Wallace	"	Second Intermediate.
Rachel A. Cowen	"	First Intermediate.
Lizzie A. Cole	"	Fourth Primary.
Maggie Park	"	Third Primary.
Emma Davis	"	Second Primary.
Blanche Miller	"	First Primary.
Rebecca M. Patterson	Seventh	First and Second Intermediate and Fourth Primary.
Emma F. Trafford	"	First, Second, and Third Primary.
Mrs. Ella C. Beegle	Eighth	First Grammar.
Mary J. Stouffer	"	Second Intermediate Advanced.
Mary E. Clarkson	"	Second Intermediate.
G. G. Anderson	"	First Intermediate.
Kate L. Moser	"	Fourth Primary.
Sadie E. Ingram	"	Third Primary.
Sadie Row	"	Second Primary.
Harmenia Brennecke	"	First Primary.
Linnie D. Johnston	"	" "

Alexis Elder, W. W. Osborne, and J. B. Bowles are among the teachers who have taught longest in Altoona. Mr. Elder served as county superintendent for five years,—1864 to 1869.

The board of school directors consists of six members, two of whom are elected each year. The term of office is three years. The present board is composed of John P. Levan, A. F. Heess, J. F. Rainey, W. S. Douglass, H. C. Dern, and C. N. Pimlott. Messrs. Levan and Heess hold the office until June 1, 1883; the terms of Messrs. Rainey and Douglass expired June 1, 1881; and of Messrs. Dern and Pimlott, June 1, 1882. John P. Levan is president, and W. S. Douglass, secretary of the board; Thomas H. Wigton, treasurer.

Teachers' Institutes.—About 1861 a district institute was organized by the teachers for their improvement in methods of instruction and school management, and in general culture. These institutes were discontinued in 1875.

In 1872 a law was passed in regard to annual institutes, "authorizing the city of Altoona to organize a teachers' institute independently of the county of Blair."

City Superintendent.—The office of city superintendent was instituted in 1869, to which Professor John Miller[1] was called. He served until October, 1874, when the present incumbent, Professor D. S. Keith, was elected.

English and German Private Schools.—A private school was established about 1855, by Right Rev. John Tuigg. Mary Levi was appointed teacher. The school, which started with twenty-five pupils, grew rapidly in numbers and influence.

The large school building adjacent to St. John's Roman Catholic Church, on Thirteenth Avenue near Thirteenth Street, was commenced in 1867, and completed in 1870. It is the residence and school of the Sisters of Charity, of which order four originally came to Altoona from Cincinnati, under the Superior Mother, Aloysia, took possession of the building as soon as it was ready for occupancy, in 1870, and at once commenced the work of imparting a religious and secular education to the young people of the congregation of St. John's Church. There are eight large school-rooms, a handsome oratory, besides parlors, reception-room, music-halls, and a dormitory, where the members of the community sleep. The average daily attendance is between six hundred and seven hundred pupils. There is an academy or high school attached, from which the more advanced pupils graduate with honors. Mother Aloysia superintends the convent-schools, under the supervision of the priest of the parish.[2]

The German Catholic school was established in 1860. In 1877 the Sisters of St. Agnes took charge, and have since successfully conducted it. It provides religious and secular instruction to over three hundred children of St. Mary's congregation.

In 1878 the two boys' schools, located on the east and west sides of the city, were taken charge of by the Franciscan Brothers, from Loretto, Cambria Co., under the superintendence of Brother Angelus, who was subsequently succeeded by Brother Athanasius, at present filling the position, assisted by Brothers Vincent, Charles, and one other.

Eight or ten years ago a parochial school was established by the German Lutheran Church, in order that their children might receive instruction in their own language. Recently these children have come

[1] Professor John Miller, who was widely known throughout Blair County, died in Altoona, Sept. 3, 1875. He was born in the city of Paris about 1800, and was taught to speak and read French by his mother. When he was about three years of age his father moved to Strasburg. He was sent to school at Leipsic, where he remained until he graduated. Leaving Leipsic, he came to this country about 1825. After being some time in New York and Philadelphia, he went to the western part of this State, where he commenced teaching school. Being a fine scholar, his services were soon sought. The most prominent places where he taught are Martinsburg, Williamsburg, Butler, Hollidaysburg, and Altoona. He filled the office of city superintendent until 1874, when he resigned, being so feeble that he was unable to discharge the duties of his office.

[2] From this little community have grown many other similar ones in the diocese, located at Johnstown, Blairsville, Sharpsburg, East Liberty, Pittsburgh, New Castle, etc.

into the public schools, but during the vacation of the public schools they receive instruction in reading and writing German. By this method they receive the benefits of a system of graded schools and also advance rapidly in learning their own language.

J. B. Ewing, now practicing law in Harrisburg, taught a select school in 1857, in the West Altoona school-house.

A "Kindergarten" school, the central idea of which is to adroitly mingle work and play, was recently established by Miss Joanna Steichele, with prospects of ultimate success.

In the year 1862 an effort was made by Dr. William R. Findley and several other prominent citizens to establish an academy at which a higher grade of education might be obtainable than at that time the public schools offered. A charter of incorporation was obtained, but the enterprise failed of fruition.

The First Lutheran Church.—This church was organized in 1834. Its first meeting was held in a log school-house, then located in a piece of woods in what is now the Sixth Ward. For four years it worshiped there, then removed to Union school-house. In the spring of 1846, Rev. Henry Baker received and accepted a call to this congregation. During the same summer this congregation built a church edifice in Collinsville, now in the suburbs of the city, where they worshiped for eight years. After Altoona was laid out it became necessary for the congregation again to change its base of operations. Two lots were selected on Eleventh Avenue, where the present church and parsonage were built in 1853. The church edifice was dedicated in 1854. The principal contributors to this enterprise were Michael Hileman, William Bell, J. B. Hileman, John Loudon, Peter Empfield, Harry Sellers, Henry Fleck, J. L. Reifsneider, Jacob Good, Benjamin Figart, William Robinson, Rudolph Lotz, George W. Patton, George Cowen. The contractors were Peter Empfield and David Brubaker. Cost of church and parsonage about eight thousand dollars. In 1870 the church was enlarged and greatly improved, at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars.

The pastors who served this church from time to time are as follows: Revs. Jacob Martin, John H. Huffman, C. C. Guenther, Jacob Simons, William Weaver, Henry Baker, S. Curtis, Jacob Steck, C. C. Ehrenfeld, S. Holman, and Henry Baker. The latter pastor served the congregation for eleven and a half years, from 1846 to 1857. He returned in 1867, and has been pastor ever since.

Membership, seven hundred. The Sabbath-school numbers five hundred. Out of this church the German Church in part originated, and also the Second Church. There are now about twelve hundred communing members of the Lutheran Churches in Altoona. The church council at present is composed of three elders—Henry Yon, Daniel Stoner, and J. B. Hileman—and six deacons,—C. C. Mason, L. B. Patton, S. S. Taylor, J. K. Roush, George F. Jones (now deceased), Thomas Bushman. Rev. Henry Baker has faithfully and efficiently served the First Church for thirty-four years. The congregation is free of debt, is vigorous and active, always ready to unite in any enterprise which has the glory of God and the good of man in view.

Second Lutheran Church.—The first church having attained by the year 1871 a membership equal to its seating capacity, the organization of a second church was resolved upon. July 11th the following persons met at the residence of William Bell to prepare the way for the proposed organization; Rev. J. B. Crist, William Bell and wife, D. K. Reamey, J. B. Westley, Louis Walton and wife, Mrs. Sue Patton, and A. J. Riley. Rev. J. B. Crist was elected chairman, and A. J. Riley secretary. After prayer by the venerable Father Crist, Mr. Reamey stated the object of the meeting; then a committee, consisting of D. K. Reamey, William Bell, and A. J. Riley, was appointed to procure a suitable place for public worship. This committee secured the room known as Bell's Hall, corner of Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, and on the 13th of August, 1871, the congregation was regularly organized. The officers elected at this meeting were: Elders, William Bell and J. B. Westley; Deacons, D. K. Reamey and L. F. Stahl; Treasurer, A. J. Riley. Rev. S. Domer, of Reading, preached in the morning, and Rev. Henry Baker in the evening, at which time the above-named officers were installed. In the afternoon of the same day the Sunday-school was organized. D. K. Reamey was elected superintendent, A. J. Riley secretary, Louis Walton librarian, and L. F. Stahl assistant librarian. The school, including officers and teachers, numbered twenty at its organization.

At a congregational meeting held Dec. 31, 1874, the ground upon which the church edifice is erected was chosen, and the following building committee was appointed: William Bell, George W. Heinsling, D. K. Reamey, D. C. Earhart, and John B. Westley. Feb. 22, 1874, the church was occupied by the congregation for the first time, worshiping in the basement, or lecture-room, the audience chamber being yet unfinished. The entire cost of the church property, including the parsonage, is over twenty thousand dollars, which has all been paid, and is a standing testimony of the self-sacrificing spirit of its members.

Membership of church, two hundred and eighty. The present officers are: Elders, J. B. Westley, John Cole, D. K. Reamey, and James Hileman; Deacons, F. W. Gearheart, Charles Geesey, J. B. Herring, and Henry Otto.

The Sabbath-school numbers 350. Its officers are: Charles Geesey, superintendent; D. K. Reamey, assistant superintendent; John Alexander, secretary; William Stahl, treasurer; Samuel Dougherty, Harry Hooper, and Joshua Earhart, librarians; Miss Linda Hooper, organist.

The congregation has had the following pastors since its organization: Rev. George Scholl, from November, 1871, to July, 1874; Rev. Charles Steck, from November, 1874, to January, 1876; Rev. J. F. Shearer, the present pastor, from March 1, 1876.

St. James' German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This congregation was in part an offshoot from the First Church. Its church, located at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was dedicated in 1862, and rebuilt in 1873. Number of families, 140. Sunday-school scholars, 150; teachers, 18; library, 200 volumes.

The First Baptist Church was organized in May, 1842, under the name of "The Pleasant Valley Baptist Church," in the Union school-house. Its seventeen constituent members were mostly dismissed from the churches of Hollidaysburg and Logan's Valley. The council officiating on the occasion were Revs. J. P. Rockefeller, of Hollidaysburg; W. M. Jones, of Mill Creek; W. B. Bingham, of Logan's Valley, and fifteen lay delegates from neighboring churches. Four persons presented themselves for baptism at the first meeting and were added to the church, making a total of twenty-one members.

Up to the year 1853 it had no house of worship of its own, and held its meetings in what was known as the Union school-house, or Union Church. In 1853 a small brick building (now occupied by the Catholics as a reading-room) was built upon lots secured principally through the efforts of the late Martin Bell. It was used by the congregation until 1871, when the present edifice was erected at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Eleventh Avenue, close to the old building.

During the first five years of the existence of this church it enjoyed partial ministrations from Revs. William B. Bingham, —— Fisher, and J. B. Morris. It then united with the Centre Baptist Association, and came under the pastoral care of Rev. J. B. Williams. It then numbered thirty-seven members. He continued to serve the church until 1850. In 1852 the Rev. A. J. Hay was called, and remained until the spring of 1854. He is now, or was recently, pastor of the Baptist Church at Gloucester, N. J. Rev. W. B. Harris was his successor from 1855 to 1856. At that time the number of members reported to the Association was forty-one. Rev. A. H. Sembower became pastor in 1859. He served with acceptance and success until December, 1864, when he resigned. Members at that time, one hundred and nineteen. Mr. Sembower was also a school-teacher. He is now located at Reading, Pa. In August, 1865, the Rev. A. L. Shanefelt succeeded him, and served the church one-half his time till the spring of 1867, when he went to Chester, Del., where he subsequently died. He was a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., having been born near McConnellstown. Rev. William Shadrach, D.D., who read divinity by pine-light at Huntingdon Furnace, was pastor from 1868 to 1873. He is now living in Indiana. Rev. William Codville succeeded, remaining until April, 1876. During the summer of the latter year the church was without a pastor. In the fall Rev. A. K. Bell, D.D., assumed the pastoral charge, and has since been more or less identified with the church. During his absence at Lewisburg, Rev. C. A. Hare supplied the pulpit from July, 1878, to October, 1879, when he left to resume his studies at Crozer. Dr. Bell served the church from October, 1879, to January, 1880, when it again released him in the interests of the University at Lewisburg until June, 1880, his place being filled by Rev. J. Green Miles. The Rev. Mr. Bell is now (1881) the regular pastor of the church.

During the present year (1881) a parsonage was erected at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, including which the church has a property worth thirty thousand dollars, and is entirely free from debt.

Present membership, two hundred and seventy-nine. The acting board of deacons is composed of N. J. Mervine, W. B. Ketler, Benjamin M. Bunker. H. B. Kendig, C. C. Lyon, Stephen Aiken, and Samuel Colclesser; W. S. Douglass, church clerk; and Dr. S. M. Sellers, treasurer. The board of trustees for 1880–81 consists of Dr. S. M. Sellers, J. H. Oves, H. B. Kendig, J. W. Cherry, N. J. Mervine, C. C. Lyon, G. S. Eby, W. S. Elder, and W. S. Douglass.

The Sabbath-school, under the present superintendency of B. M. Bunker, has an average attendance of two hundred and twenty-five, and a library of four hundred volumes.

The Second Baptist Church.[1]—The Second Baptist Church of Altoona was organized in the spring of 1873, under the auspices of the First Church, by Rev. G. W. Jackson, of Allegheny. The original members constituting this church were Henry Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Samuel Grant, Betsy Hollenger, and Jacob Roberson. The latter was soon after ordained and served as the first pastor of the church. He was succeeded by Revs. Anderson Richardson and Samuel Rheu, who each remained but a short time. After being without a pastor for a while, the Rev. G. W. Jackson, of Allegheny, was called, and is still serving as the pastor.

The congregation first worshiped in a building on Eighth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets. In 1876 a building was erected on Seventeenth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars, which has since been the home of this congregation.

The present official board is composed of J. Gould, Henry Johnson, George Love, G. E. Ormes, and John Ferguson.

Number of members, nineteen. The Sabbath-school numbers fifty-four scholars.

[1] Principally from memoranda furnished by Henry Johnson, a deacon of the church.

First Presbyterian Church.—This church was an outgrowth of the Presbyterian Church of Hollidaysburg, originating in an afternoon service held in the old Union school-house at Altoona once a month. These meetings were first held in 1841 by Rev. David McKinney, D.D., of the first-mentioned place. The Presbyterians of Altoona, in 1850, resolved to erect a suitable church edifice; they secured two lots, on one of which they erected a house of worship at a cost of three thousand dollars. After the completion of the church, an arrangement was made (Nov. 3, 1851) with the Hollidaysburg pastor to preach in Altoona on alternate Sabbaths in the forenoon, which he did for nearly a year, when he resigned his charges and moved to Philadelphia. At this time there were fifty Presbyterian families and seventy communicants, with their ecclesiastical connection in Hollidaysburg. In October, 1852, a petition to the Presbytery of Huntingdon, asking for a separate organization, was granted, and November 8th following the First Presbyterian Church was duly organized. Jonathan Hamilton and John McCartney, elders in the parent church, were continued in the same relation in the new organization, and John Hutchison, G. D. Thomas, and James L. Gwin were elected and ordained to the eldership. In 1853, William C. McCormick (previously an elder in the churches of Hollidaysburg and Johnstown) settled in Altoona, and was elected an elder in the new church.

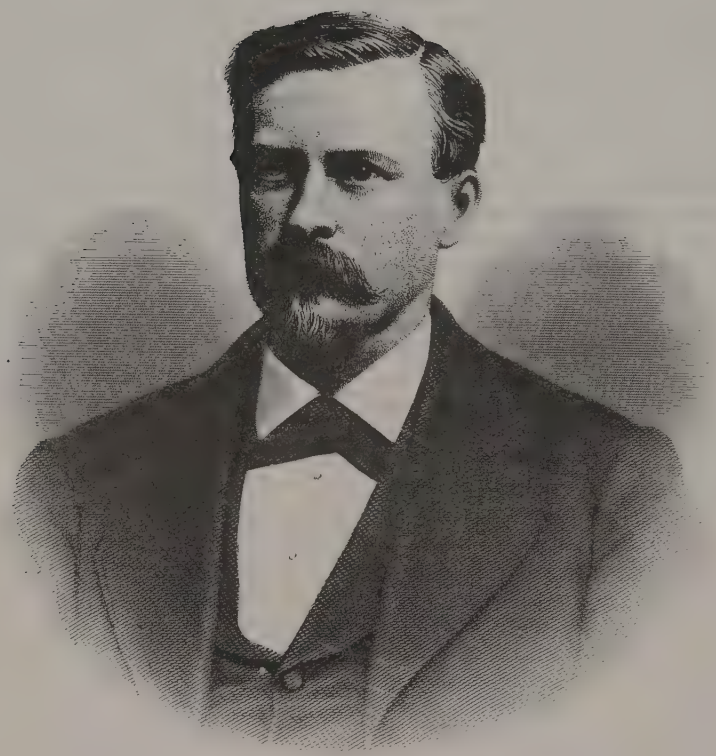
The church thus organized was served by supplies until Nov. 14, 1854, when Rev. A. B. Clarke was called to the pastorate. Nine years after, in May, 1863, on account of ill health, he resigned, and died on July 4th following. Jan. 26, 1864, Rev. R. M. Wallace was called to the vacant pulpit. During the pastorate of Rev. A. B. Clarke, Messrs. Herman J. Lombaert, Thomas P. Sargeant, John M. Campbell, James Hutchison, James H. Dysart, and Dr. William R. Findley were chosen ruling elders. The original church edifice was disposed of by sale in the year 1854, and the present edifice erected in 1855. It was dedicated on the last Sabbath of the year, the pastor (Rev. Clarke) and the Rev. Drs. Jacobus and Paxton officiating on the occasion.

In 1865 the communicants numbered about two hundred and thirty. Rev. Wallace severed his connection with the church in 1874, and assumed the care of a congregation at Stroudsburg, Pa. During his pastorate the church so increased in numbers that a new organization was projected, and finally culminated in the Second Presbyterian Church on the east side of the city. Col. Thomas A. Scott was among the worshipers of the First Church during his residence here. Rev. M. N. Cornelius, the present pastor, was called to be the successor of Mr. Wallace, and began his pastoral labors Jan. 1, 1876. Its present membership is 430. In 1863 the school numbered 98, and in 1880, 322. The following are the present officers of the school: Thomas H. Wiggins, superintendent; Professor D. S. Keith, assistant; Mrs. N. C. Barclay, superintendent of infant school; W. C. Galbraith, secretary and treasurer; B. J. Lockard, librarian.

The church is located on Eleventh Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets.

The Second Presbyterian Church.—The rapid growth of the First Church soon made another building necessary, and early in 1869 the question of branching out into a new organization was agitated. Among the movers in this enterprise were James Hutchison, Thomas McCauley, William M. Lloyd, Joseph Dysart, Dr. J. M. Gemmill, Daniel Laughman, S. C. Baker, Charles J. Mann, John H. Converse, James H. Dysart, and John M. Campbell, who aided both by counsel and efforts. A petition to Huntingdon Presbytery for a new organization was presented, and in answer thereto Presbytery appointed a committee to organize the Second Church, which they did on the evening of June 21, 1869. Forty-seven persons were enrolled as members, all of whom except one were from the First Church. The first officers of the church were: Elders, James Hutchison, John M. Campbell, and James H. Dysart; Deacons, Charles J. Mann and Daniel Laughman; Trustees, William M. Lloyd, S. C. Baker, Thomas McCauley, Joseph Dysart, John H. Converse, and Dr. J. M. Gemmill. The congregation rented Bell's Hall, corner of Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, and on Sabbath morning, July 11, 1869, the first public service was held, conducted by Rev. C. L. Kitchell, after which meetings were kept up regularly. The Sabbath-school was organized July 18, 1869. James H. Dysart, superintendent, and Max Kinkead, treasurer, were its first officers. Thirty-nine names were on the school-roll. A year afterwards the roll contained four hundred and seventy-two, officers included. In 1880 five hundred and seven names were reported. At a congregational meeting held Aug. 21, 1869, Rev. David Hall, of Mansfield, Ohio, was elected pastor, but he declined to accept. April 5, 1870, a call was extended to W. J. Chichester, a licentiate of the Baltimore Presbytery, then pursuing his studies at the Western Theological Seminary. It was accepted on condition that he be allowed to spend a year at Princeton Seminary. Meanwhile Rev. Stuart Mitchell officiated for the congregation, and in June, 1871, the pastor-elect was ordained a minister and installed as pastor of the church. He served until June, 1878, when Rev. Samuel W. Duffield was called. July 1st he entered upon his work, being installed Oct. 7, 1878. He is the present pastor.

Early in 1870 the present site was selected, and purchased of C. Jaggard for four thousand five hundred dollars. The chapel was begun in 1870, and finished in the spring of 1871 at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. It was occupied in April, Rev. David Hall, of Mansfield, Ohio, preaching the dedication sermon.



Jas. H. Dysart

The first officials of the church have already been named; their successors have been as follows:

Elders.—Nov. 22, 1871, Dr. J. M. Gemmill, William M. Lloyd, Robert L. Gamble; Feb. 11, 1874, Alexander T. Findley, Charles J. Mann; March 28, 1877, James D. Irwin, William J. Allen, Joseph Dysart, Dr. S. M. Ross; 1881, Herman McCauley, Dr. W. S. Ross.

Deacons.—Nov. 22, 1871, John M. Bowman, Maxwell Kinkead; Feb. 11, 1874, John A. Castor, C. B. Bowles, Theodore H. Wigton, William A. Magee; March 28, 1877, J. N. Barr, Harry Slep, J. C. Wilson, J. W. Martin, Thomas Campbell.

The church building was commenced in August, 1875, and finished and opened for worship on Sabbath, Dec. 17, 1876, when Rev. George P. Hayes, D.D., preached the opening sermon. The church, including lot, fixtures, etc., cost sixty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-six cents. It contains a fine organ, which cost two thousand five hundred dollars.

This church has a present membership of seven hundred and forty-one, and a Sabbath-school of four hundred and fifty. The latter is under charge of J. C. Wilson, superintendent, and Dr. W. S. Ross, assistant superintendent.

The following tribute is paid to Mr. Dysart, one of the original members of this church:

Altoona lost one of its foremost citizens when James H. Dysart died. He had for many years been closely identified with the city's material progress in commercial prosperity, and, as a merchant of liberal enterprise and unsullied integrity, he stood high among the highest. He was in every sense a representative citizen, and when he passed away he left the heritage of a name that is to-day a valuable memory, and an example in the community. He was a native of Huntingdon County, having been born Jan. 7, 1832. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Ann Dysart. His education was obtained at Millwood Academy and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, and since he was not physically strong (having suffered a serious fall when a child), he was intended for a profession; but such an inclination was not his, beyond the practice of the profession of teaching, which he pursued only a short time.

March 25, 1856, he married Martha A., daughter of Aaron and Lydia Beyer, of Blair County, who on Jan. 12, 1881, celebrated their golden wedding. Directly after his marriage Mr. Dysart made his home in Altoona, having received the appointment of ticket and freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at that point. He continued to hold the place for a space of eight years, serving the company with earnest energy and fidelity. At the end of that time he decided to embark in business, and so in 1864 he resigned his trust, and, in conjunction with William C. Keller, purchased the business of Cooper & Co., then largely engaged as coal-miners and shippers at Lilly's Station, Cambria Co., Pa. His partnership with Keller continued until 1869, when Mr. Daniel Laughman succeeded the latter in the firm. With Mr. Laughman, Mr. Dysart conducted the business until his death. Mr. Dysart was singularly gifted with that energy and faith that win success in spite of obstacles that ordinarily wreck the best of efforts. He suffered many business reverses, and endured losses in trade that breathed utter discouragement, but his was an eye that ever saw the silver lining behind the clouds, and thus encouraged by the philosophy that urges man over all obstacles, he breasted the flood heroically, and fought with determined vigor for the victory which he knew awaited him. And he won it, too, as he was satisfied he would, although he failed to realize the full measure of the pleasure that he had promised himself for the time when ample means should give him the privilege of carrying out the many beneficent plans he had formed. In the midst of his usefulness he was called away, and, although resigned to go, felt he would have liked a few years more in which to perfect the projects he had formed for the promotion of the public good. It was, however, a satisfaction to him to know that in that direction he had exerted himself manfully, and had accomplished much. As an unselfish public benefactor in his community he was a conspicuous figure, and in his adopted city it stood long as a proverb that "there was only one Dysart." He was among the foremost in enterprises affecting public prosperity, and stood ready with time and means to show what his interest meant.

In the fall of 1879 he was stricken with the illness that terminated his life, and after lingering in much suffering, died March 21, 1880. His widow still survives him.

As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held a notice, published in *The Presbyterian* upon the occasion of his death, is herewith given, as follows:

"In the death of Mr. Dysart our city loses one of its best-known, most respected, and valuable citizens, a man closely identified with all its interests, one whose public and private life was above either reproach or suspicion; a man of decided and positive convictions upon all important and vital questions, fearless in his defense of right, untiring and uncompromising in his warfare against that which he believed to be wrong, he was the faithful and generous friend of every honest poor man. His great heart was tender and loving, easily touched by and prompt to respond to the wants and sorrows of others. None ever appealed to him in vain when it was within his power to help, and, like Job, 'the cause which he knew not he searched out.' Without the semblance of pride or ostentation, he constantly scattered blessings in the pathway of many. Like his blessed Master, 'he went about doing good.' But the crowning glory of this good man's character lay in his devotion to Christ and his church. Twenty-two years of his life were spent in earnest Christian service. He

united with the First Presbyterian Church of Altoona in 1859. In 1862 he was elected and ordained a ruling elder. In the organization of the Second Church of Altoona, Mr. Dysart felt it to be his duty to give his time and means to the new enterprise. How faithfully he labored, and how generously he responded to every call for help in any and every way is well known to the more than seven hundred members gathered into that church during the period of his connection with it, many of whom trace their conversion, under God, to his direct and personal effort in their behalf. He continued a member of that church and of the session from the time of its organization till within a few weeks of his death, when he withdrew and again connected himself with the First Church."

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.[1]—The Rev. Robert W. Oliver was sent into this region prior to the erection of St. Luke's Church, and before it became an organized parish, as a district missionary, subject to the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Right Rev. Dr. Potter.

The first church building was erected in 1858, from plans furnished by Architect Hall, of Harrisburg, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirteenth Street. It was a nave, with transepts and chancel, built of Baker sandstone, covered by a slate roof, and surmounted by a bell-cote. It was of semi-Gothic architecture, and very picturesque. In the rear of the church, and facing Thirteenth Street, was erected about the same time a parish school building and rectory, as a memorial to Maria L., daughter of Gen. J. Watts de Peyster and Estelle, his wife, of New York City. The substantial iron fence which surrounded the whole church property was also the gift of the little patroness, who was a great favorite of the first pastor, Rev. Mr. Oliver, to whose energetic labors the erection of these buildings is due. Although a man of polite learning, great energy, and very decided ability, in every way fitted to fill high station in the church, this pioneer minister spent over five years (1858 to 1863) of laborious effort in missionary work in these mountains.

His immediate successor was the Rev. J. Wellesley Jones, who came in 1864, and officiated until his death, April 15, 1865. His pastorate, a very successful one, although short, was full of promise, and he died universally beloved and regretted.

Rev. John Newton Spear served from 1865 to 1867, and was succeeded by his father, Rev. W. W. Spear, D.D., formerly rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia. He was followed, in 1869, by the late Rev. O. W. Landreth, who ought to have been a successful harvester of souls, being the son of the well-known *seed*-man of the Quaker City. Rev. J. J. Morgan was the next rector, coming in 1871. During his short rectorate the temporalities of the church were visibly increased. He was called to Cleveland, Ohio, and his place here supplied by the Rev. S. H. S. Gallaudet. He was a fine scholar and acceptable pastor; he served about a year, 1873–74. Rev. T. William Davidson, now at Newton, Pa., officiated from 1874–76, and the Rev. Allan Sheldon Woodle, B.D., from the last-mentioned date until the present time. He was graduated from Nashotah Theological Seminary, Wisconsin, in 1873, and came from Christ Church, New York City, to Altoona.

Among early and former members may be named William Whitehead (deceased), Robert H. Wilson, Joseph H. Wilson, Edward H. Williams (of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., Philadelphia), Mr. —— Pettit (also of Philadelphia), G. Clinton Gardiner, and many others of the vestry, who from time to time were resident officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all zealously interested in the welfare of St. Luke's. Mr. Pettit was an ardent worker in its Sabbath-school, of which for years he was superintendent.

The present status of the church, numerically, is one hundred and fifty-six communicants, representing about one hundred families. The Sabbath-school connected with the church numbers one hundred and fifty members.

In the early summer of 1881 the old church was removed, to the very general regret of all classes of people, for it had long been a landmark in Altoona. It was distinguished as perhaps the one spot of beauty in the town. Its dislodgment was necessitated by the needs of the congregation for a larger edifice. After considerable agitation of the question as to *where* the new church should be located, and after consultation with the bishop of the diocese (Right Rev. Dr. Howe), the first rector of the church (now dean of the Nebraska Divinity School), and Gen. De Peyster, of New York City, the building committee determined to occupy the old site. The committee was composed of the pastor and Messrs. T. N. Ely, Joseph Wood, and A. F. Heess. On Saturday, Sept. 3, 1881, the corner-stone of the new church was laid by the Masonic fraternity with grand and imposing ceremonies. The church was completed and ready for occupancy, as per contract, Jan. 15, 1882. The following description will give a correct idea of this building, which is the finest church edifice in Altoona:

"The surface stone which will be used is from the Berea, Ohio, quarries. This is a soft grayish-blue, most agreeable to the eye, harmonizing nicely with the dressed stone to be used, which is from the Amherst quarries of Ohio, known as the Clough stone. The style of the building is Old English, and the dimensions virtually one hundred by sixty feet. It will have a nave with aisle walls, arcade columns supporting arches, with a clere-story over. The chancel and nave will be under the same roof, separated, however, by a lofty brick arch. There will be an organ-chamber on the south side of the chancel, a robing-room for the clergy on the north side. There will be two porches easy of access, one on Eighth Avenue near the corner, the other on Thirteenth Street. Between the two porches, abutting on the west gable, and, as it were, at the entrance to the church, rises a foundation for the baptistery, supporting a stone font of large dimensions. The church will seat five hundred people, and will have three aisles, the centre one being five feet wide

[1] From notes furnished by the Rev. Allen S. Woodle, B.D.

and convenient for processionals. The aisle walls from the floor to the proper height will carry the necessary wainscoting of ash, the same material of which the seats will be constructed. The aisle and clerestory windows, made of rolled cathedral glass, of various tints with geometrical designs, will be used until replaced by memorials with stained glass. The east gable and chancel windows, three in number, of English stained glass, will be placed as a memorial. The west gable windows will be similar to the aisle windows. The peal of bells, three in number, presented by Mr. W. G. Hamilton and family, of New York, bearing the legends, respectively, of Faith, Hope, and Charity, will hang in a cot about eighty feet high. The basement has no use connected with the service, and will have room for indirect steam-heating. The designs for the building were prepared by Frederick Clarke Withers, architect, New York City. Mr. Henry Shenk, of Erie, Pa., is the contractor. Mr. Moore, of this city, has the contract for the masonry."[1]

The present officers of the church are as follows: Rector's Warden, Theodore N. Ely; Junior Warden, Joseph Wood; Treasurer, Alexander H. Maxwell; Secretary, James Mallett; Sexton, William Jarvis.

St. James' German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This society was organized in 1860, and its church edifice, on the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was erected in 1862. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Schmidt, followed in succession by Revs. M. Wolf, C. Jaecker, and the present pastor, H. J. H. Lemcke, who entered on his pastoral duties in December, 1881.

Services are conducted in the German language in the forenoon and afternoon of each Lord's day. The church has a membership of four hundred and seventy-five. Its Sunday-school consists of two hundred and thirty-five scholars and twenty-one teachers, and it has a library of about two hundred volumes.

A day-school of one hundred and thirty-five scholars is taught here during the three months' vacation of the public schools. In this school instruction is given in the German language,—reading and writing. The establishment of a permanent parochial school, in which religious as well as secular instruction shall be given, is contemplated by the congregation. This church is in connection with the Pittsburgh Synod of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Altoona.[2]—Methodism in the city of Altoona, now embracing First Church, Eighth Avenue, Chestnut Avenue, and Twenty-fourth Street charges, and numbering, according to the last Conference minutes, thirteen hundred and eight members and one hundred and forty probationers, with a Sunday-school force of twelve hundred and ninety officers, teachers, and scholars, had its beginning in a small society which, for years before Altoona had an existence, had been worshiping in the "Union School-House."

In 1851, when the town was in its infancy, Rev. George Guyer, who was the pastor of Birmingham Circuit, preached in the school-house, and had for church members Edmund Hawkins (leader), Margaret Hawkins, Peter Green, Andrew Green, Elizabeth Green, William Payne, Ellen Payne (Payne), Andrew Satersfield, Anna Saturfield, Mary Green, Robert Lumadue, Julian Lumadue, Mary England, Ellen Taylor, Elizabeth Trout, Thomas Elway, Ann Elway, B. Irene Baer, Mary Couch, John Griffin, Catharine Griffin, Anna Griffin, Jonathan Elias, Thomas W. Elias, Elizabeth R. Elias, Uriah Green, Susan Green, Silas E. Kemp, Ann J. Jaggard, Thomas B. Gilson, Jane Gilson, Joseph Wilson, Mary Wilson, Mary Rowan, Lydia Rosenberg, John Shoemaker, Sybil Shoemaker.

In 1852, Rev. Plummer E. Waters was preacher in charge of Birmingham Circuit, of which the Union school-house in Altoona continued to be an appointment.

At the session of the Baltimore Annual Conference held in Hagerstown in March, 1853, Altoona was made a pastoral charge, and Rev. John H. Ryland was assigned to the place. Early in the year G. R. Everson was made Sunday-school superintendent. The church building, which was begun in 1853, was completed in 1854, and dedicated by Rev. W. B. Edwards, of Baltimore, August 20th. Rev. J. H. Ryland was reappointed as pastor in March, 1854.

From 1855 the pastors of the First Church have been as follows, viz.: 1855, Rev. A. E. Gibson; 1856, Rev. W. Downs; 1857–58, Rev. S. A. Wilson; 1859–60, Rev. S. Creighton; 1861–62, Rev. W. L. Spottswood; 1863–65, Rev. W. R. Mills; 1866–68, Rev. J. S. McMurray; 1868, W. M. Frysinger, assistant pastor; 1869, Rev. A. W. Guyer; 1870, Rev. S. W. Sears; 1871–73, Rev. F. B. Riddle; 1874–76, Rev. James Curns; 1877, Rev. W. W. Evans; 1878–80, Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D.D.; 1881, Rev. Thompson Mitchell, D.D.

The most noted revivals in the charge were in 1858, 1862, 1867, 1872, and 1876, during the pastorates of S. A. Wilson, W. L. Spottswood, J. S. McMurray, F. B. Riddle, and James Curns.

The revival of 1867 was wonderful in power and in results. From it the church became so crowded that a second charge was projected, and resulted in the Eighth Avenue Church, which, too, has prospered greatly.

Then in March, 1872, the Chestnut Avenue charge was organized, made up mainly by members from the First Church. The statistics of last Conference credit the First Church with members, 393; probationers, 12; church and parsonage property, $30,000; Sunday-school officers and teachers, 31; scholars, 310; library, 550 volumes.

The present Sunday-school superintendent is W. Lee Woodcock; assistant, James C. Barger; female assistant, Mrs. L. P. Wilson; superintendent of infant department, Mrs. J. W. Curry.

The official body, in addition to the pastor, is constituted as follows, viz.: Local Preachers, Thomas A. Elliott and G. G. Anderson; Class-Leaders, John S. Calvert, Robert Cox, B. F. Patton, A. P. MacDon-

[1] *Altoona Tribune*, Sept. 5, 1881.

[2] Furnished by the pastor, Rev. Thompson Mitchell, D.D.

ald, Frederick Hesser, James L. Hunt, W. H. Fields, and A. C. Lytle; Stewards, Martin Runyan, Joseph L. Calvert, John H. Carr, George A. Patton, H. L. Nicholson, S. T. Ferguson, J. F. Snyder, Harrison Oburn, and J. P. MacDonald; Trustees, John A. Smith, James Lowther, F. B. Stewart, Jacob Snyder, Flemon Trout, D. M. Graham, M.D., N. P. Marks, Andrew Clabaugh, and W. L. Woodcock.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church.—About 1872 a mission chapel was erected by the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Here a Sunday-school was conducted during about ten years. A church under the above name was then (in March, 1881) organized, with one hundred members, most of whom were from the Eighth Avenue Church. Rev. R. R. Crence was the pastor at the time of its organization, and he still continues in that relation.

The congregation has continued to worship in the old chapel, but lots have been secured on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and the erection of a church edifice there is contemplated.

The society numbers one hundred and fifty members.

Other Methodist Churches.—The "Second Methodist Episcopal Church" was organized in 1867, and a building erected in that year on the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, at a cost of twenty-four thousand dollars, and a parsonage at three thousand dollars. The pastors, as near as can be ascertained, have been as follows: 1868, W. M. Frysinger; 1869, J. Donahue; 1870–71, D. S. Monroe; 1872–74, R. E. Wilson; 1875–76, S. C. Swallow; 1877–79, M. K. Foster; 1880–81, Jesse B. Young. Number of Sunday-school scholars, 698; number of volumes in library, 600. Connected with this church is the Asbury Chapel, a Methodist mission church, organized in 1871, and located on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street; number of members, 75; Sunday-school scholars, 200; estimated value of building, $2000.

The "Third Methodist Episcopal Church" was organized in 1872. The church building, located corner of Chestnut Avenue and Tenth Street, was erected in 1874. Estimated value of church property, $20,000; Sunday-school scholars, 210. The successive pastors have been: 1872–74, Daniel Hartman; 1875–76, J. W. Owens; 1877, J. W. Leckie; 1878–79, Thomas Sherlock; 1880–81 (reappointed), Thomas Sherlock.

The "Allen Chapel (African Methodist Episcopal Church)" was organized in 1858. The chapel (the old Union school-house) was purchased about the same time, and dedicated by Bishop Payne. Revs. William H. Grimes and Alexander Johnson were early pastors. In 1879 the church was remodeled and improved at a cost of about one thousand dollars, and rededicated in November by Bishop Alexander Wayman. The church was at first under the jurisdiction of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but for some time has been under the general ecclesiastical control of the Pittsburgh Conference. The present pastor is Rev. Nathaniel W. Evans. The Sunday-school was under the superintendency of John Alexander for twenty-one years (from its organization until May, 1879), when he resigned, and was succeeded by Thaddeus Ormes, the present incumbent. The school numbers forty scholars. The old church was recently torn down, and a neat frame superstructure erected on its site, near the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Fourth Evangelical Lutheran Church of Altoona.—This congregation was organized on the 1st of January, 1882. It was largely made up of members of the First Evangelical Lutheran congregation, and may be regarded as the fourth child of that church. It is by the kindness of two members of the First Church, Mr. C. C. Mason and his estimable lady, that the Fourth Church now owns its house of worship. This is a substantial framed structure, thirty by forty feet, that was built for Sunday-school purposes. It stands on the corner of Second Street, below Walnut Avenue. The congregation is already too large for this house, and the question of erecting a new one is being discussed. The church numbers seventy-five members, and it is harmonious and prosperous. It has no debt, but, on the contrary, has money in its treasury. The pastor, Rev. J. J. Kerr, has sustained that relation from the organization of the church. The church has a flourishing Sunday-school, under the able superintendence of Mr. Harry Slep.

Christ Reformed Church.—This church, connected with the (German) Reformed Church in the United States, was organized in January, 1863, as a mission under the care of the Westmoreland Classis. In November of the same year it was received under the care of the Mercersburg Classis, with which it is still connected. It received missionary support until 1872, since which time it has been self-sustaining, and by its benevolent contributions has already, in a great measure, returned to the church at large what was given to it in its infancy. At the time of organization only about a dozen communicant members were connected with the mission. The actual organization was effected Jan. 29, 1863, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers: Elders, J. L. Reifsneider and C. B. Sink; Deacons, J. H. Fritchey and Daniel Bohler. The first pastor was Rev. Cyrus Cort, who took charge of the mission Jan. 1, 1863, and after a very successful pastorate resigned in March, 1867. The mission was then vacant for about fifteen months, when Rev. A. C. Whitmer was called as pastor. He was installed June 14, 1868, and closed his labors here April 1, 1879. During his long pastorate the membership was greatly increased, and the church became self-supporting. In October, 1879, a call was extended to the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Titzel. He was installed Dec. 19, 1879, and regularly began his labors as pastor Jan. 1, 1880.

The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid July 31, 1864, and the building was finished, excepting the spire, in June, 1868, and consecrated on the 14th of that month. In 1873 the spire was built and the structure finally completed through the efforts of J. P. Levan, then a deacon of the church, and one of its most liberal supporters. The cost of the building was about fifteen thousand dollars. It was erected under the supervision of a building committee consisting of J. L. Reifsneider, J. P. Levan, Daniel Bohler, and C. B. Sink. The architect was Frederick Thorn. It is located on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Twelfth Avenue, and is an imposing edifice, built of sandstone in the Gothic style of architecture. The neat and commodious frame parsonage adjoining was built in the fall of 1868 and the spring of 1869 at a cost of three thousand dollars. Several hundred dollars have since been spent on it in repairs and improvements. The congregation at present numbers about three hundred communicant members. The officers at this time are: Elders, J. F. Boult, J. L. Reifsneider, and Peter L. Stouch; Deacons, H. A. Folk, V. H. Freet, George S. Thomas, A. C. Hammaker, E. Lingenfelter, and C. E. Morse; Trustees, J. F. Boult, J. L. Reifsneider, and P. L. Stouch. A flourishing Sunday-school is connected with the congregation, numbering thirty officers and teachers and over two hundred scholars. George S. Thomas is the present superintendent of the school.

Church of God.—In the fall of 1862, Elder S. S. Richmond, assisted by a number of families in Altoona, among whom may be mentioned the Alloways, Fishers, Cavenders, Pools, Ottos, and Weights, laid the foundation of the Church of God in Altoona. At first Elder Richmond conducted services in private houses. In January, 1863, Elder Jacob Boyer, who was in charge of the Martinsburg Circuit, held a protracted meeting in the Armory building, the result of which was the more definite organization of the church. Charles Pool was elected elder, and Abraham Alloway deacon. A lot of ground corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street was purchased from Mr. Jaggard, and a building committee was appointed, consisting of Elder S. S. Richmond, Charles Pool, Abraham Alloway, and Samuel Weight. Mr. Alloway shortly afterwards died, and John Mateer, of Martinsburg, was selected to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1863 the building was under roof, and although unfinished, services were held therein. Later in the fall Elder Richmond entered the army as chaplain. For most of the time during his absence services were conducted by Elder John Hickernell and Mrs. Martha Beecher, and in the summer of 1865 he returned and resumed the duties of the pastorate. His successors have been Elder P. D. Collins, 1866 to spring of 1868; Elder C. L. Amy, 1868, one year; Elder J. M. Dugan, 1869, one year; no regular pastor from April 1, 1870, to March 31, 1871; Elder J. C. Owens, April 1, 1871, six months; Elder F. L. Nicodemus, fall of 1871 to spring of 1874; Elder J. M. Carvell, spring of 1874, for two years; Elder John Hunter, 1876 to winter of 1878; Elder G. L. Cowen, 1878, one year; Elder J. W. Miller, April 1, 1879, for two years; Elder J. W. Deshong, spring of 1881, and present pastor.

The original church building was enlarged to its present dimensions in 1876. The building committee was composed of Levi Fisher, John Bartley, Jeremiah Hoerner, and A. V. Price. It was dedicated March 17, 1877.

The membership, at first twenty-five, has grown to upwards of two hundred. In 1879–80 a parsonage was erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The church to-day stands financially unembarrassed. There is now a Sabbath-school connected with the church of twenty-two officers and two hundred scholars, under the superintendency of Samuel Alloway; assistant superintendent, H. M. Hoover. Both church and school are in a flourishing condition.[1]

United Brethren.—A church of this denomination, the "United Brethren in Christ," was organized in Altoona in the early days of the town, nearly thirty years ago. For several years they had neither regular services, a resident minister, nor a house of worship. They were served by ministers from neighboring charges. "The Annual Conference, recognizing the growth of the new town, and the consequent demand for a more concentrated effort, made it a station, assigning Rev. D. Speck as pastor. The first thing demanding the attention of the pastor was a church building, and in this enterprise he was ably seconded by Samuel McGlathery, Jacob Bottenberg, Thomas Stackhouse, William Fox, M. T. Dill, George Earhart, Cornelius McLaughlin, and many others." A location was secured on the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twelfth Street, and there in due time a commodious building was erected and dedicated to the service of God. This result was only attained after much effort and sacrifice on the part of the little congregation. The stone for the church was furnished by Thomas Elway, and nearly all its members contributed money, material, or labor.

The successive pastors have been Rev. D. Speck, January, 1857, to January, 1859; Rev. W. B. Dick,[2] January, 1859, to January, 1860; Rev. D. Sheerer, January, 1860, to January, 1861; Rev. E. B. Kephart,[3] January, 1861, to January, 1863; Rev. T. H. Hallowell, January, 1863, to January, 1865; Rev. M. P. Doyle, January, 1865, to January, 1869; Rev. W. Wragg, January, 1869, to January, 1872; Rev. J. Walker,[2] January, 1872, to January, 1876; Rev. M.

[1] For the more recent history of this church we are under obligations to John W. Deshong, the present pastor.

[2] Deceased. Rev. Mr. Dick was buried in the Tyrone Cemetery. Mr. Walker died at Conemaugh, Pa., in the early part of 1880. Revs. Speck and Walker both served as presiding elders of the district embracing this congregation.

[3] Now president of Western College, Iowa; has also served two terms in the Iowa Senate.

Spangler, January, 1876, to September, 1880;[1] Rev. J. Medsger, September, 1880, to the present time.

"Owing to the rapid growth of the congregation, more room and better accommodations were required; in consequence the building was enlarged and remodeled in 1877, at a cost approximating five thousand dollars. This work was consummated under the supervision of Rev. M. Spangler and the board of trustees, consisting of J. Peight, H. Schum, A. Eberly, J. Carl, and J. Bush. The church and parsonage are valued at fifteen thousand dollars. The membership numbers four hundred; Sabbath-school, three hundred scholars. The officers are: Pastor, Rev. J. Medsger; Leaders, S. Hawk, P. M. Smith, and J. M. Barwis; Stewards, S. Beecher, D. Bolinger, J. W. Parson, George Blackburn, J. Claybaugh, George Cruse, and J. C. Shirk; Superintendent of Sabbath-school, P. M. Smith; Leader of Choir, R. C. Ward; Trustees, J. Peight, H. Schum, A. Eberly, J. Carl, J. Bush, J. Barwis, and George Blackburn.

"The whole amount collected for various benevolent purposes during the last four years has averaged two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for each year."[2]

The Brethren.[3]—This denomination is called German Baptist, Tunkers, and, by the ignorant, Dunkards, and is frequently classed with the Mennonite, Omish, and other branches of faith. It was organized in Pennsylvania in 1724, and was better known at that time, and ever since, by the appellation of Tunkers. We are in doubt as to whether the latter name was adopted by the Brethren or any portion of them, or given to them by outside parties. Be this as it may, the word "Tunker," derived from the German *Tunken*, signifies to dip, and in this manner the converts to their faith are baptized. The Brethren generally wear a peculiar dress, and do not shave the beard. (That the men and women lived in separate habitations, and discarded marriage, is an allegation devoid of any foundation.) They are much less rigid than formerly in some particulars. Like the Baptists they believe in immersion, but unlike them practice feet-washing, and differ on several other points of doctrine and practice. Like the Church of God they practice both immersion and feet-washing, but differ in the manner of the former. Once in the spring and once in the fall feet-washing, partaking of a supper, saluting each other with a kiss are rites practiced precedent to partaking of the communion, all of which are participated in on a single occasion in the order stated. With such marked peculiarities of practice and doctrine, notwithstanding the similarity of name, the Brethren are easily distinguishable from the United Brethren by those who are conversant with the doctrines and mode of conducting services by each. The polity of the church, or the recognized principles upon which it is based, forbids its members to go to law with each other, as well as discountenance actions in law against those beyond the jurisdiction of their church. When called as witnesses in courts, the rule is to affirm instead of taking the usual oath. Bearing arms is prohibited. No member is allowed to become a beneficiary of the public, or be provided for at the public expense. They make provision for the extremely poor and otherwise unfortunate members of their religious society. They are a people truly "peculiar, and zealous in good works."

About 1869 or 1870 eight or ten members of the church, residing in Altoona, composed the congregation of the Brethren here. Services were held in a chapel, now torn down, on Eighth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets. Sept. 4, 1874, the congregation having increased in numbers, it purchased from H. D. Witmer a lot and building on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifth Street, for fifteen hundred dollars. This building was first constructed as a chapel, and used by a mission-school of the Second Methodists, afterwards converted into a dwelling, and when bought by the Brethren remodeled into a church, in which they now worship every alternate Sunday, services being generally conducted by Elders James A. Sell, Graybill Myers, Brice Sell, and David E. Sell, in rotation. The membership now is sixty-five. A Sunday-school, of which George W. Kephart, a deacon, is superintendent, and numbering about one hundred members, is attached to the church.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church.—The first mass said in Altoona is believed to have been at the house of Mrs. Catharine Lynch. Prior to 1852 services were of a transient nature, and held at the houses of the faithful few then living here. The early membership of this church was largely augmented by those engaged in building the Pennsylvania Railroad, so that the Catholic population rapidly increased.[4] Services were held more frequently by Rev. John Welsh and others from neighboring stations. In 1852 the church in Altoona now known as St. John's was organized. Rev. John Walsh, deceased, then in charge of St. Mary's Church, Hollidaysburg, purchased (in 1852) two lots, upon which was erected a small frame building, but sufficiently large to accommodate the congregation, at that time not large. It was dedicated the following year, and the services of the church held therein. In fact, it was occupied long before it was finished. It was not seated for nearly two years later. The members were poor, and the church edifice progressed slowly both in

[1] The date of his appointment as presiding elder of this district.

[2] History of Altoona and Blair County, pp. 137-38.

[3] History of Altoona and Blair County, 1880, by Ewing & Slep.

[4] Among the early and pioneer members of St. John's may be named Mrs. Catharine Lynch, John Hatton, Sr., and his wife, Joseph and Miss Eliza Boone, Mrs. John P. Hodnett, Mr. and Mrs. John Holton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Myles Doran, Thomas Farrell, Sr., and Peter Lee.

building and its interior finishing. Truly the early history of this church is one of small beginnings. As yet it had no resident pastor, and the venerable Father Bradley, pastor at Newry, attended regularly to the spiritual wants of the people for the greater part of 1853.

In 1854, Rev. John Tuigg was installed as pastor of St. John's, the first resident priest. He was a most zealous worker in this vineyard; self-sacrificing and practical, he tided the congregation through their early struggles, and left them a strong parish, with a large congregation and a commodious church. The brick addition, which had been built when the first frame building had become too small for the growing congregation, likewise soon became too cramped to accommodate it. It was then resolved to build anew. About the year 1871 the present capacious edifice was commenced, and the persevering efforts of the energetic pastor (Father Tuigg), ably seconded by his faithful congregation, were rewarded in the completion of the structure in 1875. It was dedicated on June 24th, the feast of St. John, for whom the church was named, by the Right Rev. M. Domenec, the late bishop of the diocese. The church is located on Thirteenth Avenue, near Thirteenth Street. It is worthy of mention that the old pioneer frame church was entirely inclosed by the walls of the present edifice, and that its use was continued until the very last, when it was torn down and passed by piecemeal through the large windows of the new church. The plans for the new church were drawn by James Bowman.

The lamented Rev. John Walsh, who succeeded Father Tuigg in March, 1876, served as pastor until his death, in June, 1880. The present pastor, Rev. Thomas Ryan, was for a number of years in charge of the Gallitzin Church, in Cambria County. July 18, 1880, Rev. John Tuigg, bishop of the diocese of Pittsburgh, administered the sacrament of confirmation at St. John's, at the close of which he installed Father Ryan as pastor of the church. His assistants were at first Revs. M. M. Sheedy and James A. Nash; at the present time (Oct. 1, 1881) he has but one assistant, Rev. T. Brierley.

The present membership of St. John's is over four thousand.

St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church.—This, the German Church of the Catholic faith in Altoona, was organized in 1860. It is impossible to present a full list of the original members, but among them were the following: George Street, T. W. Rauch (deceased), John Nagle, Francis Geoerger, Bernard Weissel, Francis X. Berloeb (deceased), Mangus and Fedalias Bender, Nicholas and Bernard Kurtz, Isadore Eger, Nicholas Oehringer (deceased), Lawrence Kimmell, Matthias Maintel (deceased), Kasimer Rigel, Casper Baumgartner, Michael Donner, Wolfgang Weiss, Joseph Mayer (deceased), John Klein, Adam Klessius (deceased), Peter Schmidt, John Judith, Joseph Schell (deceased), Martin Märtel, Conrad Bender (deceased), Mrs. Caroline Schenk, Joseph Stehle, Adam Gable (deceased), George Wachter, George Schmidt (deceased), Leonard Soller, etc.

Prior to 1860 the German-speaking Catholics worshiped with the English in St. John's Church, the former having at irregular intervals the ministrations of the Benedictine Fathers Clemens, Manus, Wendelin, and others, in the German language, whenever they visited the place. In 1860, however, the German Catholics formed a separate congregation with a resident priest, Father Charles Schuller. He was succeeded in order by Fathers Michael Bierl, George Kircher, F. Rottensteiner, John Rosswog, and Fra. Deuermeyer. Rev. John A. Schell, the present pastor, took charge in 1871.

The corner-stone of St. Mary's was laid in 1860, and the church was in course of erection until 1874, when Father Schell brought it to its present shape. Although still unfinished, it has been in use by the congregation almost from the first, and its early completion is intended. It is located on Fifth Avenue, corner of Fourteenth Street.

The congregation is in a very flourishing condition, and numbers nearly two thousand. St. Mary's has a cemetery of its own, and there is a beneficial society connected with the church of over one hundred members, of which Joseph Betzendroffer is president.

Hebrew Synagogue.—The Hebrew congregation, "Ahabath Achim," was organized in May, 1873. Joseph Berkowitz was the first president, A. Sheeline treasurer, and S. Neuwahl secretary. The first rabbi was Rev. Mr. Goldman, who was followed in order by Revs. Grossman, Block, and Leasker. The present rabbi, Rev. S. Altman, was engaged in June, 1879.

The present officers are Max Mayer, president; A. Sheeline, secretary; Joseph Berkowitz, treasurer. Membership, twenty-five. The congregation has had no regular stated place of worship for any protracted period of time; at the present time its meetings are held weekly, and on the holidays, in a hall on the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. A burying-ground on the Dry Gap road, close to the city, is owned and used by this congregation.

Cemeteries.—The Fairview Cemetery originated with the Rev. Henry Baker, and the organization of the association, March 3, 1857, took place in the lecture-room of his church, he becoming its first president. The land was purchased of John Kough and James Trees, and embraces some twenty acres of elevated ground on the northern suburbs of the city. The first person buried in this city of the dead was Andrew McFarran, on March 17, 1857, since which date some two thousand six hundred or more have been interred. About two-thirds of the thirteen hundred and seventy-three family lots into which the tract is divided have been already sold. At first the graves were dug by Mr. Russell, afterwards by James Shellenberger, but since August, 1870, Robert Cox

has acted as superintendent. About six years ago water-pipes were laid to convey water to the cemetery for the benefit of lot-holders, and a "receiving vault" has been erected on the grounds. N. W. Cunningham (now of Chicago) recently presented his mausoleum, erected at considerable cost, to the cemetery association. Although many works of art may be found here, one of the most prominent is the soldiers' monument, on account of the patriotic memories which cluster around it and its commanding location. The credit of furnishing most of the iron railings in this cemetery belongs to James Simpson, of Huntingdon. The first officers were Rev. Henry Baker, president; Rev. A. B. Clarke, George R. Everson, vice-presidents; Theodore A. Stecker, secretary; J. B. Hileman, treasurer; G. W. Patton, M. Clabaugh, C. C. Mason, A. A. Smith, M. T. Dill, A. C. Vauclain, Austin McGraw, and John Hamilton, trustees. The officers elected in 1880 were A. F. Heess, president; H. C. Dern, A. H. Maxwell, vice-presidents; A. Clabaugh, secretary; A. Kipple, treasurer; A. C. Devlan, John P. Levan, J. Wagner, S. F. Reamey, J. Loudon, G. W. Kessler, G. W. Hawksworth, Sr., and J. W. Smith, trustees. The grounds and improvements are all paid for and free from incumbrance.

Oak Ridge Cemetery was established in 1878 on the east side of the city. The association was incorporated December 16th of that year. The officers are Joseph Dysart, president; Theodore H. Wigton, treasurer; H. B. Kendig, secretary; Joseph Dysart, George S. Eaby, John W. Cherry, Jonathan Foreman, John Boynes, G. T. Bell, and Richard J. Crozier are the managers. The grounds, nine acres, were purchased of the G. T. Bell farm, and are beautifully situated, overlooking Pleasant Valley, and presenting romantic views on every side.

Eastern Light Cemetery dates from 1865, when John Ferguson, George Hooper, and John Alexander purchased a lot fronting on Tenth Street, east side, now adjoining Oak Ridge Cemetery, to be used as a burial-place for the colored people of the city. The first stockholders were the gentlemen above named and George M. Jackson, Henry Johnson, George Payne, and Allan Hurley.

St. John's Cemetery, the Catholic burial-ground of the church of that name, was started in 1857. After one interment it was discovered that the location was undesirable and its size too limited. A second purchase was made in 1858, at a cost of some four thousand dollars. It is situated on the east side of the city, near the reservoir, with a frontage on First Avenue and Twelfth Street.

St. Mary's Cemetery was established in 1879, and is the burial-place of the German Catholic congregation. Its original cost was about two thousand dollars, and its location is near and east of St. John's Cemetery. The first interment in this ground is said to have been a small child of David Beck, in 1879.

The Hebrew congregation have a cemetery upon the Dry Gap road, which is mentioned in the sketch of that religious body.

Pennsylvania Railroad Shops.—The vast industrial works of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company located in this city cover an area of one hundred and twenty-three acres and are in two bodies, locally known as the "upper" and "lower" shops. The locomotive-works are on the east side, opposite the depot. All the railway tracks at this point are fenced in, and the locomotive-shops are reached from the west over a foot-bridge at Twelfth Street. The forty-two acres occupied by the motive-power department is of triangular shape, lying between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Here are located buildings having an aggregate frontage of two miles, all (excepting the paint-shop, car-shed, and the temporary wheel-foundry) constructed of stone or brick, and occupied by machinery of the very best make. Consequently the work produced is of the highest standard, and is produced at the minimum cost. Everything is based on a system of betterments, on the theory of always improving by correcting each discovered fault, with the always sought result of *perfection*.

The following excellent description of the motive-works is from the pen of the "Summer Rambler," as published recently in the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

"Let us go over the foot-bridge and take a look at the locomotive-shops. There are about forty-two acres covered by them; there are three engine round-houses, the largest three hundred feet in diameter; two erecting-shops, each three hundred and fifty feet long; a machine-shop, four hundred and twenty-six feet long; and another house for general purposes, three hundred and thirty-six feet long. To move the half-built locomotives about and get easy transfer from one shop to the other, transfer-tables run at right angles to these shops, and in such manner as to communicate with tracks leading into all of them, these tables moving in a pit three hundred and fifty-six feet long. Railway tracks are laid in all these shops, and communicate with these transfer-tables, while on the opposite side of the pit are boiler, flanging, tank, and wheel-shops and two blacksmith-shops, the largest being three hundred and forty-five by one hundred and twenty-six feet. Beyond this is a foundry, two hundred and fifty by one hundred feet, a wheel-foundry, one hundred and thirty-nine feet long, and a brass-foundry, one hundred feet long, and the necessary adjuncts. It requires a building one hundred and twenty-eight by twenty-six feet to store the charcoal, while the pattern-house measures one hundred by fifty feet. On the southern side of the inclosure is the paint-shop, three hundred and forty-six feet long.

"In these immense shops, which make up one of the greatest iron establishments in the country, the chief work is locomotive-building and repairs, but in addition a great amount of general iron-work is performed, including all the requirements of a first-class railway, excepting the original manufacture of iron and steel and the rolling of plates, rails, and bars. All the switches, crossings, and signals are made here, car-wheels are cast, castings are made for the cars, bridges, and buildings, tools are made and repaired, machinery constructed, oils mixed and prepared, and telegraph instruments and appurtenances manufactured. It is, in fact, as complete an iron and steel emporium and factory as can be devised for all the purposes of a railway, and is the growth of over thirty years. The shops, too, have every essential that science and invention have devised for making good work, and to tell about them would fill a volume.

"In the machine-shop is located, on the centre track, a great power crane, which can travel the whole length. The heavy machine-tools are located alongside the track, so that work of great weight is thus easily handled and transferred. Hydraulic elevators of large size also transfer work to the upper floor. A long planing-machine planes the locomotive frames, while there are other planing-machines, vertical and

horizontal, milling-machines, and a slotting-machine, with any number of lathes, and adjoining a large tool-room where the smaller tools are made.

"In the boiler-shop are great flanging forges, and smith's forges, with a crane to wait on them; a tank-building department, with hoists rigged to overhead rails so that the tanks can be carried wherever they are to be fastened to the tenders; and an erecting-room, with a steam riveting-machine and two big cranes to carry around the work, and also sets of bending rolls, punches, and shears.

"In the erecting-shop the locomotive parts collected from the other shops are put together and the engine is here built. Overhead traveling cranes, capable of lifting twenty-five tons apiece, carry the work about, while beneath the floor pits extending the whole length of the building alongside the rails, on which the locomotives are set up. In these pits all the machinery of engines whose boilers are in repair in the boiler-shop is stored, while they also contain the pumps and other arrangements for the hydraulic test of boilers.

"In the great foundry all the locomotive, car, and general castings are made. It has two cupolas, each capable of melting ten tons of iron an hour, cars, on a little two-foot gauge railroad in the yard outside, supplying them with iron and fuel. There are blowing-engines to supply blast for these cupolas, and also those of the wheel-foundry near by, and pumps to supply the lifts and other hydraulic machinery. The moulders have washing-troughs and bath-rooms, with all the conveniences for their comfort.

"The pattern-shop is fitted up with lathes, circular- and scroll-saws, and planing machinery, and has a big store-house.

"The brass-foundry has its melting furnaces arranged in a circle around the stack, which has radial flues connecting with each. Here all the car bearings are made in special moulding machines, the material being phosphor-bronze.

"The wheel-foundry is full of hydraulic cranes, each swinging around a circle about thirteen feet in diameter, around which is placed a dozen moulding flasks. A big ladle holding about ten tons of molten iron supplies small ladles, which travel all around this foundry and fill the moulding flasks, while two cupolas melt the iron. Adjoining is an annealing-room, containing forty-five pits, arranged in two circles, one within the other, where the wheels are annealed, each pit holding about twenty wheels. The wheels stay in these pits four or five days. This wheel-foundry, employing over a hundred men, who cast about two hundred wheels a day, uses up in the operation about twenty-five tons of iron. A peculiarity of this work is the fact that although the moulds are all made alike, yet the wheels vary in size sometimes a half-inch in the circumference, due to the variation in the hardness of the iron. Pairing them by measure with a brass tape is therefore necessary, the diameter being stenciled upon them.

"There is a vise-shop for finishing work, and a tube-shop, where boiler-tubes are welded and tested.

"The larger blacksmith-shop contains twenty-five double forges and seven steam-hammers, two of them five thousand pounds each,[1] while the smaller shop has twenty double forges and three steam-hammers, and in an annex, devoted exclusively to making locomotive springs, there are four forges. In the locomotive wheel-house the tires are forced on the wheels and the wheels on the axles by hydraulic pressure, sometimes running as high as eighty tons.

"In the paint-shop the locomotives are taken in at one end and gradually moved to the other as the work advances, being taken out finished at the western exit. They are all painted very dark green, the freight engines relieved by yellow lines and the passenger engines by gold lines.

"There are buildings for compressing and storing the gas burned in the passenger-cars.

"At the east end of the shops is the round-house, where the locomotives coming from Harrisburg go. It was built in 1881 in the form of a half-circle. It contains thirty radiating tracks converging to a turn-table fifty feet in diameter. As soon as the engines come into the house they are inspected, and small repairs are made. The central round-house, which is near the transfer-table at the centre of the shops, has twenty-six radiating tracks, and is used in the repairing and constructing of engines brought from the machine-shop. The third round-house, at the western end of the shops, is the largest, and accommodates the locomotives coming from Pittsburgh. It has forty-four radiating tracks. These shops are provided with fire patrol and watch, lavatories, etc.

"There is also a department for physical and chemical tests of all materials as well as finished work, the operations of which are of much interest. Resistance to all sorts of strains is here tested, also resistance to breakage and to tension in the case of iron bars. In testing the axles a drop weighing fourteen hundred and sixty pounds, falling twenty-five feet, gives five blows on a passenger-car axle, two blows at fifteen feet fall and three at ten feet, the axle being turned half round after every blow. To make this test one axle is taken at random out of every lot of one hundred, and if it withstands the test, they are all accepted; if not, they are all rejected. Lubricants are also tested by trying them on a journal running from three hundred to one thousand revolutions a minute, and having over it brass bearings weighted up to four tons. A pendulum and thermometer note the result. The oils are also tested for gravity and inflammability, 300° being the lowest that will be passed. This department also tests the value of various kinds of coal, the paints, the zinc and sulphate of copper used in the telegraphing service, and also the air taken from passenger-cars so as to improve their ventilation.

"These locomotive-shops employ about two thousand three hundred men, and can turn out a hundred locomotives a year, besides repairing as many more. They built eighty-five new locomotives last year."

[1] This shop has a floor area of twenty-three thousand two hundred and eighty feet, and George Hawksworth has been its foreman ever since 1852.

The general average life of a locomotive, so to speak, is about fifteen years. A new class of engines has recently been adopted by the company, known as Class K, several of which are now in use. They are very large and powerful, with drivers sixty-eight inches in diameter and nineteen by twenty-four inch cylinders. These are being constructed with a view to combine rapid transit with perfect safety.

THE CAR DEPARTMENT, OR LOWER SHOPS.—On the west side of the railroad track, in the northern suburbs of the city, is located the yard inclosing the immense round-house and the construction and repair car-shops. They cover over seventy-six acres. In the round-house, a forty-side polygon, freight-cars are built and repaired. It is four hundred and thirty feet in diameter, and has forty radiating tracks, converging at a central turn-table. Freight-cars to the number of one hundred and fourteen can be erected at one time, and five hundred new cars turned out in a month, or two thousand cars repaired in the same space of time. Over three hundred skilled workmen are here employed.

In the passenger-car erecting-shop, which is two hundred and ten by one hundred and thirty-three feet in size, twenty cars can be building at the same time, and an average of one new car turned out per day. It has five lines of rails. From one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five hands are here employed. Here passenger-, parlor-, hotel-, and sleeping-cars are made, of the latter very many since 1877 (when the "Passaic" was built) for the Pullman Company.

The planing-mill, the largest and most complete in the United States, being two hundred and twenty-two by seventy-three feet, contains nearly all the wood-working machines, which cut up about twenty-five million feet of lumber per annum. This machinery is driven by a two hundred and fifty horse-power Corliss engine, and six immense boilers supply the steam. The tenon-machines were invented by Isaac Dripps, former superintendent of the motive-power department. About eighty to one hundred men are employed. The saw-dust and shavings are

carried off in galvanized iron ropes to tubes running the whole length of the building, from whence it is conveyed to the shaving-towers and furnishes fuel for the boilers. Messrs. Latimer & Davis, of Philadelphia, are the inventors of these dust-conductors.

The blacksmith-shop is three hundred and fifty-eight by seventy-three feet, and here about one hundred and sixty men are employed. It contains thirty-four double forges, besides furnaces for heating bolts and springs, the blast for the fires being supplied by a noiseless blower; consumes some four hundred tons of iron per month, most of which is furnished by the Altoona Iron-Works, the Logan Iron and Steel Company, Henry Johnson, of Hollidaysburg, etc.

The cabinet-shop is three hundred and two by seventy-three feet, and here all the cabinet-work, whether in oak, ash, poplar, maple, walnut, cherry, rosewood, or mahogany, is made.

In the tin-shop, fifty by seventy feet, are engaged from fourteen to thirty workmen in constructing roofs of passenger- and palace-cars, and lamps, water-filters, etc., for car service.

In the machine-shop are sixty machines of various kinds, employed in preparing axles, boring out wheels, cutting bolts, etc. The room is one hundred and thirty-five by seventy feet, and about seventy men are employed. Fifty axles and two hundred and fifty wheels per day can be turned out. James Sharp has been the foreman of this department for nine years, or ever since the lower shops were built, and he was employed long prior in the motive-power department.

The car-painting and upholstering shops are in a building three hundred and sixty-three by seventy-three feet in size, with four lines of rails, which will accommodate twenty-eight cars at one time. About one hundred and fifty painters and twenty upholsterers are usually employed. The upholstery stock-room stores materials varying from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars.

There is a timber-drying house, sixty-five by thirty feet, steam-heated, where about one hundred and twenty thousand feet of timber monthly are dried. The lumber-yard covers twelve acres, and contains all varieties of wood to the usual amount of about ten million feet.[1] A large yard is used for storing wheels and axles. There is also a fire-engine house, and a regularly organized fire brigade among the workmen, and the appliances at their command are not only the water-plugs, hydrants, and hose distributed throughout the vast establishment, but (as mentioned under the head of the "Fire Department") a steam fire-engine and two hose-carriages.

THE SUPERINTENDING OFFICIALS.—The various general superintendents have been as follows: Herman Haupt, 1851; H. J. Lombaert, 1852–57; Thomas A. Scott, 1858–60; Enoch Lewis, 1861–65; E. H. Williams, 1866–69; A. J. Cassatt, 1870–71; G. Clinton Gardner, 1872–78; Charles E. Pugh, 1879 to present time.

The line of succession in the superintendency of the motive-power department has been as follows: Enoch Lewis, second assistant superintendent, in charge of the motive-power, 1852–56; Alexander McCausland, master of machinery, 1857; George W. Grier, master of machinery, 1858–62; J. P. Laird, superintendent of motive-power and machinery, June 15, 1862, to July, 1866; R. E. Ricker, superintendent of motive-power and machinery, July, 1866, to Oct. 15, 1867; A. J. Cassatt, superintendent of motive-power and machinery, November, 1867, to April, 1870; Isaac Dripps, superintendent of motive-power, April 1, 1870, to 1872; G. Clinton Gardner, superintendent of motive-power, 1872; Frank Thomson, superintendent of motive-power, March 1, 1873, to July, 1874; Theodore N. Ely, superintendent of motive-power, appointed July 1, 1874, and present incumbent.

Thomas J. Maitland is chief clerk to the general superintendent, and Benjamin F. Custer to the superintendent of motive-power. In the former department are Robert E. Pettit, principal assistant engineer; J. C. Wilson, electrician; and John R. Bingaman, chief clerk maintenance of way. In the latter department, besides those before mentioned, are the following assistants: Joseph Wood, assistant engineer; J. B. Collin, mechanical engineer; George W. Strattan, master-mechanic; F. D. Cassanave, assistant master-mechanic; Dr. C. B. Dudley, chemist; and John W. Cloud, engineer of tests.

Foremen in Motive-Power Shops.—W. B. Ford, erecting-shop; Peter Moore, lathe-shop; Ludwig Kiefer, vise-shop; George Rosenberger, carpenter-shop; George F. McNoldy, cab-shop; Joseph Nixon, boiler-shop; C. W. Mason, paint-shop; W. T. Miller, wheel-shop; A. H. Maxwell, iron-foundry; George Hawksworth, smith-shop; C. N. Pimlott, tin-shop; Jacob Cain, telegraph-shop; W. H. Jackson, round-house, No. 1; George W. Arthur, round-house, No. 3; Samuel Abrahims, pattern-shop; Thomas Baxter, brass-foundry; Jacob N. Barr, wheel-foundry; A. C. McCartney, coal-wharf.

Foremen in (Lower) Car-Shops.—Under John P. Levan, the general foreman, who has filled the position for several years, are the following departmental foremen: Andrew Kipple, freight-car-shop; Levi Geesey, passenger-car-shop; John L. Burley, cabinet-shop; James Sharp, machine-shop; C. C. Mason, trimming-shop; Harry A. Folk, smith-shop; Walter K. Beatty, planing-mill No. 1; George L. Freet, planing-mill No. 2; Fredererick S. Ball, paint-shop; Richard Rowan, house-painters; Adam B. Hamilton, tin-shop; Chambers E. Springer, lumber-yard; Daniel Houseman, outside laborers; Thomas Myers, gas-fitters; John W. Colyer, bricklayers.

[1] Yellow-pine from Georgia is used for floors, and Michigan white-pine for the roofs of freight-cars.

Col. John Piper, since deceased, was the first general foreman of the lower shops. John P. Levan, the present incumbent of the position, served his apprenticeship under the colonel.

Alexander Smith, who came about 1853, was the first foreman of the boiler department. Some ten years since he removed to Oil City, Pa.

Andrew Vauclain, Sr., is a pioneer foreman of the first round-house, then a small affair to what it is at present. He is now employed in the erecting-shop, a veteran in the service of the company.

John Roberts was the first foreman of the middle (No. 2) round-house.

George Hawksworth became, in 1852, foreman of the small blacksmith-shop, which at first had less than a half-dozen fires. He was the first foreman of the first blacksmith-shop established by the company at Harrisburg, where he ironed the first cars built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and put the iron bands upon the wooden-wheeled locomotives, the first used upon the road. He subsequently worked in the Mifflin shops, whence he came to Altoona; now, in 1881, he is the generally beloved and veteran foreman of the immense blacksmith-shop of the locomotive-works.

Archibald Maxwell was the first foreman of the brass-foundry, a position he still fills. He came from Harrisburg in 1854.

Charles C. Mason was the first and is the present foreman of the trimming-shop at the lower works.

There are other veteran workmen, some numbered with the dead, others busy with the living in this vast industrial hive, worthy of mention, had we the space.

Engine Record in the Motive-Power Office. —"In Mr. Ely's office in this city there is an immense board covered with little pins, upon which hang small, round, colored disks, from the under part of which has been cut a small portion. These pegs and disks are numbered from 1 to 1250, each number corresponding with an engine. On one part of the board the pegs are numbered consecutively. Looking at this part for any particular engine that may be desired, on the disk will be found 'Ptgh.,' 'N. Y.' or 'P.,' etc. This refers to the division where the engine is. Looking to that division on the board, and finding the number of the engine, another little disk, by means of its color, will tell you just what condition the engine is in. If the disk is all white, the engine is in perfect order. If the disk is bordered by a red line, the engine needs only such slight repairs as may be made without withdrawing it from the service. If the disk is covered one-half with red, repairs are required of a very slight nature, but for which the engine must proceed to the shop. If the entire disk is pale gray, repairs of a more important character are needed, though still deemed slight. A disk entirely blue denotes a machine that needs very substantial repairs. One-half black and half white indicates the machine is being built over. A disk all black denotes an engine unfit, save to be cut up or sold. This record is changed every week, and is so complete as to enable any one to see at a glance just the condition of the motive-power. Repairs are never undertaken if they will cost over three thousand dollars. For that a new standard boiler can be built, and unless an engine is of the standard pattern, she is never built over, for the company does not wish to perpetuate odd engines, and to pay more than three thousand dollars would not be so economical as to pay interest on the value of a new machine. Here, again, true economy steps in to change the practice of blind conservatism."

The magnitude of these shops will hardly be comprehended by the statement that they are the largest of their kind in the world. It is necessary to see these busy shops running at their full capacity to realize their extent and capabilities. During last year (1880) these shops built eighty-five new locomotives, one hundred and six passenger-cars, and three thousand seven hundred and eighty-one freight-cars. The nearly five thousand men employed in these car-shops easily represents a population of from fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand, or fully three-fourths of the inhabitants of the city. A large proportion of the remainder are indirectly supported by this interest, so that Altoona is known, not locally only but far and wide as a railroad town.

CHAPTER XXII.

NORTH WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP.

This township is the southeastern division of Blair County. From the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in this region in 1758 to the time of the formation of Bedford County in 1771, this bit of the vast domain of the commonwealth was included within the boundaries of Cumberland, and from the latter year until the erection of Blair in 1846 it formed part of Bedford. In 1855 a considerable portion was detached to form the present township of Taylor. Hence, as now organized, North Woodberry is bounded on the north by Huston township, east by Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, south by Bedford County, and west by the latter county and Taylor township.

With Tussey's Mountain on the east, it embraces a portion of the beautiful and fertile region known as the Great or Morrison's Cove. Martinsburg borough is situated in the northwest part. About three miles east of Martinsburg, near Clover Creek, is the small village of Fredericksburg, otherwise known as Clover Creek post-office, southward from the latter place the hamlet known as Millerstown, and in the southeastern part of the township is Henrietta, also a post-office

station, and the terminus of the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In 1880, not including Martinsburg, the total number of inhabitants was 1695, of which number 367 paid taxes; assessed value of all real estate same time, $375,180; aggregate amount of county tax assessed, at the rate of eight mills on the dollar, $3191.90.

Iron ore abounds in many localities. Fine farms and farm buildings are seen on every side, and many evidences of prosperity and contentment prevail. Its only considerable water-course, Clover Creek, flows northerly through the eastern part, and in doing so turns the wheels of several grist- and saw-mills.

About 1755 a colony of Dunkards, otherwise known as German Baptists, began to settle in the southern portion of the Cove; they gradually worked their way northward, until many of them became residents of the present township of North Woodberry, Taylor, and Huston, and numbers of their descendants hold possession to this day.

Early History, etc.—It is an historical fact that the Great Cove,[1] now known as Morrison's, which commences at Pattonsville, in Bedford County, and ends at Williamsburg, on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata, bounded by Dunning's and Lock Mountains on the west, and Tussey's Mountain on the the east, was settled by Scotch-Irish as early as 1749; but these lands were yet owned by the Indians, and in answer to their prayers the bold squatters were expelled by officials representing the Penn family. Nothing daunted, however, many of them returned soon after and continued their improvements. Yet the northern, or Blair County portion of the cove, though, was almost unexplored until the Penns made the new purchase in 1754.

"During the Indian wars of 1762 quite a number of murders were committed in the Cove, and many captives taken, but the particulars are too vague for history. . . . During the Great Cove massacre, among others carried off was the family of John Martin. This incursion was indeed a most formidable one, led by the Kings Shingas and Beaver in person. How many were killed there is no living witness to tell, neither can we conjecture the number of prisoners taken. The following petition was sent to Council:

"'AUGUST 13, 1762.

"'The Humble Potition of Your Most Obedient Servant Sheweth, Sir, may it pleas Your Excellancy, Hearing me in Your Clemancy a few Words. I, One of the Bereaved of my Wife and five Children by Savage War at the Captivity of the Great Cove, after Many & Long Journeys, I Lately went to an Indian Town, viz., Tuskaroways, 150 miles Beyond Fort Pitts, & Entrested in Col Bucquits & Col Croghan's favor, So far as to bear their Letters to King Beaver & Capt Shingas. Desiring them to Give up One of my Daughters, if Alive, Among them, and after Seeing my Daughter with Shingas he refused to Give her up, and after some Expostulating with him, but all in vain, he promised to Deliver her up with the Other Captives to yr Excellency.

"'Sir, yr Excellency's Most Humble Servt, Humbly & Passionately Beseeches Yr Beninger Compassion to Interpose Yr Excellencies Beneficent in favor of Yr Excellencies Most Obedient & Dutiful Servt.

"'JOHN MARTIN.'

"After the march of Gen. Forbes from Raystown, and immediately preceding it, no Indian depredations were committed in the Cove up to the commencement of hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain. The Indians in the French interest were constantly on the alert, and their spies prowling on the outskirts did not fail to report at headquarters the arrival at Raystown of Col. Boquet and his army, the formidable bearing and arms of which convinced the savages that it was prudent to keep within the bounds of the French power.

"Thomas Smith and George Woods, both, we believe, justices of the peace at the time, wrote to President Wharton as follows:

"'NOVEMBER 27, 1777.

"'GENTLEMEN,—The present situation of this country is so truly deplorable that we should be inexcusable if we delayed a moment in acquainting you with it. An Indian war is now raging around us in its utmost fury. Before you went down they killed one man at Stony Creek; since that time they have killed five on the mountain over against the heads of Dunning's Creek, killed or taken three at the Three Springs, wounded one and killed some children at Frankstown, and had they not providentially been discovered in the night and a party gone out and fired on them, they would in all probability have destroyed a great part of that settlement in a few hours. A small party went out into Morrison's Cove scouting, and unfortunately divided; the Indians discovered one division, and out of eight killed seven and wounded the other. In short, a day hardly passes without our hearing of some new murder, and if the people continue only a week longer to fly as they have done for a week past Cumberland County will be a frontier. From Morrison's, Crayl's, and Friend's Coves, Dunning's Creek, and one-half of the Glades they are fled or forted, and, for all the defense that can be made here, the Indians may do almost what they please. We keep out ranging parties, in which we go out by turns; but all that we can do in that way is but weak and ineffectual for our defense, because one-half of the people are fled. Those that remain are too busily employed in putting their families and the little of their effects that they can save and take into some place of safety, so that the whole burden falls upon a few of the frontier inhabitants, for those who are at a distance from danger have not as yet offered us any assistance. We are far from blaming the officers of the militia, because they have not ordered them out, for if they had, they really can be of little or no service, not only for the foregoing reasons, but also for these: Not one man in ten of them is armed. If they were armed, you are sensible, take the country through, there is not one fourth man that is fit to go against Indians, and it might often happen that in a whole class there might not be a single person who is acquainted with the Indians' ways of the woods; and if there should be a few good men and the rest unfit for that service, those who are fit to take the Indians in their own could not act with the same resolution and spirit as if they were sure of being properly supported by men like themselves. The consequences would be that the Indians, after gaining an advantage over them, would become much more daring and fearless and drive all before them. A small number of select men would be of more real service to guard the frontiers than six times that number of people unused to arms or the woods. It is not for us to dictate what steps ought to be taken, but some steps ought to be taken without the loss of an hour. The safety of your country, of your families, of your property will, we are convinced, urge you to do everything in your power to put the frontiers in some state of defense. Suppose there were orders given to raise about one hundred Rangers under the command of spirited officers, who were well acquainted with the woods and the Indians and could take them in their own way. They could be raised instantly, and we are informed there are a great number of rifles lying in Carlisle useless, although the back country is suffering for the want of arms. It was a fatal step that was taken last winter in leaving so many guns when the militia came from camp; about this place especially, and all the country near it they are remarkably distressed for the want of guns, for when the men were raised for the army you know we procured every

[1] The name of the cove was changed from the Great Cove to Morrison's as early as 1770.

gun that we could for their use. The country reflects hard on us now for our assiduity on those occasions as it now deprives them of the means of defense. But this is not the only instance in which we hear reflections which are not deserved. The safety of our country then loudly called on us to send all the arms to the camp that could be procured, and it now as loudly calls on us to entreat that we may be allowed some as soon as possible, as also some ammunition, as that which was intrusted to our care is now almost delivered out to the officers who are fortifying, and what remains of it is not fit for rifles. We need not repeat our entreaties that whatever is done may be done as soon as possible, as a day's delay may be the destruction of hundred.

"'We are, in haste, gentlemen,

"'Your most obedient humble servants,

"'GEORGE WOODS,

"'THOMAS SMITH.

"'BEDFORD, Nov. 27, 1777.'"

In May, 1781, a band of marauding savages entered the cove and murdered a man, woman, and two children, and took one man prisoner within a mile of the fort of John Piper, who was then colonel of the county. At another time several other prisoners were taken. It has also been related to us that during one of these Indian forays a man named Houser and his son were killed, and two children of the same family carried away into captivity. The two first mentioned were buried on the farm of David Rice, in the present township of Taylor.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and the consequent cessation of Indian depredations, *bona fide* settlers swarmed into the cove, and it is to be presumed that prior to 1790 all desirable lands had passed to individual ownership. The lapse of many years and the great dearth of authentic data, however, renders it an impossible matter at this late date to particularize the names, deeds, etc., of the original white occupants. We are quite certain though that among those who were here prior to the beginning of the century now passing, or very soon thereafter, were the Allbrights, Allenbaughs, Blakes, Burkets, Bridenthals, Bowers, Brumbaughs, Benners, Bulgers, Cowans, Camerers, Conrads, Dillingers, Deeters, Eversoles, Emricks, Flenners, Faulkners, Grabills, Gensingers, Hoovers, Holsingers, Knees, Lowers, Looses, Longeneckers, Martins, Metzkers, Myerses, Moores, Nicodemuses, Nisewangers, Oungsts, Puderbaughs, Rhodes, Roemers, Strayers, Shoenfelts, Stoners, Skyleses, Stouffers, Stoudenours, Smiths, Shifflers, Stonerooks, Tetwillers,[1] Winelands, and Zooks, besides many others, whose family names, doubtless, will be mentioned in various connections farther on in these pages.

During the war of 1812–15, Capt. Bridenthal led a company which was recruited in the cove to the Canadian frontier, yet, by reason of their conservatism, their peculiar religious tenets and customs, and the present appearance of their surroundings, it may readily be inferred that during all the seventy-five years of their existence as residents of Bedford County, a large majority of the people of North Woodberry township led the same quiet, uneventful lives which they seem to do to-day. They successively arrived at years of maturity, married, reproduced their kind, attended most assiduously to the routine work incident to the seasons, and then, having lived out the period allotted to them on this earth, were as successively deposited beneath the mould of the valley, and their places at once filled by surviving members of the same families, younger, it is true, but almost exact prototypes of those who had gone before.

By the erection of Blair County in 1846, North Woodberry, including the greater portion of the present township of Taylor, was detached from Bedford County to form part of the first-named civil division. The residents of the township then assessed for taxes were named as follows:

James Anderson, George Allbright, David Allbright, Henry Armstrong, Andrew Allenbaugh, Samuel Allbright, John Allbright, David Bower, John Belch, Burdine Blake, William Blake, George Beech, Richard Bryan, Henry Brennaman, John Brennaman, Jr., John Brennaman's[2] heirs, Jacob Brennaman, Adam Burket (of John), John Boyers, David Bridenthal, Henry Bridenthal, Jr., Findley Bridenthal, Matthew Bridenthal, John Boyers, Jr., Martin Bowers, David Boyers, Isaac Bowers, Daniel Bowers, John Bowers, Christian Burket, Abraham Bowers, Joseph Bartlebaugh, William Baker, David Burket (of J.), John Burket, David Burket (of G.), John Burket, Jr., George Burket, George Brumbaugh (of S.), Abraham Burket, Joseph Burket, David S. Burge, Peter Benner, John Benner, Joseph Boyers, Benjamin Berg, Adam Burket, Isaac Burket, Henry Burket, John Burley, Benjamin Burley, Thomas Burns, James Blake, Jr., John Bowers (of H.), Frederick Bobb, Michael Berry, Jacob Burket, Samuel Bulger, Isaac Bowers, Jr., Susan Bowers, Widow Brennaman, Joseph Clapper, John & James Camerer, Alexander Clark, Henry Conrad, Benjamin Cox, Samuel Carl, Seth Clark, Jacob Carl, Edward Cowan, Sr., David Cowan's heirs,[3] Jacob Cowan, Jr., E. B. Cowan, Jacob Cowan, J. Cowan, J. Carper, G. Croft, Widow Croft, J. B. Castner, G. L. Cowan, J. Croft, A. Carl, William Chamberlain, Lewis Camerer, John Conrad, Jacob Conrad, Michael Cody, John Davis, C. Dillinger (heirs), George Dillinger, Henry Dillinger, John Dasher, Samuel Dougherty, David Daniels, Joseph Dougherty, Daniel Deeter, David Deeter, Samuel Davis, Patrick Dougherty, Henry Dougherty, Daniel Dick, Boston Dean, Daniel Deal, James Dougherty, Jacob Dougherty, George Douglass, Abel Davis, Uriah Dowling, Henry Drollinger, Daniel Diehl, David Dickey, Caleb Dunlap, Henry Dasher, Christian Emeigh, Jacob Eversole, Reuben Eshelman, Jacob Emerick, David Erb, Joseph Flough, Matthew Feishter, Adam Flenner, Adam Frederick, John Falkender, Esq., John Ferguson, Ludwig Foy, Nelson Farquhar, Thomas Ferrell, N. Foy, Samuel Frederick, John Frederick, Jacob Flicker, John Faulkner, Michael Frederick, William Faulkner, Francis Fisher, Adam Foltz, George Flick, Edwin Fallon, Michael Fox, Michael Grabill,[4] John Getty, Joseph Gates, Henry Gates, Casper Gunder, Daniel Glass, Shem Grabill, Nicholas Gruber, John Grabill, Joel Grabill, Joseph Grabill, John Grove, Peter Grove, Patrick Gartland, Jno. Garber, Widow Gartland, Sol. Glass, D. Glass, Sr., Matthias Glass, Dan'l Gensinger, Sr., L. Gensinger, H. Gensinger, D.

[1] A remarkable early resident of the cove also is John Detwiller, who lives just northeast of Martinsburg. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Sept. 25, 1789. His father finally removed to Franklin County, Pa., from whence John came to the cove in 1811. He was a shoemaker, and, as was usual in those days, worked at his trade from "house to house." He tired of shoemaking, he tells us, and became a cooper, at which he was quite successful, earning enough money in a few years to buy a small farm. After various changes in location by selling and buying farms, he located on the premises now occupied in 1868. He has been a successful hunter. He killed seven bears on the Tussey's Mountain, and deer and turkeys without number. He married a Miss Elizabeth Snowberger in 1815, and of six children born to them four survive. Samuel, his youngest son, is a grandfather. The name is written variously as Tetwiller and Detwiller.

[2] Owned a woolen-factory.

[3] Owned a saw-mill.

[4] Owned a plaster-mill.

Gensinger, Daniel Garber, John Gates, Henry Gates, Geo. W. Gray, Adam Gensinger, John Gensinger, Jacob Gensinger, Samuel Gensinger, Henry Garringer, Martin Hoover,[1] John Hoover, Daniel Holsinger, William Hamilton, John Hanley, Jacob Hoover, George W. Hoover, John Hamilton, Joshua Hooper, Jacob Hamilton, Augustus Hoffman, Bart. Hartman, Samuel Haffly, David Holsinger, George Ham, John Hartle, David Hoover, Jacob Hoover (of J.), Samuel Hoover, S. G. Hay, Jacob Hanly, Jonathan Hoover, Gabriel Isenberger, Philip Knee, William Kissel, John Kelyen, Robert Kenney, Saffron Keak, H. Kaufman, John Kemp, John Ling, Jacob Lantz, Widow Lower, Edward Lower, John Lower, John Layman, Daniel Long, Widow Law, William Loose, Jacob Longenecker, John Loose, John W. Mateer, John Martin, James Matthews, David Metzler, Jacob Marks, William McGregor, William McNes, Peter Morningstar, Jos. Mateer, Daniel Metzker, Isaac Metzker, Jacob Martin, Jacob Mock, John Mock, Sr., John Mock, Jr., David Martin, Samuel Myers (forgeman), George Myers, Andrew Miller, Peter Marker, James McMahon, John Marker, Lawrence Matthews, Christian Masters, J. W. Miller, G. Metzker, H. W. Moore, Saml. Moyers, Jacob Miller, John Manning, John McQuig, James McCleary, John Morgan, David Nicodemus, Henry Nicodemus, Henry Nisewanger, Jeremiah Neterer, George Nicodemus, Frederick Nicodemus, John Nicodemus,[2] Martin Oungst, Henry Paichtel, Daniel Paichtel, Edward Pearson, Jacob Puterbaugh, Lewis Plitt, Michael Pote, David Rhodes, Abraham Rhodes, Frederick Rhodes, Daniel Rhodes, Sr., John Rhodes, Benjamin Rouch, Thomas Rittz, Casper Reesy, Daniel Rhodes, Jr., Stephen Richardson, Abraham Rock, Thomas Rody, Jacob Reech, Thomas Rowland, Isaac Rhodes, Patrick Rody, William Roemer, F. A. Rupley, Casper Ross, Kephart Ross, Samuel Strayer, Samuel Shriver, John Soyster, Jr., Samuel Stoner, John Shoenfelt, Jacob Stoner, John Smouse, John Stoner, Abraham Stoner, Jr., John Stoner, Jr., Benjamin Sias, Abraham Stonor, Sr., David Schell, Jacob Smouse, John Cheets, George Shiffler, John Skyles, Esq., H. Shoenfelt, George Shank, John Shiffler, David Stroup, John Shelly, Daniel Soyster, Daniel Stouffler, John Stonerook, John Stroudenour, John Z. Smith, Jesse Shiffler, Bernard Stroup, Samuel Shiffler, Jacob Shiffler, Sr., Christian Smaltz, Abraham Shaffer, George B. Spang,[3] John Smith (forgeman), David Smith, John Strayer, Jacob E. Stoner, John Soyster, Robert Simmonds, Christian Stonerook, Snyder & Shoemaker, Michael Smouse, John Smith, Jacob Smith, Joseph Smeltzer, George Smith, William Swires, Dr. Peter Shoenberger,[4] George Sohn, Hugh Sweeny, John Shoeman, Charles Tipper, John Triesh, Peter Tetwiller, Michael Tiernan, Samuel Tries, John Tate, Sr., John Tate, Jr., George G. Tate, William Tries, —— Vance, David Wineland, William Winebrenner, H. Weaver, Isaac Whitehead (B. S.), Thomas Withers, Samuel Walter, Joseph Wareham, Jacob Wentz, Samuel Whistler, Joseph Wineland, Isaac Whitehead, Jacob Young, Adam Young, Baltzer Young, Abraham Zimmerman, Peter Zimmerman, Jacob Zook, John Zook, Samuel Zimmerman.

Single Freemen.—Peter Allison, Charles Ayers, Lewis Ake, Frederick G. Boyer, David Cowan (of E.), David Cowan (miller), Abraham Deeter, Ennis Drollinger, Jacob Deeter, Daniel Falkner, Daniel Falkner (of William), David Falkner, Henry Fox, S. Flock, John Grabill, William Glass, John Hooper, Isaac Hooper, John Hartle, Peter Hartle, Joseph Kauffman, Adolph Kohn, H. Lower, Jacob Layman, John Lay, Edward Mathews, Samuel Miller, John Metzker, John Miller, Robert McKillip, James Miller, John Moyers, Lemuel Miller, George Manning, George Metz, Frederick Mouse, Christian Metzker, S. Messencope, Frederick Notewang, Levi Neterer, Jacob Nicodemus, John Rhodes, Michael Rittz, Laird Ross, Abraham Stoner, Jacob Stoner, George Shiffler, Paul Shiffler, Robert Stroup, John Stroup, Jacob Shiffler, John Sias, Henry Sheels, David Stonerook, Henry Stonerook, Christian Stoner (of C.), John Weaver.

VARIOUS TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

(Elected since the organization of Blair County.)

1847.—John Boyers, constable; Bernard Stroup, Adam Burket, school directors; J. L. Dougherty, auditor; John Stroudenour, John P. Hoover, overseers of the poor; H. W. Moore, assessor.

1848.—John G. Boyers, constable; John Haltner, Daniel Dick, supervisors; Hugh W. Moore, assessor; A. Stoner (of John), William Grabill, school directors; J. Burget, auditor.

1849.—Jacob Shultz, assessor; J. G. Boyers, constable; A. Allenbaugh, John Falkner, supervisors; John Skyles, auditor; R. Bryan, J. Burget, school directors.

1850.—John Skyles, justice of the peace; George L. Cowan, assessor; J. L. Dougherty, auditor; A. Allenbaugh, John Faulkner, supervisors; Samuel Shriver, Adam Burget, school directors.

1851.—J. L. Dougherty, justice of the peace; H. W. Moore, assessor and constable; A. Allenbaugh, John Faulkender, supervisors; John G. Boyers, J. L. Martin, school directors.

1852.—H. W. Moore, assessor; John Kuhn, constable; Henry Dillinger, David Rhodes, supervisors; David Wineland, John Lower, school directors; John Skyles, John G. Boyers, auditors.

1853.—Hugh W. Moore, assessor; Isaac Kensinger, justice of the peace; John Kuhn, constable; George Dilling, Peter Benner, supervisors; John Kensinger, Samuel Whistler, school directors; J. W. Hoover, auditor.

1854.—H. W. Moore, assessor; Peter Benner, F. Nicodemus, supervisors; John M. Burket, John G. Boyers, school directors; J. L. Dougherty, auditor.

1855.—Henry Burket, assessor; John C. Smith, William McInney, supervisors; Christian Stoner, Henry Shinefelt, school directors; John Stonerook, auditor.

1856.—John W. Hoover, assessor; Frederick Nicodemus, Jacob Eversole, supervisors; George Dilling, David Wineland, Isaac Rhodes, school directors; Daniel Brown, auditor.

1857.—John Kuhn, constable; no record of other officers.

1858.—Jacob Hoover, assessor; Adam Burket, Daniel Rhodes, supervisors; Theo. Snyder, A. J. Crissman, Adam Burket, school directors; William Faulkner, auditor.

1859.—David Wineland, assessor; Adam Burket, Daniel Rhodes, supervisors; Jacob Hoover, Samuel Shriver, school directors; Henry Burket, auditor.

1860.—J. Hoover, assessor; D. Rhodes, J. Hoover, supervisors; D. Brown, J. Kensinger, school directors; J. L. Dougherty, auditor.

1861.—George R. Dilling, assessor; Jacob Hoover, Adam Kensinger, supervisors; Frederick Nicodemus, John P. Hoover, school directors; John W. Hoover, auditor.

1862.—George B. Dilling, assessor; Adam Kensinger, Daniel Brown, supervisors; Isaac Metzker, Jacob Burket, school directors; David Wineland, auditor.

1863.—John M. Burget, assessor; Daniel Rhodes, David Nicodemus, supervisors; John Kensinger, George B. Dilling, school directors; Jacob L. Dougherty, auditor.

1864.—Jacob Hoover, assessor; John P. Hoover, Daniel Rhodes, supervisors; Samuel G. Rhodes, Calvin Smith, school directors; John M. Burket, auditor.

1865.—Calvin Smith, assessor; Andrew Nicodemus, John Treash, supervisors; Jacob B. Burket, Christian Replogle, school directors; Jacob L. Dougherty, M. W. Hoover, auditors.

1866.—Daniel S. Brown, assessor; Andrew Nicodemus, Samuel G. Rhodes, supervisors; John R. Kensinger, C. B. Dilling, George Smith, school directors; Matthias Glass, auditor.

1867.—Jacob Hoover, assessor; D. Brown, A. Nicodemus, supervisors; J. A. Nicodemus, D. Metzker, Samuel Replogle, school directors; Calvin Smith, auditor.

1868.—Calvin Smith, assessor; Elias Glass, Matthias Glass, supervisors; Calvin Smith, Frederick Nicodemus, John McGraw, school directors; Jacob L. Dougherty, auditor.

1869 (February).—John P. Hoover, assessor; Adam Burget, Daniel Metzker, supervisors; Daniel Brown, Jacob L. Dougherty, school directors; David Faulkner, auditor.

1869 (October).—Jacob Nicodemus, D. Rhodes, supervisors; Daniel Metzker, D. B. Burket, John B. Kensinger, school directors; John H. Stoudnour, auditor.

1870 (October).—John P. Hoover, assessor; Isaac Eversole, J. A. Nicodemus, supervisors; Samuel G. Rhodes, J. B. Kensinger, school directors; John Stoudnour, auditor.

1872 (February).—Jacob P. Hoover, assessor; Jacob S. Nicodemus, C. Dilling, supervisors; Fred. Nicodemus, Andrew W. Baker, school directors; Daniel Faulkner, auditor.

1873.—Jacob L. Wineland, assessor; John S. Hoover, Conrad Dilling, supervisors; Levi Burket, J. B. Burket, school directors; E. D. Kensinger, auditor.

1874.—Isaac Dilling, assessor; Andrew Nicodemus, Isaac Metzker, su-

[1] Owned a clover-mill.

[2] Owned saw- and grist-mills situated on Clover Creek.

[3] Owned grist- and saw-mills at Roaring Springs. A man named Ullery was prior owner of same.

[4] Owned three forges (Maria Forges), one grist-mill, one saw-mill, six cows, twenty-two horses, twenty-four mules, and several thousand acres of land.

pervisors; J. B. Burket, Daniel Brown, school directors; G. Z. Smith, auditor.

1875.—J. H. Stoudenour, assessor; Isaac Metzker, John Triesh, supervisors; Daniel Brown, H. D. Kensinger, school directors; A. M. Baker, auditor.

1876.—E. Kensinger, assessor; George Beach, William Glass, supervisors; Isaac S. Burket, James D. Kensinger, school directors: Jacob S. Burket, auditor.

1877.—Ephraim D. Kensinger, assessor; Samuel G. Rhodes, Jacob Law, supervisors; John B. Skyles, Elias Glass, school directors; J. N. Stonebrake, auditor.

1878.—Henry S. Burget, assessor; Daniel S. Brown, D. H. Brumbaugh, supervisors; Christian Brown, John G. Rhodes, school directors; E. D. Kensinger, auditor.

1879.—Jacob S. Nicodemus, assessor; David Wineland, supervisor; Levi S. Burget, Andrew Smith, school directors; D. L. Wineland, auditor.

1880.—Henry S. Burget, assessor; David Wineland, Sr., William B. Loose, supervisors; John B. Skyles, Henry B. Dilling, school directors; Andrew N. Baker, auditor.

1881.—H. S. Burget, judge of election; David Falkner, John R. Law, inspectors; H. D. Kensinger, assessor; John H. Dilling, John Frederick, supervisors; Jacob L. Dilling, constable; D. L. Wineland, C. B. Dilling, school directors; S. S. Rhodes, auditor; J. H. Stroudenour, township clerk; D. S. Hoover, township treasurer.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE 1846.

1850, John Skyles; 1851, Jacob L. Dougherty; 1853, Isaac Kensinger; 1854, George L. Cowen; 1856, John Z. Smith and Jacob L. Dougherty; 1862, Jacob L. Dougherty; 1863, William Thompson; 1867, Jacob L. Dougherty; 1868, William Thompson; 1872, Jacob L. Dougherty; 1874, George B. Smith; 1877, Jacob L. Dougherty; 1879, E. B. Seedenbaugh.

MARTINSBURG.

The borough of Martinsburg is situated in Morrison's Cove, on the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-two miles south of Altoona. It contains about six hundred inhabitants,[1] six church edifices (Lutheran, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, German Reformed, Church of God, and Dunkard or German Baptists), the Juniata Collegiate Institute, a handsome public school building, a banking-house, hotel, planing-mill, foundry, flour-mill, tannery, and various mercantile houses and small mechanical shops.

Among its present business and professional men are Henry C. McCamant, postmaster and stationer; F. G. Bloom, physician; Homer Bloom, physician; E. G. Bobb, druggist; Bolger, Burket & Co., proprietors of planing-mill, contractors, and builders; H. L. Bollinger & Co., dealers in hardware, etc.; D. W. Bonebrake, physician; Isaac N. Bowser, dentist; P. H. Bridenbaugh, A.M., principal of Juniata Collegiate Institute; Brown & Bloom, tanners, etc.; Rev. Ephraim Dutt, pastor of Lutheran Church; John G. Fouse, dealer in agricultural implements; J. H. Goldman, merchant; Frederick A. Hyle, justice of the peace and insurance agent; J. L. Keagy & Co., dealers in general merchandise; D. L. Keagy, furniture dealer; J. K. Livingston, physician; Samuel B. Lysinger, attorney-at-law and justice of the peace; W. S. Nicodemus, cashier of Martinsburg Deposit Bank; Rev. J. David Miller, pastor of German Reformed Church; W. A. Nicodemus, druggist; L. A. Oellig, dealer in stoves and tinware; L. W. Port, merchant tailor and burgess; David Rough, miller; Samuel M. Royer, physician; Rev. Frederick A. Rupley, pastor of the German Reformed Church; Snowberger & Co., founders and machinists; A. D. Goetz, dealer in leather, harness, etc.; L. H. Mattern, dealer in millinery and fancy goods; M. B. Wengert, dentist; Rev. Isaac Heckman, pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. George Sigler, pastor of the Church of God; and Rev. Simon Wolf, pastor of the "Hickory Bottom charge" of the German Reformed Church.

Early History, etc.—Although Martinsburg is quite generally denominated an old town, and though its streets and many of its buildings are of an ancient style, yet it appears that the beautiful region surrounding it had been settled for more than fifty years before an attempt was made to found the town in question.

About the year 1812, Daniel Camerer and Abraham Stoner settled upon the village site, Camerer owning the lands lying eastward of the street known as Market, while Stoner's lay to the westward of the same avenue, which, by the way, was the dividing line between them. The first lots were plotted by Camerer about 1815, and his son-in-law, John Soyster, built the first house immediately afterwards. Rev. Christian Winebrenner, too, built several early houses. James Shirley (a surveyor), John Hysong, William Entriken (a merchant), Benjamin Wright (a merchant) were also among the very earliest to locate here. Daniel Bloom,[2] a tanner, settled in the village in the spring of 1819, and he has been heard to remark that Camerer had sold but very few lots before his (Bloom's) coming.

Stoner's plot[3] was laid out about 1820, and among other early settlers were Henry Bridenthal, a weaver, justice of the peace, and one of the first Assemblymen elected by the people of Blair County to represent them in the State Legislature; Alexander McFadden (a blacksmith), Col. Samuel Swoope, Col. John Bingham (the latter a stonemason), Alexander Bobb (father of the present Maj. Alexander Bobb, who came here in 1823), David Byers, James Graham (a shoemaker), Jonathan Graham (a tailor), Adam Snyder (an early inn-keeper), —— Shimer, —— Calhoun, and Henry Shoemaker (early merchants).

[1] Martinsburg borough had 464 inhabitants in 1860, 536 in 1870, and 567 in 1880.

[2] Daniel Bloom's father had served in the Continental army as a captain. After the war the government granted him one thousand acres of land lying near Nashville, Tenn. He proposed to locate there, but while on his way to take possession he fell in with some congenial convivial companions at McConnellsburg, Pa., and finally became a permanent resident of the latter place, paying no more attention to his Tennessee lands.

Daniel Bloom was the father of four sons and four daughters, his sons being named Francis M., William M., Frederick G., and David S. The father as well as the sons have ever been among the most prominent and respected citizens of the town of Martinsburg.

[3] James McCrea's extension to Martinsburg was platted Oct. 14, 1871.

The town having attained considerable importance as a commercial centre, it was incorporated as a borough by an act of the State Legislature, approved April 2, 1832. The early borough records have not been preserved, however, and it is now impossible to show who the village officers were during the years to 1847 or their proceedings. By an act of the Legislature approved April 24, 1844, the borough lines were changed, and in consequence the corporate limits diminished. The boundaries alluded to ran as follows: "Beginning at a post on the lands of Michael Shriver; thence south twenty-six degrees west one hundred and fifty-nine perches; thence north sixty-two degrees west seventy-three perches; thence north eighty-one and one-half degrees east one hundred and sixty perches; thence south sixty-three degrees east sixty-eight perches to beginning."

RESIDENTS IN 1846.

Abraham Alloways, —— Ake, Joseph H. Akers, Simon Blake, Sr., Burdine Blake, P. T. Bobb, Charles Bobb, Frederick Bobb, Sr., Francis Bloom, Daniel Bloom,[1] David Bulger, Ephraim Buck, Jacob Bulger, G. R. Barndollar,[2] John Belch, Henry Bridenthal, Widow Blake, James Blake, Jr., Alexander Bobb, A. Baker,[3] H. Bridenthal, Jr., T. N. Barlow,[4] Allison Barton, Henry Crawford, David Camerer, Margaret Camerer, Nehemiah Campbell, John Dutch, Deeter & Kurfman, R. Eshelman, Frederick Flanagan, Dr. John Getty, Jacob Graffius, George Gholst, Emanuel Gibboney, John Hagey, Jacob Hagey, Frany Hartle, David Knee,[5] Thomas Kurtz, A. W. Kenny, Ferdinand Kaylor, Charles Kaylor, John Kemp, David Kissinger, A. Klepser's heirs, Frederick Klepser, George Loose, Widow Law, Reuben Leader,[6] W. G. Laitzle, W. C. Lysinger,[5] Lewis Lewis, McFadden's heirs, John Matthias, John W. Mateer, Jacob Martin, David Martin, Daniel V. Myers,[6] Joseph McCumpsey, David Metzler,[7] Nicholas Metzler, Jonathan Miller,[8] Jacob McIntyre, James Madara, David Puderbaugh, John B. Penrod, Abraham Rhodes, Slingluff & Crawford, Jacob Shaffer, Henry Slingluff, Henry Shoemaker, Jacob Skyles, John Smith, John Shoenfelt, George Shade, Ephraim Smeltzer, Widow Shirley, Michael Shriver, Swoope's heirs, Samuel Shultz,[9] David Snyder, James Search, John Soyster, Theophilus Snyder, Joseph Shafer, Levi Slingluff,[10] H. Skaggs,[11] Dr. Schmidt, Jesse Spellman, Michael Shomo, Stoner & Klepser, Joseph Wilson, Daniel Winebrenner, Andrew Winebrenner, Christian Winebrenner, Joseph Winebrenner, Alexander Wishart, Solomon Weyandt.

Single Freemen.—John Bobb, Frederick G. Bloom, Benjamin Brumbaugh, William Bloom, Samuel Camerer, John Deeter, Alfred Entriken, Frederick Epley, Peter Hockenberry, Jacob Hamilton, Samuel Hann, Samuel Himes, Frank Jordan, Amos Joe, John Kissinger, Daniel Klepser, John McFadden, Samuel McFadden, George Metz, Anthony S. Morrow, Jacob Reese, Jacob Rhodes, George Shultz, Jacob Shultz, John Strayer.

Educational.—In the fall of 1860 the "Franklin High School and Blair County Normal Institute" was formally opened, and, according to the corporate limits of the borough of Martinsburg as then existing, the buildings of that institution stood outside the borough. Whereupon, in response to the request of the following named petitioners, viz., William S. Bridenthal, John A. Shoemaker, James H. Gibboney, Samuel Swope, B. F. Gibboney, D. Klepser, P. Bailey, J. F. Hoover, John A. Zuck, W. W. Knee, Samuel Lower, J. C. Everhart, William C. Lysinger, H. C. Nicodemus, Alexander Wishart, Nehemiah Campbell, Casper Lytle, G. A. McKillip, W. J. Houx, M. D. Thatcher, Jacob Osterlie, Joseph McCumpsey, Samuel B. Lysinger, J. S. Haffly, P. W. Swoope, John H. Boner, Aaron B. Furrey, Emanuel Gibboney, Jacob McIntyre, David S. Bloom, J. W. Smith, Jr., Joseph H. George, William Distler, Daniel Bloom, Jacob Graffius, John Strasser, H. B. Crawford, J. C. Morrow, A. W. Nicodemus, Samuel Plastor, F. M. Bloom, Samuel Myers, Uriah Sipes, George Hoover, J. Shultz, Henry Thatcher, J. S. May, W. H. Skyles, J. G. Herbst, Frederick G. Bloom, William M. Bloom, Samuel D. Shoeman, Anthony S. Morrow, and John H. Typer, the boundaries of the borough were again changed (by an order of court of June 20, 1862) to run as here described:

"Beginning at a post on the eastern line of said borough, and running thence south sixty-six degrees east sixty-four perches to a post; thence south twenty-four and one-half degrees west fifty-six perches to a post; thence north sixty-six degrees west sixty-four perches to the eastern line of said borough." These limits included about fifteen acres of the farm lands of Maj. Theophilus Snyder, also his house, barn, etc. Some years later Maj. Snyder represented to the Court of Quarter Sessions that the land could not be laid out into town lots, and petitioned that the line be changed. In accordance with Snyder's request, therefore, the court, on the 21st of March, 1872, ordered that the limits of the borough be changed, and the lands, etc., of Snyder placed in North Woodberry township. On the 17th of June of the same year (1872) it was "considered by the court and ordered that the said borough of Martinsburg shall become subject to the restrictions and processes, the power and privileges conferred by act of Assembly entitled 'An Act regulating boroughs,' approved April 3, 1851."

Martinsburg Borough Officers.—Since the organization of Blair County the principal borough officers elected annually have been as follows:

1847.—Jacob McIntyre, burgess; Burdine Blake, Jacob Graffius, John Getty, David Kissinger, Joseph Shaffer, John W. Mateer, town council; Henry Shoemaker, John Beck, school directors.

1848.—Jacob McIntyre, burgess; G. R. Barndollar, David Knee, Sol. Weyandt, Joseph H. Akers, Hugh Crawford, Jacob Hagy, L. Slingluff, town council; J. McIntyre, D. Bulger, school directors.

1849.—J. A. McFadden, burgess; L. Slingluff, J. Hagy, G. R. Barndollar, J. S. Nicodemus, Theo. Snyder, J. H. Akers, H. S. Crawford, town council; Nehemiah Campbell, J. Hagy, school directors.

1850.—George Shade, burgess; David Bulger, S. W. Hann, town council; William C. Lysinger, F. Klepser, school directors.

1851.—H. Bridenthal, burgess; A. S. Morrow, J. Snyder, Levi Miller, J. W. Mateer, H. W. Bloom, Jacob Skyles, town council; Thos. Kurtz, J. A. McFadden, school directors.

1852.—David Knee, burgess; F. M. Bloom, S. M. Hann, school directors; David Bulger, F. M. Bloom, David Knee, Levi Slingluff, J. W. Mateer, A. S. Morrow, James McCumpsey, town council.

1853.—R. W. Fletcher, burgess; R. M. Whitaker, J. W Mateer, Levi Slingluff, F. M. Bloom, Joseph McKinney, A. S. Morrow, and David Bulger, town council; A. S. Morrow, J. C. Everhart, school directors.

1854.—A. S. Morrow, burgess; Joseph H. Akers, Levi Miller, William

[1] Owned a tannery.
[2] Carpenters.
[3] Wagon-maker.
[4] Teacher.
[5] Wagon-maker.
[6] Hatter.
[7] Tanner.
[8] Tailor.
[9] Pump-maker.
[10] Owned a foundry.
[11] Teacher.

Bloom, David Bulger, Alexander Bobb, B. F. Gibboney, town council; H. S. Crawford, W. C. Lysinger, school directors.

1855.—John Walters, burgess; Jacob Skyles, S. W. Hann, Alexander Bobb, N. Campbell, D. Bloom, D. C. Myers, J. W. Mateer, town council.

1856.—James Blake, burgess; N. Campbell, S. W. Haun, John Hagy, Jacob McIntyre, school directors; D. V. Myers, J. S. Haffly, Samuel Burget, Isaac Snyder, John S. May, Levi Bulger, town council.

1857.—William S. Bridenthal, constable. No record of other officers.

1858.—W. J. House, burgess; H. S. Crawford, Jacob Graffius, J. H. Akers, D. Bulger, W. M. Bloom, George Nicodemus, J. S. Haffly, town council.

1859.—William C. Lysinger, burgess; John C. Everhart, F. M. Bloom, David Bulger, N. Campbell, H. S. Crawford, F. G. Bloom, A. S. Morrow, town council.

1860.—William C. Lysinger, burgess; A. S. Morrow, J. C. Everhart, H. S. Crawford, F. M. Bloom, F. G. Bloom, D. Bulger, N. Campbell, town council.

1861.—William C. Lysinger, burgess; J. C. Everhart, F. G. Bloom, H. S. Crawford, F. M. Bloom, W. F. Bridenthal, William M. Bloom, A. S. Morrow, town council.

1862.—William C. Lysinger, burgess; Theo. Snyder, Samuel P. McFadden, Christian Souder, William F. Bridenthal, F. M. Bloom, H. S. Crawford, F. G. Bloom, town council.

1863.—John S. Haffly, burgess; H. S. Crawford, F. M. Bloom, D. L. Keagy, W. W. Graham, Joseph H. George, F. G. Bloom, W. F. Bridenthal, town council.

1864.—William C. Lysinger, burgess; John W. Smith, E. Gibboney, John A. McFadden, William Distler, L. A. Oellig, William L. Snyder, town council.

1865.—L. A. Oellig, burgess; John Bowman, Jacob Shubert, A. J. Crissman, A. D. Gates, Levi Miller, B. F. Gibboney, J. C. Sanders, town council.

1866.—William C. Lysinger, burgess; Davis Brumbaugh, W. M. Bloom, Jacob Keagy, John Gwinner, Alexander Nicodemus, H. S. Crawford, John Shoemaker, town council.

1867.—William C. Lysinger, burgess; John Gwinner, Jacob Keagy, Davis Brumbaugh, W. M. Bloom, H. S. Crawford, A. W. Nicodemus, John Shoemaker, town council.

1868.—William L. Snyder, burgess; David Wolf, W. W. Knee, H. C. Nicodemus, M. Graffius, James Morrow, Samuel Zimmerman, T. J. Campbell, town council.

1869 (February).—William L. Snyder, burgess; D. Ott, D. Wolf, C. McKillip, Jacob Esterly, James Morrow, H. C. Nicodemus, town council.

1869 (October).—William M. Bloom, burgess; H. C. Nicodemus, David Wolf, J. C. Morrow, W. M. Bloom, D. Ott, Samuel Myers, Jacob Esterly, town council.

1870 (October).—D. L. Keagy, burgess; H. C. Nicodemus, David Wolf, Levi Nicodemus, W. W. Knee, Martin Shiffler, S. Zimmerman, D. Bloom, town council.

1872 (February).—H. S. Crawford, burgess; James Hagy, L. A. Oellig, A. J. Anderson, James Blake, F. M. Bloom, town council.

1873.—W. F. Bridenthal, burgess; D. W. Barnhart, J. L. Martin, William Distler, D. L. Keagy, William C. Lysinger, Samuel Zimmerman town council.

1874.—John A. Zuck, Frederick Hyle, school directors.

1875.—Frederick Hyle, burgess; David Strasser, Upton Shank, William Bloom, L. Davis, town council.

1876.—Samuel Zimmerman, burgess; James Hagey, Charles McKillip, Uriah Sipes, D. W. Bonebrake, John P. Miller, town council.

1877.—George Puderbaugh, burgess; Martin Graffius, Frederick Keagy, W. S. Crawford, John Stevens, Frederick Hyle, J. Ross Mateer, town council.

1878.—Henry Bridenbaugh, burgess; Jacob Rhodes, C. A. McKillip, D. Snowberger, David Strasser, John May, I. N. Bowser, town council.

1879.—C. A. McKillip, burgess; J. Kauffman, James Hagey, Frederick Hyle, H. C. Nicodemus, Jacob Shubert, town council.

1880.—James Blake, burgess; William Distler, Jacob D. Rhodes, Daniel Bollinger, H. C. Nicodemus, Henry Camerer, William Stiffler, town council.

1881.—David H. Wolf, burgess; William Distler, James Bookhamer, Daniel Bollinger, Jacob D. Rhodes, John Stoner, H. C. Nicodemus, Henry Camerer, town council.

1882.—L. W. Port, burgess; Alexander Bobb, F. M. Bloom, J. C. Morrow, Samuel Zimmerman, William Roberts, David Strasser, town council; S. B. Lysinger, clerk; Martin Graffius, Levi Bollinger, school directors.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1848, Nehemiah Campbell; 1850, Emanuel F. Gibboney; 1853, Nehemiah Campbell; 1855, Jacob McIntyre; 1858, Nehemiah Campbell; 1860, Jacob McIntyre; 1862, John A. Zuck; 1864, Uriah Sipes; 1866, John A. Zuck; 1869, Nehemiah Campbell; 1870, Henry C. Nicodemus; 1872, John A. Zuck; 1876, Frederick Hyle; 1877, John A. Zuck; 1881, Samuel B. Lysinger, Frederick Hyle; 1882, Samuel B. Lysinger.

Physicians.—Dr. Kane was a practitioner in Martinsburg and its vicinity as early as 1820. Dr. John Getty, a student of Drs. Addison and Mowry, of Pittsburgh, came here in 1827, and was the first regular graduate to make Martinsburg his home. Soon after, however, Dr. Alexander Wishart became a resident, and until about 1850 they were the principal practitioners in this region. Dr. F. G. Bloom, a student and son-in-law of Dr. Getty, graduated in 1847, and in 1854 took his (Dr. Getty's) place. Dr. F. G. Bloom, although still a resident of the town, retired from practice in 1880, being succeeded by his son, Homer C. Bloom, who graduated in 1878.

Meanwhile, from 1854, there were other physicians here,—Dr. Frank Royer for a brief period; Dr. D. W. Bonebrake (still here), who settled about 1864, and Dr. Samuel M. Royer,[1] who is also a present resident.

Newspapers.—The *Cove Echo*, a small weekly newspaper, was published during the years 1874–75 by Henry and John Brumbaugh, and subsequently for a brief period by B. F. Lehman. It was finally discontinued from lack of support.

Banking.—The Martinsburg Deposit Bank, William Jack, president, and W. S. Nicodemus, present cashier, was established in 1870. A capital of twenty-five thousand dollars is employed. This institution does a regular banking business in all its branches, and enjoys the confidence of the community in which it is situated.

Juniata Collegiate Institute.—The institution (formerly known as the "Franklin High School and Blair County Normal Instisute") was chartered by a special act of the Legislature in 1859, and completed in 1860. The original buildings were erected by joint-stock subscriptions, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. In 1867 the Lutheran Synod bought the property for three thousand dollars. It was afterwards sold to J. G. Herbst, who, after being in possession but a brief period, sold to Professor Lucian Cort for five thousand dollars. While owned by Mr. Cort, or in 1868, an addition was built (making a combined front of one hundred feet by seventy-five feet in depth) at a cost of eight thousand dollars.

In 1875, Henry Bridenbaugh became the owner by the payment of ten thousand seven hundred dollars.

[1] Dr. Samuel M. Royer is a son of Samuel Royer, and a nephew of John Royer, of Cove Forge. He was born at Springfield Furnace, Nov. 26, 1838. In March, 1869, he graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College, and at once began practice in Martinsburg, where he still resides.

The institute is now in successful operation under the principalship of P. H. Bridenbaugh, A.M. Professors Dickerson and Osborne were the first teachers. Their successors were Messrs. Willard, Hughes, Hassler, Schwartz, Cort, S. R. Bridenbaugh, and P. H. Bridenbaugh.

As now conducted, the Juniata Collegiate Institute has a twofold object: First, to prepare young men for entrance into one of the lower classes in college, and secondly, to give young ladies as thorough a course of culture as is received in any female college.

In point of location but few schools have the advantage over Juniata Collegiate Institute. The quiet, orderly, and thriving town of Martinsburg, where the institution is located, is situated in the very heart of one of the richest agricultural districts in the State, twenty-two miles south of Altoona. It is conveniently accessible by railroad, the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad having one of its principal stations here, and a short stage line connects it at Cove Station with the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Being thus in direct railroad communication with the great thoroughfares of travel on every side, it is yet at the same time free from the din and bustle of public life. In this respect the students are free from the excitement and temptations of a large city. There is not, at the same time, in any part of the State a more beautiful and healthful location, being all that could be desired in point of air, water, and general climate.

The grounds in front of the large and imposing edifice are beautifully laid out in plots and walks, and tastefully adorned with trees and flowers, while the elevated site commands a most delightful view of the surrounding country, and the distant mountains looming up on every side like so many sleepless sentinels. The natural scenery in the midst of which the institution is located could not well be surpassed, and is in itself an educational power of no small moment.

The building is an elegant brick edifice, four stories high, admirably adapted to the accommodation of both sexes, and for the purposes of the institution generally. While the male and female students are properly separated, they are yet in one family home, so that brothers and sisters may exercise a mutual care and guardianship over each other. The ladies' rooms, it is safe to say, are unsurpassed in point of conveniences, comfort, and healthfulness by any of those afforded in female schools generally. A spacious chapel, suitable recitation-rooms, a fine parlor, a commodious dining-hall are all in convenient parts of the building. A large cupola, in which hangs a sweet-toned bell, and from which a splendid view of the town and country is presented, crowns the whole edifice.

The institution will accommodate eighty boarding students, yet day-scholars are taken, who are not obliged to board in the house, and still have all the benefits of the educational studies. In the academical and normal departments a complete and general education is given, especially in the normal course, which embraces all the studies pursued in the State normal schools. The classical department is designed to prepare students for one of the lower classes in college. In it are pursued the studies of Greek, Latin, German, moral philosophy, history, the higher mathematics, and all branches required for entrance into the freshman or sophomore class of any American college. Diplomas are awarded to all pupils who complete the regular course and pass a satisfactory examination.

Other Villages.—Besides Martinsburg borough the township of North Woodberry contains the villages of Fredericksburg, Millerstown, and Henrietta. At the former place is Dr. G. W. Wengert, physician; Brumbaugh & Wineland, founders and machinists; the Burgets, Grabills, Hoovers, and others to the number of about one hundred and twenty-five. Millerstown is an unimportant place.

Henrietta is the southern terminus of the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a point where the Cambria Iron Company own extensive tracts of iron ore lands. It contains about one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants, and among its business men and firms are D. D. Morrell, postmaster, farmer, and president of the Blair County Agricultural Society; George D. Brown, telegraph operator; L. S. Burket, carpenter; Cambria Iron Company, owners of ore lands and dealers in general merchandise; J. L. Dougherty, justice of the peace; J. Eversole, miller; D. Falkner, carpenter; William Glass, carpenter; D. Klepser, miller; William Loose, shoemaker; William McKillip, merchant; James R. Reed, surveyor; C. N. Snyder, blacksmith; Elias Stoudenour, shoemaker; Wood, Morrell & Co., dealers in general merchandise.

German Reformed Church.—St. John's German Reformed Church of Martinsburg was organized by Rev. John Detrick Aurandt, a veteran of the Revolution, in 1804, though he was not regularly ordained until 1809. This was one point among quite a number of others in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, but this being the principal congregation from the beginning, it ultimately gave the name to the charge.

The first meetings were held in the log school-house and church which stood two miles southwest of the present town of Martinsburg. Mr. Aurandt could only preach in the German language. He died at Water Street, Pa., in 1832; but before that time, *i.e.*, in 1829, he had ceased to preach in consequence of ill health. The old school-house and church building was occupied until 1832, when the German Reformed people built the *first* church edifice[1] in Martinsburg.

[1] The first church in Martinsburg, which was built by the German Reformed congregation in 1832, is still standing and is now used by the Presbyterians.

In its construction some of the material used in building the old log church in the country was utilized. In 1858–59 the present brick church was built near the old one at a cost of four thousand two hundred dollars. It was modeled after the Reformed Church of Huntingdon, except the spire, which is of the same style as the one on the Methodist Episcopal Church in Huntingdon. In 1853 a parsonage property was purchased for four hundred dollars, to which was added repairs, etc., to the amount of five hundred and eight dollars and fifty-eight cents. In 1874, however, a new parsonage was built by the whole charge (as then constituted) at a cost of two thousand four hundred dollars. It is a plain but very neat brick structure standing opposite the church.

Of the pastors of this congregation and charge, Rev. John D. Aurandt remained from 1804 or 1805–29; then Rev. Jonathan Zellers, a very large man, physically, from 1830–32; Rev. S. K. Denius, 1834–36; Rev. R. Duenger, 1837–38; Rev. John G. Wolff, 1839–40; Revs. Matthew Irvine, Kiefer, and Fouse to 1844. In the latter year, Rev. Frederick Augustus Rupley became pastor, and the Martinsburg charge was formed. He organized congregations in Greenfield township and at other points, and remained eight years. His successors were Rev. Samuel Phillips, who remained from 1853–55; Rev. Jeremiah Heller, 1855–57; Rev. William M. Deatrick, 1857–58; Rev. Jacob Hassler, 1858–63; Rev. A. C. Whitmer, 1863–68; Rev. John H. Sykes, 1868–73; Rev. J. E. Graff (a supply for six months), 1873–74; Rev. A. C. Geary, 1874–76; and Rev. J. David Miller, the present pastor, who came here Feb. 22, 1878. Revs. Christian Winebrenner and Nehemiah H. Skyles were born and raised in this charge, and it has also furnished wives for Mr. Rupley, Mr. Phillips, and perhaps others.

Martinsburg charge of the present consists of St. Luke's Church in Woodcock Valley, and St. John's at Martinsburg, the congregation of the latter now numbering one hundred and seventy-eight. Conrad Nicodemus gave the lot on which the church was built in 1832. His son John Nicodemus, David Bulger, Nicholas Gruber, and Isaac Rhodes were also prominent and active members of this organization.

Lutheran Church.—Among the first settlers of this region were Lutherans, and for many years religious services were held in their dwelling-houses, afterwards in school-houses, and when the first church edifice was completed in the village, *i.e.*, the German Reformed in 1832, it also was used by the Lutherans at regular intervals. In 1843, however, the Lutherans erected a church edifice of their own, which was dedicated Jan. 27, 1844, the charge at that time being composed of congregations at Martinsburg, Potter's, Barley's, Clover Creek, and Woodcock Valley. The first church building proving to be unsafe as well as insufficient for the needs of the congregation, the corner-stone of the second or present edifice was laid July 10, 1852, and on the 14th day of November of the same year the completed structure was dedicated as "St. Matthew's Church,"[1] Rev. H. Baker, of Altoona, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

In scanning the records for a list of pastors it is found that Rev. William G. Laitzle was pastor in 1845; then followed Elias Schwartz in 1850; D. J. Eyler in December, 1850; Joseph Feichtner in 1851; J. Richards in 1853; Henry Seifert in 1855; Daniel Stock in 1861; Peter S. Hooper in 1864; P. Sheeder in May, 1867; C. L. Streamer in 1870; D. Stock in the fall of 1875, who remained until the autumn of 1879, to be succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Ephraim Dutt, who came here Feb. 1, 1880. The latter organized a congregation at Woodberry, May 25, 1882.

The Martinsburg charge at this writing is composed of congregations as follows: Martinsburg, Blair Co., 147 members; Roaring Spring, Blair Co., 112 members; Barley's, Bedford Co., 64 members; Potter's, Bedford Co., 70 members; Woodberry, Bedford Co., 35 members.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—When Daniel Bloom settled in Martinsburg in the spring of 1819, he soon ascertained that his was the only Methodist Episcopal family in the place. Henry Bridenthal, David Byers, James Graham, Burdine Blake, and Jonathan Graham became residents soon after, however, and a Methodist class was organized. Early meetings were held in the log building (mentioned in the history of the Reformed Church) situated two miles from the village.

Soon after the year 1830 the Methodists of Martinsburg began building a small brick church, which, when completed, was used until the building of the present one in 1843 or 1844. Mr. Bloom and Mr. Blake were both local preachers of considerable fame and ability, and together frequently traveled over a wide section of country hereabouts. Among the early preachers on this circuit were Jacob McEnaley, Thomas Larkins, —— Best, James Stevens, and —— Collins. Rev. Isaac Heckman is the preacher now in charge of the Martinsburg Circuit, which is composed of churches at Martinsburg, Roaring Springs, Pattonsville, Woodberry, and Ore Hill, the Martinsburg church having about one hundred members.

Church of God.—About the year 1830 or 1831, John W. Mateer, of Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., Pa., settled in the vicinity of Martinsburg. Having been connected and in fellowship with the Church of God in the former place, he very naturally longed to have fellowship with those of like faith here. Partly through his exertions, therefore, Elders E. West, W. McFadden, and Israel Brady visited the Cove in 1832 as missionaries. After occasional preaching by the above-named ministers, Elders Jacob Lininger and William Mullennix gave more special attention to

[1] The church dedicated in 1844 was entitled "Zion's Church."

this field. Many were converted under their labors, and finally the Church of God, in Martinsburg, was organized by them in 1842.

Among the constituent members were John W. Mateer, Mary Mateer, Jacob Heagy and wife, Matilda Fore, Frany Stoufer, Samuel Akerd, Frederick Flanagan and wife, Abraham Otto, Jacob Mateer and wife, H. S. Crawford, Maria Fore, and Catharine Carocher.

The first house of worship was dedicated in May, 1843, Elders Lininger and Mullennix being present. Its dimensions were twenty-six by forty-eight feet, and it cost about eight hundred dollars. In 1876 the church edifice was rebuilt at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, when Elders George Sigler, J. W. Deshong, and C. C. Bartells were present at the reopening ceremonies.

In the order here given the following ministers have served this church since its organization: Jacob Lininger, C. Price, Joseph Bumbarger, —— Snavely, E. H. Thomas, D. Kyle, Abraham Snyder, Wm. Clay, William Johnson, G. W. Coulter, A. X. Shoemaker, A. H. Long, J. F. Weishample, T. Deshiera, B. F. Beck, J. Bender, S. Fleegle, S. Boyer, S. S. Richmond, P. D. Collins, Clippenger, F. L. Nicodemus, H. Whitaker, J. Speece, W. L. Jones, G. W. Seelhammer, H. E. Reever, J. H. Esterline, J. M. McDonnald, and George Sigler, the latter being the present pastor. The church has a membership of seventy-four at this time, and seventy scholars attend its Sabbath-school.

Other Village Churches, etc.—The Presbyterians and Dunkards also have churches in Martinsburg, but of these organizations as well as the Odd-Fellows' lodge it has been impossible to learn anything satisfactory, although the secretaries representing each were earnestly requested to furnish data.

Clover Creek Church (German Reformed).—The German Reformed Church at Clover Creek was organized by Rev. John D. Aurandt prior to the year 1829. After him came Rev. Christian Winebrenner, who preached until 1843. Then followed Rev. Theobald Fouse, who continued until 1873. Rev. F. A. Rupley, who now resides in Martinsburg, has served as a supply since 1876.

Millerstown Church (German Reformed).—The church edifice at Millerstown was built by members of the German Reformed Church in 1862 for convenience in holding funeral ceremonies, etc. It is a one-story frame structure, and will seat two hundred people. However, a congregation was formed about the year 1875, and Rev. Mr. Fouse preached occasionally until his death. Then Rev. Mr. Siple supplied until 1878. Since 1879 the "Hickory Bottom Charge," composed of congregations at Hickory Bottom, Sharpsburg, and Millerstown, has been under the pastoral care of Rev. Simon Wolf, who resides in Martinsburg. The congregation at Millerstown numbers sixty-three, and among its early members were William Layman, John Friesh, Levi Dougherty, Adam Benner, Powell Nicodemus, William Ake, William Cauffman, Andrew Nicodemus, Levi Burket, and Jacob Burket.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SNYDER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies the extreme northern point of Blair County, its bounds being, north, Centre County; east and southeast, Warrior's Mark and Tyrone townships; south, Antes; and on the west, Cambria and Clearfield Counties. On the east are natural boundaries formed by Brush Mountain and Bald Eagle Ridge. The western section is almost wholly on the Allegheny Mountains, and the entire surface of the township is more or less broken, having all the characteristics of a mountain country. Along the Little Juniata, which flows through the southeast part of Snyder, are some fertile lands, and the upper valley of Bald Eagle Creek is also tillable. The remaining area has been valuable only for its timber supply, which was largely consumed in the manufacture of iron in the period when charcoal furnaces flourished in this part of the State. Both the foregoing streams furnish water-power which has been well utilized. Moore's, Hutchinson's, Sinking, and other runs help to drain the country, and have a constant flow from mountain springs. The latter has a subterranean passage for more than three-fourths of a mile, emerging from the earth at the borough of Tyrone in the form of a very large spring of unusually pure water, which soon mingles with those of the Juniata. Close at hand is the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, which flows along the western base of a ridge bearing the same name from its source in Centre County. Along these streams, and particularly in the small valley of Bald Eagle Creek, settlements were made several years before the Revolution by a number of persons of small means, who were attracted thither most likely by the abundance of game found on the foothills of the mountains. Among these was the Ricket family, composed of seven stalwart sons, noted for their reckless daring and bravery as Indian scouts. These, in common with nearly all the original settlers, removed before the beginning of the century, and nothing but vague traditions of their residence are preserved. Most of the land comprising the township having become the property of iron-masters, it was thence occupied by tenants, and the pioneer history consequently is so barren of interest that it is not repeated here. An account of some of the early settlers is given in the sketches of the neighboring townships from which Snyder was formed in 1841. The ensuing year the taxables were as follows:

Ambrose, Alexander, founder.
Atkins, William, farmer.
Atkins, Samuel, laborer.
Ambrose, Samuel, laborer.
Atkins, Hugh, farmer.
Burley, Joseph, mason.
Burley, Joshua, carpenter.
Baughman, John, 113 a., farmer.
Baughman, Henry, 111 a., farmer.
Baughman, Andrew, 116 a., farmer.
Beck, Henry, 117 a., farmer.
Baughman, Chris., 113 a., farmer.
Bonner, Miles, laborer.
Beck, Chris., 310 a., pump-maker.
Beamer, Samuel, blacksmith.
Burley, John, carpenter.
Bowers, John, laborer.
Boyle, John, laborer.
Beigle, John, laborer.
Burley, Jacob, carpenter.
Campbell, Joseph, laborer.
Caldwell, Robert, laborer.
Crocker, Joseph, farmer.
Conrad, Daniel, forgeman.
Crowell, David, laborer.
Crane, John, Jr., laborer.
Campbell, Alexander, collier.
Crane, George, farmer.
Campbell, Robert, manager.
Clark, Samuel, collier.
Dunlap, William, laborer.
Davis, Charles, laborer.
Dunbar, James, laborer.
Davis, William, laborer.
Denny, Daniel, farmer.
Davidson, John A., laborer.
Dougherty, Patrick, farmer.
Dry, George, Jr., laborer.
Dry, George, Sr., laborer.
Dunlap, Lot, laborer.
Davis, Jesse, laborer.
Dickson, David, laborer.
Dickson, Samuel, laborer.
Estep, Thomas, laborer.
Estep, Jesse, laborer.
Everly, Henry, laborer.
Everly, Charles, laborer.
Everly, Joseph, laborer.
Ermin, John, laborer.
Earhart, Emanuel, laborer.
Fortna, Casper, miller.
Fry, Joseph, shoemaker.
Ferrensworth, Jno., 176 a., farmer.
Fox, John, blacksmith.
Fetters, Michael, carter.
Fox, Benjamin, collier.
Ferrensworth, Joseph, wagoner.
Gates, Henry, collier.
Given, George, laborer.
Garland, Henry, caster.
Grazier, Michael, house and lot.
Gardner, Andrew, collier.
Gibbs, William, wagon-maker.
Gemmill, Jacob, physician.
Ginter, Solomon, carter.
Gates, Jacob, laborer.
Haines, Jacob, laborer.
Haines, Isaac, wagon-maker.
Hagerty, John, blacksmith.
Harris, William, laborer.
Hunter, James, farmer.
Hopkins, Charles, forgeman.
Henry, James, farmer.
Hutchinson, Samuel, carter.
Hare, Peter, forgeman.
Huff, David, wood-chopper.
Johnston, Thomas, inn-keeper.
Jordan, Robert, laborer.
Jordan, Samuel, laborer.
Irwin, William, farmer.
Kenney, Andrew, laborer.
Kryder, Henry, farmer.
Kellerman, Christian, farmer.
Kinney, Irwine, collier.
Kratzer, John, 1 forge, 3 fires, 1 saw-mill, 23 horses.
Kearney, William, laborer.
Kennedy, Alexander, collier.
Langhart, John, laborer.
Lewis, Joseph, sawyer.
Leonard, John, laborer.
Lewis, John, laborer.
Lyon, William & Co., 1 furnace, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 52 horses (at Bald Eagle).
Lyon, William & Co. (Tyrone Forges), 1 forge, 4 fires; 1 forge, 8 fires; 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill.
Miller, James, farmer.
McCauley, William, shoemaker.
Moore, Peter, saw-mill.
Markley, George, wagon-maker.
McDermot, Michael, stonemason.
McClure, Joseph, inn-keeper.
McGinley, Samuel, gentleman.
Myers, John, ore-pounder.
Myers, John, farmer.
McGuire, John, tailor.
McKillip, Hugh, laborer.
Merriman, Elijah, wood-chopper.
McClelland, John, Jr., collier.
McClelland, John, Sr., laborer.
Miller, John, teacher.
McClelland, William, stonemason.
McFarland, Archibald, farmer.
Morgan, David, laborer.
McAllister, Samuel, laborer.
Matthias, John T., iron-master.
Musselman, Martin, farmer.
McPherson, Frederick, carter.
McQuillan, Thomas, carter.
McFarland, John, farmer.
McCahan, John K., saw-mill.
Merriman, Charles, wagon-maker.
Myers, Jacob, laborer.
McCauley, Daniel, wood-chopper.
Myers, Elijah, laborer.
Noland, Thomas, laborer.
Owens, Thomas M., store-keeper.
O'Donald, William, forgeman.
Plummer, William R., forgeman.
Prough, Peter, collier.
Potter, Robert, laborer.
Palmer, Lewis, wagon-maker.
Port, William, tailor.
Rush, Thomas, carpenter.
Robison, Moses, fulling- and carding-mill.
Rann, Samuel, carter.
Reigh, Peter, house and lot.
Stonebraker, Valentine, collier.
Snyder, Daniel, collier.
Snyder, Philip, collier.
Saltzkerry, Jacob, collier.
Stonebraker, Abraham, collier.
Stiner, John, collier.
Shoenberger, J. and G. H., lands and saw-mills.
Shultz, John, laborer.
Sharp, John, cabinet-maker.
Snyder, James, forgeman.
Stevens, Joshua, farmer.
Smith, George, farmer.
Souders, William, forgeman.
Sterling, William, carpenter.
Stevens, Jacob, forgeman.
Sprankle, John, sawyer.
Thompson, Jonathan, laborer.
Thompson, Andrew, laborer.
Taylor, John, laborer.
Uttley, Samuel, teacher.
Vaughan, Thomas, wood-chopper.
Weight, Abraham, laborer.
William, Samuel, forgeman.
Woomer, Henry, collier.
Woomer, Andrew, blacksmith.
Woomer, Jonathan, carter.
Worley, Samuel, filler.
Weight, Adam, farmer.
Wolf, John, carter.
Williams, Evan, forgeman.
Weston, Thomas, Esq., tanner.
Zuck, Kephart, forgeman.

Single Freemen.—Robert Ambrose, Hiram Ayers, John Burley, Benjamin Beck, John Buttenstone, Peter Coyle, Peter Crane, Edward Dougherty, Martin Fleck, John Fackinger, Augustus Fox, Samuel Garland, Robert Gardner, Henry Hare, George Hubley (clerk), Samuel Johnston, Alexander Jordan, Thomas Kinney, John Law, Jacob Myers, Hugh McClelland, Robert McFarland, Robert H. McCoy, James McQuead (clerk), Christopher Moore, Robert Miller, John O'Friel, Samuel Osler, Aaron Shugart, Abraham Rush, Thomas Reigh, George Thomas, Nathan Thompson, George Treister, Jesse Wilson, John Weight, William Weight.

In 1880 the population of the township, not including East Tyrone, was 1004; with East Tyrone, 279 more.

Civil Organization.—The township was formed of parts of Warrior's Mark and Antes townships, in conformity with the following report, made Jan. 14, 1841, and was named "Snyder, in honor of his Excellency Simon Snyder, who was Governor of Pennsylvania nine years."

"We, the subscribers, two of the commissioners named by order of the court, met, and taking the draft of the division of Warrior's Mark township as laid out by John S. Isett and John Wilson, said to be from the Centre County line to Upper Tyrone Forge, at which place we began keeping along the township line between Tyrone and Antes townships to a gap in the Brush Mountain well known by the name of Burley's Gap, opposite (or nearly so) the run designated in the order of the court (run on the farm of Alexander McFarland, deceased), and taking a course from said gap across the township of Antes, and near the run on the farm of Alexander McFarland deceased, as above, to the summit of Allegheny Mountain, as exhibited by the draft hereunto annexed.

"WILLIAM P. DYSART,
"JOHN MCMULLEN,
"*Commissioners.*"

The April, 1841, Court of Quarter Sessions annexed the northwest corner of Tyrone township to Snyder, the commissioners being John McPherran and William Graham.

The following have been the principal officers of the township since its organization:

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1841, James Miller, George Crane; 1842, Archibald McFarland, Christian Kellerman; 1843, James Miller, Christian Kellerman; 1844, Henry Garland, Henry Cryder; 1845, Christian Kellerman, Henry Cryder; 1846–48, J. Y. Matthias, James L. Shultz; 1849, John A. Davidson, James L. Shultz; 1850–51, John A. Davidson, Henry Garland; 1852–54, John A. Davidson, George Woomer; 1855, Henry Cryder, George Woomer; 1856–57, Philip Hoover, James Miller; 1858, Philip Hoover, William Robeson; 1859, James Miller, Philip Hoover; 1860, John McFarland, George Woomer; 1861, George Woomer, John McFarland; 1862, John A. Davidson, George Woomer; 1863, Henry Cryder, David Snyder; 1864–69, John A. Davidson, David Snyder; 1870, Henry Snyder, S. Stonebraker; 1871, Henry Woomer, J. A. Davidson; 1872, Henry Woomer, F. Snyder; 1873–81, Benjamin F. Calderwood, Henry Woomer.

AUDITORS.

1841, Robert Campbell, John W. Estep, Robert Caldwell, James Dunbar; 1842, John Miller, Jacob Burley, William McCauley; 1843, James Dunbar; 1844, George Hubley; 1845, A. J. Shugart, William McCauley; 1846, John Miller; 1847, Robert C. Galbraith, Jacob Burley,

Cyrus K. Mark; 1848, Robert C. Galbraith; 1849, John A. Davidson; 1850, J. K. Miller, J. M. Robeson; 1851, R. C. Galbraith, Thomas Sharrar; 1852, J. M. Calderwood; 1853, A. McCartney; 1854, John D. Stewart; 1855, Caleb R. Burley; 1856, James M. Calderwood; 1857, William A. Lytle; 1858, Moses Robeson, James Duncan, Robert Waring; 1859, Robert Waring; 1860, Matthias Fortna; 1861, John A. Davidson; 1862, Robert Waring; 1863, David Snyder; 1864, J. A. Corbin; 1865, Henry Cryder, Robert Waring; 1866, H. R. Holtzinger; 1867, Henry Cryder; 1868, George H. Given; 1869, Robert Waring; 1870, Josiah Moore; 1871, William R. Hopkins; 1872, Robert Waring; 1873, S. C. Stewart; 1874, Sanford Stonebraker; 1875, Robert Waring; 1876, Stewart Fox; 1877, Patrick Carey, S. C. Stewart; 1878, Wesley Crane; 1879, Robert Waring; 1880, William Woomer; 1881, S. C. Stewart.

Manufacturing Interests.—The fine water-power afforded by the streams of Snyder early attracted the attention of the iron-masters owning the adjacent ore-fields, and about 1805 the Little Juniata was made to operate a forge for John Gloninger & Co. This forge was called Tyrone, from its being located in that township, and soon achieved an excellent reputation for its products. The metal forged was procured from the furnaces in Franklin township, which were under the same ownership, and Caleb Berry, a son-in-law of George Anshutz, was the first manager. Eight years later the company built another forge half a mile up the Juniata, which, from its location with reference to the first, was called the Upper Tyrone Forge, and both were placed under one management. Prior to this, possibly about 1807, a rolling-mill, slitting-mill, and nail-factory were built on the bend of the river, below the old forge, which were successfully operated until about 1830. The first nail-maker was John A. Davidson, and from 1820 to 1826, Walter Clarke, father of Dr. Rowan Clarke, was the manager of the rolling- and slitting-mills. The same power operated a grist-mill, which is the only industry remaining. The present fine structure was built in 1836 by William M. Lyon & Co., who succeeded to the Gloninger interests about 1835. Recent repairs and improved machinery have made it the most complete mill in the county. Both the lower and upper forges were rebuilt by William M. Lyon & Co. before 1840, the capacity of the former being increased to eight fires and one large hammer, while the lower forge had five fires. In 1865 the present Tyrone steam forge was built near the site of the lower forge. It is a very large building, sided and roofed with corrugated iron, and in its arrangements and equipments is one of the most complete forges in the country. There are twelve fires and one large steam hammer, weighing two thousand five hundred pounds, capacitating the production of about two thousand tons of blooms per year. This forge was successfully operated until 1874, when work was suspended, and the building has since been used for other purposes. Among the managers of Tyrone Forges have been, besides the one named, William Berry, Robert Campbell, Eli Beatty, and John T. Mathias, from 1840 till 1862, when S. C. Stewart became the superintendent of the company's interests, as one of the partners, and has since resided at the forge in the fine mansion connected with the property. During the superintendency of J. T. Mathias, James McQuead was the working manager of the forge.

Bald Eagle Furnace was built on the stream of that name, in the upper part of the township, in 1830, by John Gloninger & Co., and five or six years later became the property of William M. Lyon & Co., who operated it until it went out of blast about 1865. David Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Furnace, was the first manager, but under the new ownership Mr. Shorb exercised a personal supervision over the furnace until his death in 1856. Thence it was under the superintendence of J. T. Mathias until it ceased operations, having resident managers. Among these were John Maguire, Robert Campbell, Hays Hamilton, James L. Shultz, and Samuel McCamant. When worked to its full capacity the furnace produced at the rate of two thousand two hundred tons per year, and the work connected with the iron interests in the township gave employment to about one hundred and fifty men.

The grist-mill at Bald Eagle Furnace was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and but little remains to tell of the former activity of the place. The furnace was made a station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and a post-office, with the name of Olivia, is yet maintained. The post-office at the forges was discontinued when the Tyrone office was established, and the fine store-room has also been closed for business purposes. Formerly a very flourishing mercantile trade was carried on there.

Since the summer of 1880 the forge building at Tyrone has been occupied by Sieman, Anderson & Co., for the preparation of iron for the manufacture of open-hearth steel, by submitting the crude ore to the action of Sieman's rotating furnace. At Tyrone Forges the first blast was put on Aug. 16, 1880, and the metal since produced has proved highly satisfactory for its intended purpose. The ore used is furnished by the Study Mining Company, which, although it contains forty-seven per cent. of iron, yields by this process but thirty per cent., the balance going with the cinders, which may profitably be resmelted in common furnaces. The ore after being pulverized is mixed dry with coal and enough limestone to flux it, when it is passed into the rotator and subjected to about two hundred and twenty-five degrees of heat—a quick flame—for about fours, when it is drawn in the shape of balls (oxidizing the same as from a puddling furnace), which are hammered into blooms worth about sixty dollars per ton. The rotating furnace is nine feet in diameter, about ten feet high, and holds about a thousand pounds of ore. It revolves once each fifteen minutes. The furnace at Tyrone required the attendance of a dozen men, who were under the foremanship of Edward Day. The firm having demonstrated the practicability of reducing ores by this process, concentrated its interests at Pitts-

burgh, where it has steel-works and other furnaces, and the forge building may be returned to its former use.

TYRONE FORGE, LIMESTONE QUARRY, AND FERTILIZING MILL are owned and operated by A. G. Morris. As early as 1868 the proprietor began quarrying and shipping limestone from a point in Franklin township, near Union Furnace. He also largely engaged in the manufacture of lime, his four kilns producing nine hundred bushels per day of very superior white lime, which was shipped by railroad to distant points. These operations gave employment to a force of thirty men. At Tyrone Forges Mr. Morris began work in November, 1879, engaging on a large scale in the development of a quarry which had been partially opened prior to his ownership. He built a side track half a mile long from the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the quarry, greatly facilitating the shipment of the raw limestone, and put up a mill for grinding the raw stone for use in glass-making and fertilizing purposes. The mill is supplied with French burrs, and is capacitated to grind twenty tons per twenty-four hours. The motor is a fifty-horse power engine, and nine men are employed in operating the mill, and fifty more in the quarry. The latter is fifteen hundred feet long, and of great thickness of stone, yielding ninety-six per cent. of carbonate of lime. In addition to the ten or fifteen car-loads shipped each day to furnaces at Johnstown and Altoona, four kilns of one thousand bushels capacity are kept burning, turning out an extra quality of lime. The labor of quarrying is lessened by the use of a steam drill, which works at the rate of five feet per hour. From the office at Tyrone Forges telephonic communication may be had with the quarry in Franklin, which are yet extensively carried on by A. G. Morris. He also owns several kilns near Bellefonte, in Centre County, and is one of the most extensive operators in his line in the interior of the State.

WILLIAM MANN & CO.'S AXE-FACTORY, one mile above Tyrone borough, is on the site of the Cold Spring Forge. This was built about 1835 by John Kratzer, and operated until the flood of 1838 destroyed it. Kratzer & Steele rebuilt the forge, the former also having a public-house and carrying on a large farm. Subsequent owners were John S. Isett & Son, who sold to William Edge, and he to other parties. After being idle some years in consequence of the general business depression following the panic of 1873, the "Pennsylvania Axe Company" (composed of A. S. Kerlin, John T. Franciscus, and S. S. Woods) leased the property, built an axe-factory, and began the manufacture of axes Dec. 26, 1880. In March, 1881, the company was dissolved, and soon after the business passed into the hands of the present proprietors, with A. S. Kerlin as manager. The firm manufactures the celebrated Mann axes, turning out about four hundred per day, and employing about forty men. The dam yields seventy horse-power, and the factory is well equipped. In addition to this building there are store-rooms, a mansion-house, and nine tenements connected with the property

GRAZIERVILLE is a hamlet of fifteen or eighteen houses in the southern part of the township, near the Antes line. It is a flag-station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a fourth miles from Tyrone borough, and has a pleasant location on an undulating tract of ground, which was a part of the farm of John W. Grazier, who laid out the place in the fall of 1871. The plat consists of a number of blocks, with three streets parallel with the railroad and half a dozen cross streets. About seventy lots have been sold, and the place may in time become suburban to Tyrone. There is a school-house and a place for public worship in a hall above the one store in the village, which is kept by Stewart R. Fox. In partnership with James C. Cramer, he was the first to engage in trade, opening a store in the fall of 1872 in a room in the upper part of the village. The present business-room was built by J. W. Grazier in 1873, and was soon after occupied by him and S. R. Fox as a store-room, the latter after a time succeeding to the business. The first house at Grazierville was built by John McFarland, the second by John Fry.

Adjoining Grazierville on the north is the plat of West Tyrone, consisting of eight hundred and seventy-six lots, laid out on the old Cold Spring property. A few years ago the then proprietor, William Edge, Jr., set aside six hundred and forty acres for village purposes in the vicinity of the forge and along the Little Juniata, but before he could carry out the project the property passed into other hands, and comparatively little has been done to create a village at West Tyrone.

Near the east line of Snyder are the hamlets of Tyrone Forge and Ironville. The former is an aggregation of buildings, erected to carry on the business connected with the manufacture of iron at that point, many of them being simply tenements. There are, besides, substantial store and warehouses, and a fine mansion occupied by the manager of the interests. The locality is one of the finest in the township. One-fourth of a mile farther down the Juniata, or about one and one-fourth miles from Tyrone Borough, is Ironsville, a place of sixteen or eighteen houses. It was laid out on the farm of Thomas and Wesley Johnson, which afterwards became the property of Thomas Weston. It was designed as a place of residence for workmen at the forges. A small store is kept by D. B. Dougherty. Others formerly in trade were John Buck, Joshua Cox, Charles Merryman, James McQuead, Moses Robeson, B. F. Haughawort, Stewart R. Fox, John T. Ross, and Joshua Stauffle.

EAST TYRONE.—This is a small incorporated village one mile east of the business part of the borough of Tyrone and at the upper end of the railroad yard of the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania Company, under whose direction the place was laid out by

George C. Wilkins, at that time the superintendent of the Tyrone division. The plat embraces three streets running parallel with the railroad, bearing the names of Lincoln, Curtin, and Lyon. The transverse streets are numbered from one to six inclusive. The village site is well adapted to serve the purpose of the projectors of the borough, to provide pleasant and cheap homes for the employés of the railway company. Among the first houses erected were those of Jonathan Forshey, Thaddeus Kneiss, and Mrs. Simpson. A very neat brick school-house was built in 1876, and a frame Methodist Episcopal Church of small capacity several years earlier. There is no post-office, and it contains but one small store, the proximity to Tyrone making it impossible to maintain a large business. The first store was opened about 1872 by Gray & Co., and soon after Hoover & Woods engaged in merchandising. At the latter stand Smith & Gray are in trade. The village numbered in 1880 two hundred and seventy-nine inhabitants.

East Tyrone was incorporated as a borough by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions July 28, 1873, becoming at the same time a separate school and election district. The first election was to be held in September, 1873, at the store of Hoover & Woods, with John Nowlin as the judge; but no record of the proceedings appears to have been preserved.

The officers of East Tyrone since then have been as follows:

1874.—Assessor, William Shannon; Constable, Alfred Crowther: Auditor, John K. Swartz; School Directors, T. A. Kneiss, Henry Forshey, Alfred Crowther, John Shoneman, W. J. Bell, and Thomas Kelleher.

1875.—Burgess, Thomas McQuillan; Councilmen, J. R. Stewart, Martin Fallon, Thomas Kelleher, Daniel Donnelly, H. Forshey, John Sharrar; Constable, John Nowlin; Auditor, John Zimmerman; School Directors, John Nowlin, Martin Fallon, and John Hagan.

1876.—Burgess, Thomas McQuillan; Councilmen, James Cassaday, S. Stonebraker, F. A. Kneiss, C. Kryder, D. Cronester, George Reeder; Constable, John Nowlin; School Directors, John Hagan, H. C. Budd, David Snyder.

1877.—Burgess, W. H. Robertson; Councilmen, Thomas McQuillan, Thomas Kelleher, Martin Fallon, H. C. Budd, Daniel Donnelly, W. A. Reed; Assessor, H. C. Budd; Auditor, James Attes; Constable, John Nowlin; School Directors, F. A. Kneiss, Daniel Donnelly.

1878.—Assessor, William Shannon; Constable, John Nowlin; Auditor, James Zimmerman; School Directors, A. Huss, T. Reeder, and Peter Fry.

1879.—Burgess, G. W. McLain; Councilmen, James Dixon, David Snyder, Thomas McQuillan, F. A. Kneiss, Thomas McCann, Henry Woodring; Assessor, Daniel Donnelly; Constable, John Nowlin; Auditor, Samuel McKinney; School Directors, Henry Knapp, H. C. Budd.

1880.—Burgess, George W. McLain; Councilmen, N. Kephart, Thomas Kelleher, Daniel Donnelly, H. C. Budd, Peter Denny, John C. Saylor; Assessor, Thomas Kelleher; Constable, John C. Saylor; Auditor, Alfred Myells.

1880.—Burgess, Louis J. Gibler; Councilmen, John R. Stewart, Peter Laney, G. W. McLain, William Lewis, Thomas McQuillan, Jr., Peter Fay; Constable, Thomas McQuillan, Sr.; Auditor, Francis A. Bryan; School Directors, T. B. Reeder, Noble Kephart, and John Cupp.

The school at East Tyrone had in 1880 an enrollment of 35 male and 26 female pupils, and the school was maintained at an expense of $441.30. In the township of Snyder, outside of the boroughs, there were seven schools taught six months in 1880. The male attendants numbered 158, the female 97, and the average number of pupils attending was 197. The cost of instructing each pupil was $1.05 per month.

Since the organization of the township the school directors have been the following:

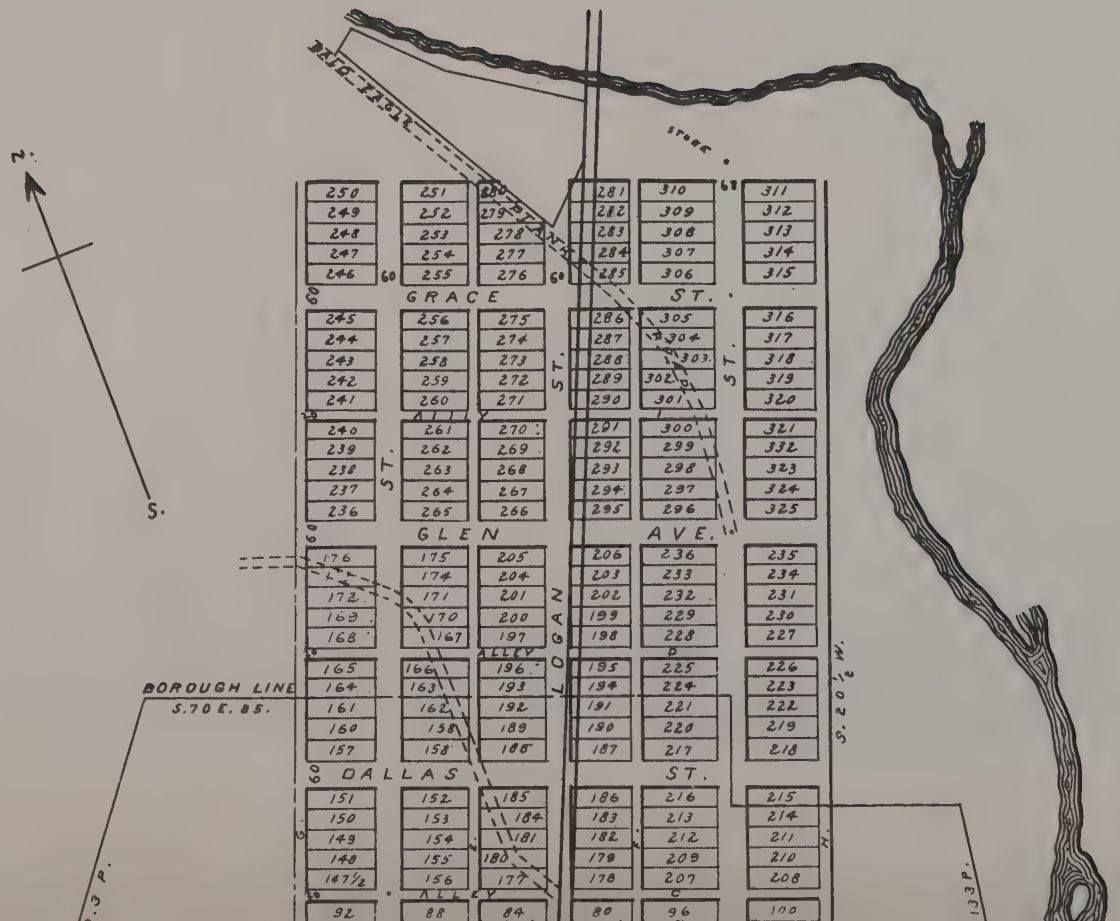
1841, Robert Caldwell, John Dickson, Andrew Baughman, George Markley, Abraham Stonebraker; 1842, John Kratzer, John A. Davidson; 1843, George Markley, Joshua Burley; 1844, John Dickson, Abraham Stonebraker; 1845, John Kratzer, John Baughman, Moses Robeson; 1846, John Burley, John Baughman; 1847, James Dunbar, John Fox, John Kratzer; 1848, Solomon Hamer, Joseph C. Crocker; 1849, Samuel Shellenberger, Jacob Stevens; 1850, Henry Cryder, Joseph Baughman; 1851, John McFarland, Joshua Burley; 1852, Henry Cryder, John Baughman; 1853, George Lissler, John H. Given; 1854, John A. Davidson, John D. Stewart; 1855, James Duncan, Henry Cryder; 1856, Alexader Baker, Henry Woomer; 1857, Jacob N. Jones, James McFarland, Thomas Merryman; 1858, David Moore, Robert Waring, John McFarland, John Lewis, G. W. Given; 1859, Samuel Nowlin, Thomas Van Scoyoc; 1860, Robert Waring, John N. Manning, Joseph Grazier; 1861, Alfred Kerriker, John Lewis; 1862, Thomas Van Scoyoc, John Kreiner; 1863, George Fageley, William R. Plummer; 1864, William Merryman, Alfred Carnihan, William Donnelly; 1865, Joseph Woomer, George H. Given; 1866, Thomas Stewart, William Hunter; 1867, Josiah Moore, Robert Waring; 1868, John A. Davidson, George Treaster; 1869, James Duncan, Jonathan Woomer; 1870, Henry K. Nearhoof, S. C. Stewart; 1871, Martin Cowler, Wesley Grazier; 1872, Jonathan Woomer, David Smith; 1873, Henry Nearhoof, F. Snyder; 1874, George Dickson, Henry Smith; 1875, D. Woomer, Hiram Fridley; 1876, William Gates, Alexander Miller; 1877, Joshua Gorsuch, Samuel Bressler; 1878, Hiram Fridley, Sanford Stonebraker, A. Van Scoyoc; 1879, Jonathan Woomer, Alexander Miller; 1880, Joshua Gorsuch, George Fageley; 1881, Joseph Woomer, Emanuel Kinch.

The church organizations in the township have a dependence upon the religious bodies of Tyrone borough, and their history is in essentials the same as those given in an account of that place, hence it is omitted here to avoid repetition. The East Tyrone Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1871, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. At this time there was a class of fifteen members, with Jonathan B. Grey as leader. The ministers from Tyrone Borough served the church a few years, and in 1873–74, Rev. George Guyer was the pastor. In 1875 Rev. T. H. Switzer was the preacher, and at present the appointment belongs to Birmingham Circuit.

CHAPTER XXIV.

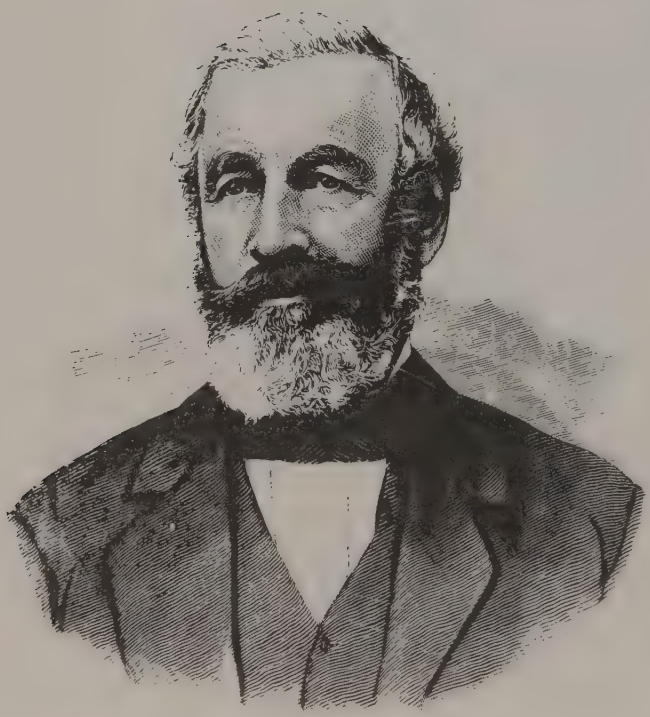
TYRONE BOROUGH.

THIS enterprising and prosperous village is in the southeast part of Snyder township. At that period Capt. Logan lived with his family in a small cabin then standing near the large spring (which is undoubtedly the outlet of Sinking Run) in that part of the village where are now Tyrone's public buildings. Before the land covered by the borough could be developed for ordinary farming purposes it became the property of John Gloninger & Co., iron-masters, and formed


N.
S.
MID. FERRY
STONE
GRACE ST.
GLEN AVE.
DALLAS ST.
LOGAN ST.
ST.
ALLEY
BOROUGH LINE
S.70 E. 85.
S. 20½ W.
133 P.
60
250 249 248 247 246
251 252 253 254 255
279 278 277 276
281 282 283 284 285
310 309 308 307 306
311 312 313 314 315
245 244 243 242 241
256 257 258 259 260
275 274 273 272 271
286 287 288 289 290
305 304 303 302 301
316 317 318 319 320
240 239 238 237 236
261 262 263 264 265
270 269 268 267 266
291 292 293 294 295
300 299 298 297 296
321 332 323 324 325
176 175 174 172 169 168
205 204 201 200 197
206 203 202 199 198
236 233 232 229 228
235 234 231 230 227
165 164 161 160 157
166 163 162 158 158
196 193 192 189 188
195 194 191 190 187
225 224 221 220 217
226 223 222 219 218
151 150 149 148 147½
152 153 154 155 156
185 184 181 180 177
186 183 182 179 178
216 213 212 209 207
215 214 211 210 208
92 88 84 80 96 100

PLAN
OF
TYRONE CITY,
BLAIR CO., PA.

SURVEYED JULY, 1857, BY J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Engraved Expressly for this Work.



JACOB BURLEY.

E. J. Palmer

a part of the Tyrone Forges estate. In their hands and their successors (Lyon, Shorb & Co., or William M. Lyon & Co.) but a small portion was tilled, and much of the valley at Tyrone has quite recently been redeemed from its primitive condition. Among the early settlers on the Gloninger tract was Elisha Davis, who opened a farm in the upper part of the borough, and had a small saw-mill operated by the waters of Sinking Run. The locality is sometimes yet spoken of as the Davis place, although the original owner removed to Ohio as early as 1826. After selling out, this farm was improved by William M. Lyon & Co., who built a log house where is now the residence of Samuel McCamant, and a large barn, which stood in rear of the present Catholic parsonage. Among the tenants who occupied the farm were John Henderson, and at a later period Philip Hoover. On the site of the Central Hotel was a small cabin, in which lived Jacob Burley, and on the present corner of Main and Allegheny Streets was the log school building where was kept the first public-house, from 1851 to 1852. Just before the village was laid out Jacob Burley built a small frame house on the site now occupied by the Study Block, which was in part occupied as a residence by him in the winter of 1850, while the other part of the house was used as a store-room by Burley & Stewart. The building thus became the first business house in the borough, which was founded about this time.

Among the first settlers in Huntingdon County were the Burleys and Rowlers. The Burleys were men of giant stature and of fearless natures, men fitted by nature to be in the advance of civilization, to clear away the forests and brave the dangers of pioneer life. The Rowlers were noted Indian-fighters of the Juniata Valley, one of whom was killed by an Indian, who also met his death at the hand of the man slain by him. John Burley, the first of the name to settle in the New World, came from England, the land of his birth, in the ship "Blessing," in 1635, and located at Norwich, Conn. Of his descendants the first of whom anything definite is known was Isaac Burley, who moved from New Jersey in 1766 and settled at Standing Stone, in what is now Huntingdon County, Pa. A few years later we again find him in advance of the settlements, settling in Sinking Valley, which was then the Indian territory, now Tyrone township. The wilderness he then made his home has become fine farms and occupied by the descendants in many cases of the hardy pioneers who then braved the danger of Indian warfare and laid the foundation for the improvements which has made it one of Pennsylvania's finest valleys. In this valley he died, leaving a family of eleven children, of whom John Burley was the third. He was born in the valley and passed his days there. He married Miss Elizabeth Rowler, of the family above named. They had one daughter and six sons, all of whom were men of large stature. Of these Joshua was born about 1794, also in the valley. He was a carpenter, and made (in his latter days) his home in Tyrone, where he built the Central Hotel, which he owned at the time of his death, which occurred in 1853. He married Emily Hopkins, and they had seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch, Jacob Burley, was the second. He was born in Franklin township, Huntingdon Co., Jan. 29, 1817.

Mr. Burley grew to manhood in the home of his birth, gaining an education such as could be obtained at the district schools of that day. With his father he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked fifteen years. In 1848 he engaged in the mercantile business at Ironville, and in November, 1850, built the first house erected in Tyrone, part of which served as a store, the rest as a dwelling-house. He remained in the mercantile business two years, then sold out, and for six years worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as freight and ticket agent at Tyrone.

In 1858, Mr. Burley entered into partnership with E. J. Pruner, in the lumber and mercantile business. Their store was in Tyrone, their lumbering in the Bald Eagle Valley. He sold out to Mr. Pruner in 1867, and in 1870 established the coal and oil business, now known as the firm of Burley & Son. When the Tyrone, Clearfield and Erie Railroad was chartered, Mr. Burley was elected one of its first directors; was also a director in the Tyrone and Bald Eagle Plank-road Company, and remained one until the road was abandoned. In early life Mr. Burley was a Whig, and since the formation of the Republican party has been an ardent supporter of its principles. Was elected commissioner of Blair County in 1849, which office he held three years. Nominated by his party for the State Legislature in 1858, he was triumphantly elected, and for two terms represented his district in that body, serving as chairman of the committee on new counties and county-seats, also on the committee on railroads. The second term was on ways and means and railroad committees.

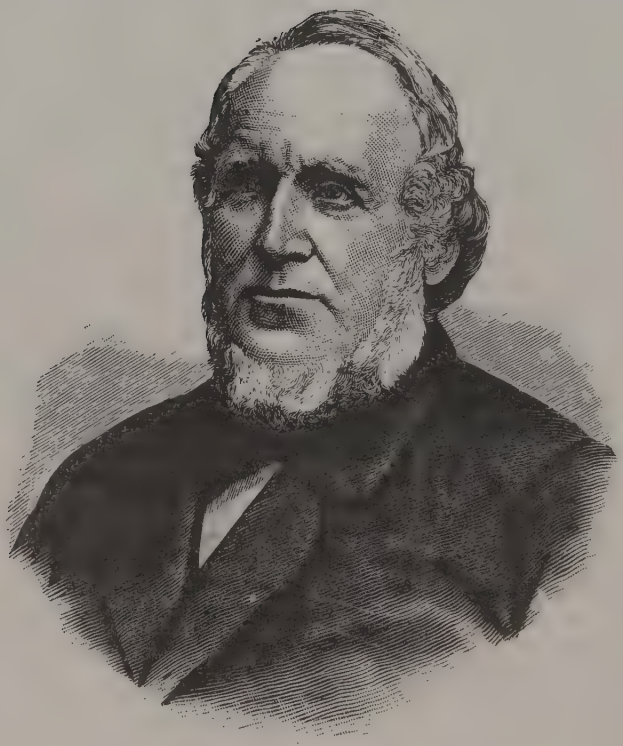
For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for six years one of its trustees. He was married to Miss Isabel Igou on the —— day of June, 1841. She was daughter of John Igou. To Mr. and Mrs. Burley has been born one son, Henry Clay Burley, born April 26, 1843. He graduated at Philadelphia and learned the printer's trade, but, as above set forth, is now in business with his father.

Edmund J. Pruner was born in Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., on the 22d day of February, 1840. His ancestors on the paternal side were of German, on the maternal of Scotch-Irish extraction. The Pruners came from Germany during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled on Manhattan Island, N. Y., from whence they removed to Lebanon County, Pa. The great-grandfather of Edmund J. was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, also served

with Gen. Wayne, and was with him at the battle of Paoli. His son, Peter Pruner, married a Miss Wolf, and about the year 1800 settled in Brush Valley, where he followed his trade of milling. To them were born two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, David I. Pruner, was born near Wolf's Store in 1804, and became a carpenter. He married Miss Sally Denny, daughter of Philip and Margaret (McCauley) Denny. Miss McCauley was a descendant of the old and prominent Scotch-Irish family of that name who lived in County Antrim, on the line between Ireland and Scotland. Philip Denny left England in the ship "Roebuck," of which an elder brother was commander, and landed in the New World prior to the Revolution, in which war he served on the side of the colonies, also with Gen. Wayne at Paoli. Some time after the close of the war he settled in Centre County near Bellefonte, where he died in 1818. After his marriage, David I. Pruner made his home in Bellefonte, where he worked at his trade and as a contractor, building some of the finest houses in the borough at that time, many of which are still standing. He was a Democrat, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace, his first appointment as such being from Governor David R. Porter. About the year 1854 he bought a large tract of land on the Moshannon Creek in Clearfield County, on which he laid out the village of Osceola. He was the head of the firm of D. I. Pruner & Co., and was largely interested in the lumber business of Clearfield County. The railroad in Philipsburg had not then been built, and there was no cheap and ready transportation for the immense lumber interests of Clearfield and the northern part of Centre Counties. Mr. Pruner secured the co-operation of Governor Curtin, Judge Hale, John M. Hale, Governor Morgan, of New York, and others, and a bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature asking for a charter for a railroad from Tyrone to Osceola. The bill did not become a law, but at the next session a charter was granted for the Tyrone, Clearfield and Erie Railroad. Mr. Pruner was one of the directors of the road, and through the efforts of the parties named above it was graded as far as Philipsburg, Pa. It was finally sold on a mortgage and bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who at once proceeded to complete and put the road in running order. To Mr. and Mrs. Pruner were born eight children, viz., Maggie, Mary, William, Daniel, Edmund J., Joseph, Robert M., and Sally. Mr. Pruner died in Bellefonte in 1880. Daniel Pruner served for a time in the Eleventh United States Infantry, from which he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry. He died in 1864 of disease contracted in the army. Joseph D. Pruner served in Gen. Sickles' brigade, and for a time in the Signal Corps. Robert M. enlisted before he was seventeen years old in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, afterwards in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He met his death by accident on the railroad in August, 1882.

When fifteen years old, Edmund J. Pruner started out to earn his own living. He worked at whatever he could get to do until 1855, when he went to Philadelphia. He arrived there with but little money, and for a time experienced many difficulties, but, nothing daunted, he still held on in his determination to make his way in the world. He finally obtained employment as a clerk in a dry-goods and notion store, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Tyrone and entered into the mercantile business. Two years after he built on Main Street near the Juniata River the building he still owns, which was then one of the best in town. Soon after this he engaged in the lumber business in the Bald Eagle Valley, where he owned and operated several steam saw-mills. During the war he furnished the Pennsylvania and other railroad companies with large quantities of lumber for building cars, locomotives, and bridges, and also supplied the United States government with a considerable quantity. The lumber used in constructing the first engines sent from the United States to Russia was furnished by him. Mr. Pruner was one of the original stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with Jay Cooke and others, and he took a prominent part in the early completion of the railroads centering at Tyrone. He also helped to open up the first bituminous coal-mines operated in Clearfield and Centre Counties, and the company of which he was a member, the Osceola Coal Company, introduced the bituminous coal of the Clearfield region into the Eastern cities, and was the first shipper of coal over the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. He is an ardent Republican, but has never sought office, and has held only minor ones in the town in which he resides. As a business man, he has been very successful, a fact due to his untiring energy and force of character. In 1871 he retired from business in Tyrone, and passes most of his time in New York and Philadelphia, where he has business connections.

The first survey of lots was made for the proprietors, William M. Lyon & Co., by John T. Matthias early in the season of 1851. The plot embraced seventy-five lots of large size, six usually constituting a square. The lots were located north of the present Juniata and west of Main Street, the northern and western bounds of the plot being Clearfield Street and Lincoln Avenue. Subsequent surveys were made by Judge Gwynn in behalf of the proprietors, and other unrecorded additions have been made to the village from time to time. The town thus laid out at first bore no name, various cognomens being suggested, as Eagleville, from its location at the upper end of Bald Eagle Valley; Shorbsville, for the proprietor, who had such unbounded faith in the future of the new town; but the title of Tyrone City was finally selected, the latter part of the name being



Robert Crawford

used to distinguish it from the forges a short distance down the Juniata. In the course of a few years the word city was dropped by common consent, and the proper title of the place has since been simply Tyrone. The first purchase of lots was made by Jacob Burley and J. D. Stewart, who secured the entire block upon which stands the "City Hotel" and the adjoining buildings, for four hundred and fifty dollars, and which they soon after began to improve. Upon the original survey the first building, a residence, was put up by Thomas Sharrar in the summer of 1851. The same season William Andrews, a butcher, put up a small brick house, the first of that material. Before the year closed other buildings were occupied by A. V. Cope, brickmaker; Jacob Jones, carpenter; Samuel Jones, potter; Henry Henchey, tinner; and Thomas Brown, saddler. The population was considerably augmented the next few years, among the number being some who brought means to make substantial improvements, and who have since been identified with the interests of the place, contributing their means and energy to make Tyrone what it is. Deserving of mention in that connection are Cols. E. J. Pruner, E. L. Study, P. Sneeringer, Samuel Berlin, Samuel Jones, J. L. Holmes, and others, whose names are appropriately recorded in the sketches of the industries of the village.

The Rev. J. D. Stewart has always been most active in promoting the welfare of the borough, and has from the very beginning of the place maintained his faith in its future. His associate pioneer, Hon. Jacob Burley, is a descendant of one of the first settlers of the county, the family residence having been in Tyrone township. He has been identified with nearly all of Tyrone's public interests. In the fall of 1850, William G. Waring purchased a tract of land above the great spring, on the Juniata, on which a nursery for common fruit and ornamental trees was begun, which has since been carried on by him and his brother Robert. A large portion of this tract has since become a part of Tyrone borough, and constitutes one of the most attractive places of the village. The brothers Waring rank among the foremost citizens of this part of the county. The former was for years connected with the State Agricultural College, and has attained distinction as a writer on agricultural subjects. The latter until recently has been the leading citizen of Snyder township, his homestead being outside the borough limits.

Some time before the Revolutionary war there came from Ireland in quest of a home one James Crawford, who settled, it is thought, in the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Jordan, who was also a native of the Emerald Isle, and soon after moved to what was then Bedford County, and near where Hollidaysburg now stands bought a tract of wild land. He made some improvements, and built a house, from which he was driven by the Indians, and compelled to take refuge in the fort. On his return he found only a bed of ashes where he had left a comfortable home. He next located near the village of Newry, in Huntingdon County, then Bedford, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he died. William Crawford, son of James, was born on the Newry farm on the 4th day of May, 1786. Arrived at manhood he married Miss Fanny Moore, and commenced life on his own account as a farmer. In 1829 he sold out and moved into Sinking Valley, locating on the farm now owned by Reuben Fox, on which he died in 1833. They reared a family of eight sons and one daughter; their average height was six feet and a quarter of an inch, average weight two hundred and two pounds. Their third child, Robert Crawford, was born near Newry, Sept. 3, 1818. He was eleven years of age when his father moved into Sinking Valley, which from that time until his death was his permanent home, save three years in Canoe Valley, and a season spent in traveling. His education was, like the farmer boys of that time, such as could be obtained by a few weeks' attendance at the district schools during the winters of his early boyhood. On the 18th day of February, 1847, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Fleck, daughter of David and Mary (Ramey) Fleck. She was born in Sinking Valley, Dec. 24, 1826. Her grandfather, George Fleck, who was of German origin, was an early settler in the valley. He had a family of eight children, of whom David was the seventh. In 1843, Mr. Crawford went to Missouri, where his brother David had already gone, but, not liking the country, he returned to Sinking Valley, making the entire distance on horseback. His start in life was made when but eighteen years of age, working on a farm at eight dollars per month during the summer. After his marriage he bought, in partnership with one of his brothers, a farm in the upper end of the valley. In 1849 he sold his share to his brother, and then for a couple of years worked at whatever he could get to do; then for three years worked a rented farm in Canoe Valley. He then bought the farm now owned by John Isett, on which he remained eleven years, then sold out and bought the farm now owned by his heirs, and on which he died July 21, 1882. The farm was cleared when he bought, and became under his management one of the fine farms for which the valley is noted, the buildings, fences, etc., being improvements made by him. He was a Republican in politics, and held some of the township offices, but not at his request. For many years he was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was many years an officer therein. He died full of years, mourned and regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were born the following children: Amanda J., born Dec. 3, 1847, died Sept. 29, 1856; David W., June 28, 1849, married to Miss Sally Kough; William, Nov. 27, 1851, died Jan. 29, 1852; Mary F., April 22, 1853, died June 21, 1853; Elizabeth, June 24, 1854, married to S. H. Smith; Olivia A., Dec. 9, 1856;

Luther F., Jan. 1, 1859, married Miss Harriet Bryan; John R., Aug. 19, 1860; and Elmer, born July 19, 1863.

"Mr. Robert Crawford, aged sixty-three years, ten months, and a few days, died at his home in Sinking Valley on Friday last, and was buried at the Lutheran Church of that place on Sunday. Mr. Crawford was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church for many years, and lived a life that proved him to be sincere in all his professions. Religion with him was not a cloak to be worn on special occasions, as a mere passport in society, but an ever-flowing fountain of pure delight, accompanying him in all his walks through life, and guiding his every action. His dealings with his fellow-men were always straightforward and upright. As a man, he was honest, industrious, and benevolent. The appreciation in which he was held as a citizen was shown by the large number of people who paid respect to his remains. It is said to have been the largest funeral ever known in Sinking Valley; not less than eighty distinct conveyances were in the funeral procession. The deceased was an old resident of Sinking Valley, having lived there nearly his whole life. In his younger days he spent a part of his life in Illinois and Missouri, but found the people and climate of the fertile valley more congenial to his tastes. He married a Miss Fleck, daughter of David Fleck, who survives him. He first purchased the farm on which John Isett now lives, but sold it and bought the farm on which he died. His family is left in comparatively good circumstances. All his property was attained by his own exertions and industry."—*Tyrone Herald.*

In a property-list prepared for 1868 the following names and occupations are given, which shows the citizenship of the borough at that period:

Aultz, Samuel, inn-keeper.
Adair, John, laborer.
Berlin, Samuel, druggist.
Burley, Jacob, politician.
Burley, J. H., cabinet-maker.
Burley, George, carpenter.
Burley, Caleb, carpenter.
Burley, J. C., engineer.
Calderwood, J. M., express agent.
Caldwell, D. T., banker.
Cochran, John, laborer.
Denny, John, laborer.
Difton, John, laborer.
Deahl, Jacob, tailor.
Dysart, Joseph, laborer.
Erming, Leonard, salesman.
Fox, John, blacksmith.
Falkender, John, carpenter.
Graffius, Edward, merchant.
Graffius, Thomas, merchant.
Grazier, Gideon, blacksmith.
Guyer, Caleb, railroad agent.
Gallahan, Conrad, laborer.
Hoover, A. B., merchant.
Heims, T. B., merchant.
Hagy, Clement, shoemaker.
Hiller, J. A., saddler.
Hoffman, Frederick, laborer.
Holmes, J. L., editor.
Henderson, William, carpenter.
Holtzinger, H. R., editor.
Igou, G. W., carpenter.
Ike, Jeremiah, merchant.
Johnston, Augustus, engineer.
Johnston, David, salesman.
Kalbenschlager, James, laborer.
Kalbenschlager, Wm., blacksmith.
Kountz, William, baker.
Laird, S. C., merchant.
Lambright, Daniel, painter.
McCoy, James, inspector.
Marks, Samuel, carpenter.
Miller, Israel, inn-keeper.
McLain, David, carpenter.
McFarland, John, laborer.
Nowlin, Samuel, tailor.
Nowlin, Weston, merchant.
Putt, Lewis, merchant.
Pruner, E. J., lumber merchant.
Plummer, J. S., postmaster.
Quinn, James, teacher.
Ramsay, G. W., merchant.
Reinmund, G., tailor.
Roedell, H. H., physician.
Russell, Jacob, engineer.
Robertson, Alexander, laborer.
Reed, James, lumber merchant.
Stewart, John D., minister.
Steiner, Andrew, laborer.
Sneeringer, Pius, merchant.
Study, E. L., merchant.
Sausser, W. J., marble-cutter.
Stokes, W., millwright.
Sidlinger, George, laborer.
Study, Samuel M., merchant.
Stettler, Jonas, inn-keeper.
Shontz, John, carpenter.
Smith, John, butcher.
Toner, A. C., merchant.
Troutwine, George, inn-keeper.
Wood, Daniel D., train-master.
Walton, I. P., jeweler.
Weston, Mary A., inn-keeper.
Walker, J. H., minister.
Wilmore, John, wagon-maker.
Weston, George, mason.
Weight, John, farmer.
Weight, John, laborer.

All the foregoing were the owners of improved real estate, while the following were tenants:

Andrews, William, butcher.
Anderson, Sampson, laborer.
Albright, John, railroad engineer.
Ackers, John, plasterer.
Bell, James M., merchant.
Berlin, Samuel, clerk.
Brown, John, laborer.
Bell, W. J., conductor.
Barr, S. W., merchant.
Burkett, George W., physician.
Buchel, Thomas, weaver.
Baring, Thomas, plasterer.
Cupp, Jacob, laborer.
Cree, Samuel, merchant.
Cramer, B. F., merchant.
Cramer, John, laborer.
Crawford, M. G., druggist.
Cummings, Seymour, clerk.
Clark, J. W., minister.
Coryell, J., engineer.
Cole, Frank, saloon-keeper.
Cochran, William, laborer.
Cox, John, engineer.
Christy, ——, physician.
Dickson, George, carpenter.
Dinges, Jones, engineer.
Donnelly, William, miller.
Eckenrode, J. H., inn-keeper.
Eck, William, carpenter.
Farren, John, minister.
Frantz, Josiah, shoemaker.
Green, William, laborer.
Gantt, W., carpenter.
Gibbony, B. F., grocer.
Haltzinger, J. H., teacher.
Harpham, H. T., artist.
Harper, J. M., laborer.
Henchy, T. C., tinner.
Henchy, Henry, tinner.
Havery, Charles, engineer.
Hull, George, laborer.
Herr, George, laborer.
Haggerty, Joseph, blacksmith.
Harden, Joseph, laborer.
Huston, James, carpenter.
Hazlett, James, laborer.
Irvin, David, laborer.
Johnston, Moses, laborer.
Judge, Michael, blacksmith.
Jolly, M. T., editor.
Johnston, Thomas (colored), laborer.
Lowdon, James, founder.
Lightner, J., inn-keeper.
McKinney, John, carpenter.
Myers, W. O., laborer.
Malot, Samuel, laborer.
Merryman, George, laborer.
Murray, Thomas, section boss.
McGonagle, W. A., train-dispatcher.
McFarland, Theodore, cabinet-maker.
McCune, Samuel, carpenter.
McCann, Edward, laborer.
McClure, James, laborer.
Miller, Henry, shoemaker.
Owens, D. M., merchant.
Owens, W. J., dentist.
Plummer, John, laborer.
Port, William, laborer.
Prideaux, William, minister.
Powell, D. E. (colored), barber.
Rung, J. F., tinner.
Ray, James, laborer.
Reid, G. W., carpenter.
Straithoof, Henry, blacksmith.
Switzer, Christian, laborer.
Sells, James, printer.
Stamm, Jacob, engineer.
Stonebraker, A. V., laborer.
Stonebraker, Scott, laborer.
Smith, David, butcher.
Shannon, William, fireman.
Thomas, J. W., merchant.
Van Scoyoc, Thomas, laborer.
Williams, James, laborer.
Wolf, Jacob, laborer.

At the same period the original town of Tyrone contained the following single freemen:

Andrews, Charles, bricklayer.
Andrews, Artemas, butcher.
Arford, Frederick, laborer.
Bell, J. C., clerk.
Burley, W. H., laborer.
Burley, Martin, billiard saloon.
Cox, William, fireman.
Crawford, J. A., merchant.
Carothers, W., railroad boss.
Cochran, John, laborer.
Dewitt, H., laborer.
Ehrman, John, laborer.
Fowler, Frank, carpenter.
Fleisher, Jacob, merchant.
Gingrich, Reed, carpenter.
Henchy, John, tinner.
Hiltner, John, carpenter.
Hood, Samuel, laborer.
Haupt, Allison, conductor.
Hinkle, J. J., shoemaker.
Hazlett, S. V., laborer.
Irvin, Samuel, laborer.
Johnston, John, laborer.
Johnston, Cornelius, laborer.
Johnston, James, laborer.
Jones, C. W. S., printer.
Johnston, David, laborer.
Lambright, Robert, painter.
Laughlin, Charles, laborer.
Leib, D. J., dentist.
Lavy, John, laborer.
Miller, George, carpenter.

McLannahan, R. G., carpenter.
McGonnagle, S., laborer.
Owens, Frank, clerk.
Quinn, Wellington, teacher.
Ripley, Fred., jeweler.
Ream, Jacob, mason.
Surrigan, Patrick, railroad boss.
Stephens, W., saloon-keeper.
Stover, B., laborer.
Snyder, L., dentist.
Theachner, Wm., cigar-maker.
Vogt, William, merchant.
Walley, James, laborer.
Zerby, Albert, baggage-master.
Zerby, Edward, brakeman.

In the additions to the borough of Tyrone there lived in 1868 married men as follows:

Burdue, John, carpenter.
Boyer, J. J., inn-keeper.
Beyer, F. D., planing-mill.
Burkett, Henry, brewery.
Ehman, George, laborer.
Forshey, Jonathan, railroad boss.
Fisher, Jacob, laborer.
Geary, Hammond, mason.
Getz, Henry, painter.
Heidler, A., laborer.
Halen, Thomas, laborer.
Height, George, laborer.
Lanners, William, mason.
Leonard, Stephen, tanner.
Meinhart, Lawrence, laborer.
Miller, Henry, laborer.
Myers, Henry, carpenter.
Meredith, William, laborer.
May, John, laborer.
McClelland, Robert, carpenter.
Mumberg, Christian, shoemaker.
Miles, Mitchell, painter.
Opherkuck, Christian, carpenter.
Plummer, Henry, foreman.
Rhinehart, John, carpenter.
Scott, David, carpenter.
Shay, Dennis, laborer.
Schell, George, laborer.
Shontz, John, carpenter.
Seegar, Christian, carpenter.
Sharrar, H., carpenter.
Van Scoyoc, A., carpenter.
Wilkins, William, division superintendent.
Wesley, Charles, carpenter.
Waring, Robert, gardener.
Waring, William G., gardener.

Single Freemen.

Calderwood, A. P., physician.
Calderwood, Thomas, laborer.
Davidson, George W., carpenter.
Forshey, D., laborer.
Smith, Robert, blacksmith.
Stirk, George, laborer.

In 1870 the population of Tyrone was eighteen hundred; at present (1881) it is three thousand.

Municipal Government.—A report from the grand jury on the 29th day of April, 1857, recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and on the 27th of July, 1857, the court confirmed the grand inquest, deciding that it become an incorporate body under the acts of 1834 and 1851, pertaining to and regulating boroughs. The time for holding the first election was set for the 11th day of August, and Benjamin Jones was appointed judge, with William Stokes and Samuel Berlin as inspectors of the election then to be held. The officers elected at that time were duly qualified Aug. 17, 1857, as follows: Jonathan H. Burley, burgess; Samuel Berlin, William R. Maxwell, John D. Bell, J. W. Jones, and C. Guyer, councilmen; C. Guyer, clerk; S. Berlin, treasurer; John Marks, street commissioner; Alexander Bobb, high constable.

Nov. 21, 1857, an ordinance for protection against fires was passed, William Stokes and Benjamin Jones being appointed firemen. Jan. 20, 1858, it was voted that a lock-up, of plank, eight by twelve feet, be built on the school-house lot. J. W. Jones was the builder, and the cost was about seventy-five dollars. The officers elected February 19th of this year were: Chief Burgess, J. H. Burley; Councilmen, Samuel Berlin, J. W. Jones, William R. Maxwell, James Crowther, and C. Guyer, the latter being also the clerk. John W. Cramer was appointed high constable, and John Marks street commissioner.

The following have been the officers from 1859:

1859.—William Davidson, chief burgess; James Crowther, John Peightal, Caleb R. Burley, J. C. Mattern, and Samuel Berlin, councilmen; M. H. Jolly, clerk; Samuel Boyer, high constable; and John Marks, street commissioner.

1860.—James Crowther, burgess; John Peightal, J. M. Calderwood, John Falkender, Jacob Stephens, and E. L. Study, councilmen; James H. Galer, high constable; John Marks, street commissioner. In the summer of 1860 numerous pavements were ordered to be laid.

1861.—John M. Harper, burgess; J. M. Calderwood, Jacob Stephens, Joseph Williams, John A. Hiller, and Charles Merryman, councilmen; John W. Thomas, clerk; John Marks, street commissioner J. A. Galer, high constable; and William O. Myers, collector.

1862.—William O. Myers, burgess; E. W. Graffius, G. W. Ramsey, John Falkender, G. W. Lyon, and C. Merryman, councilmen; J. M. Calderwood, clerk; J. L. Plummer, high constable; F. M. Bell, treasurer.

1863.—I. P. Walton, burgess; George W. Ramsey, John Falkender, William Stokes, John Fox, and C. R. Burley, councilmen; B. F. Cramer, high constable; J. M. Calderwood, clerk; Samuel Jones, street commissioner.

1864.—Samuel Berlin, burgess; George Mattern, William Stokes, James McCoy, A. B. Hoover, and John Fox, councilmen; J. M. Calderwood, clerk; B. F. Cramer, high constable; J. H. Burley, treasurer; John Cramer, street commissioner.

The borough issued its bonds for four thousand dollars, payable to C. Guyer, J. D. Stewart, T. B. Heims, and E. L. Study, to raise funds to pay each man required for the United States service to fill the quota of Tyrone, one hundred dollars. The tax levy the same year was for three thousand dollars. In February, 1865, bonds were issued for a loan of two thousand dollars more to clear the borough of a draft. The same month a seal was ordered for the use of the borough, and Feb. 25, 1865, C. Guyer, J. D. Stewart, and A. B. Hoover were appointed a committee to petition the court to extend the borough limits.

1865.—James Bell, burgess; A. B. Hoover, T. B. Harris, C. Guyer, J. D. Stewart, and Samuel Jones, councilmen; J. M. Calderwood, clerk; John Cramer, high constable; E. L. Study, treasurer.

1866.—I. P. Walton, burgess: C. Guyer, T. B. Heims, James McFarland, Samuel J. Marks, and John McFarlan, councilmen; J. M. Calderwood, clerk; John Cramer, high constable. This year A. C. Farrar and Christian Albright were appointed fire inspectors.

1867.—I. P. Walton, burgess; E. L. Study, Israel Miller, Samuel J. Marks, James A. Quinn, and A. C. Toner, councilmen; J. M. Calderwood, clerk; John Cramer, high constable; Thomas L. Caldwell, treasurer; Leonard Ehman, street commissioner; B. F. Cramer, assessor.

On the 9th of March of this year the Council recognized the petition of twenty-nine lot-owners of Snyder township asking to be included within the borough, and passed an ordinance to that effect.

1868.—S. W. Barr, burgess; J. A. Quinn, W. O. Myers, G. W. Igou, Jacob Stephens, and E. W. Thompson, councilmen; J. M. Calderwood, clerk; John Cramer, high constable.

1869.—S. W. Barr, burgess; W. O. Myers, John Adair, Jacob Burley, T. W. Graffius, and Samuel M. Study, councilmen; J. M. Calderwood, clerk; Jacob Stevens, street commissioner and high constable.

March 26, 1869, fifty-two persons residing in Snyder township petitioned for annexation to the borough of Tyrone. Their request was favorably acted upon, and they became a part of the corporation according to an ordinance soon after enacted.

1870.—George W. Ramsey, burgess; Augustine Johnston, George Burley, Gideon Grazier, Samuel J. Marks, and Christian Seeger, councilmen; J. M. Calderwood, clerk; John Cramer, high constable; D. T. Caldwell, treasurer; John Cramer, street commissioner.

At the October election, held this year, G. W. Ramsey was elected burgess; George Burley, J. A. Crawford, A. B. Hoover, Henry Myers, and S. M. Aults, councilmen; John M. Calderwood, clerk; and John Cramer, high constable.

1872.—James M. Calderwood, burgess; A. B. Hoover, James McGovern, Samuel McCamant, G. W. Burket, D. T. Caldwell, and Christian Seeger, councilmen; W. George Waring, clerk and surveyor; A. A. Stevens, solicitor.

In 1872 the borough's public building, on the corner of Spring and Juniata Streets, was erected at a cost of $9086.48. The superstructure was built by C. Opferkuch.

1873.—J. M. Calderwood, burgess; D. T. Caldwell, Samuel McCamant, H. C. Christy, F. D. Beyer, Jacob Burley, and Fred. Vogt, councilmen; J. D. Hicks, clerk; Caleb Guyer, treasurer; William Cochran, high constable.

1874.—Thomas W. Graffius, burgess; F. D. Beyer, T. B. Heims, C. J. Kegel, John Farrell, A. A. Smith, and William McIlvaine, councilmen; J. D. Hicks, clerk; Caleb Guyer, treasurer; W. H. Cochran, street commissioner.

1875.—T. W. Graffius, burgess; W. Fisk Conrad, C. J. Kegel, Christian Albright, J. C. M. Hamilton, D. D. Wood, William T. Henderson, John Farrell, W. H. H. Nivling, councilmen; C. Guyer, treasurer; William Riddle, high constable; D. T. Caldwell, clerk; William Riddle, street commissioner.

In May, 1874, an act of the General Assembly was approved dividing the borough into four wards, and authorizing the election of two councilmen and two school directors from each ward. This act went into effect at the 1875 election, and so continued until the January, 1877, session of the Court of Quarter Sessions, when a decree was entered that but six school directors per year should be elected in the borough.

1876.—Robert McLanahan, burgess; First Ward, W. Fisk Conrad, Samuel McCamant, Second Ward, James A. Crawford, Samuel Study, Third Ward, Jonathan H. Burleigh, Michael Hamer, Fourth Ward, F. D. Beyer, William Launers, councilmen; Samuel Templeton, auditor; Caleb Guyer, treasurer; Clark Grazier, W. J. Sausser, Caleb R. Burley, Israel Miller, assessors; William Riddle, constable; John H. Reiley, clerk; W. George Waring, surveyor; and J. D. Hicks, solicitor.

On the 3d of October, 1876, the citizens of the borough voted on the gas and water question, when one hundred and ninety-four voters favored a tax to supply the same, and fifty-four were opposed to such a measure.

1877.—Daniel P. Ray, burgess; W. F. Conrad, Samuel McCamant, James A. Crawford, S. B. Templeton, C. J. Ramsey, Jerre Ike, F. D. Beyer, William Launers, councilmen; William F. Meminger, I. P. Walton, auditors; William Riddle, high constable; J. H. Reily, clerk; C. J. Kegel, treasurer; J. D. Hicks, solicitor; H. V. Boecking, surveyor.

1878.—C. S. W. Jones, burgess; Porter Bateman, A. J. Mattern, I. P. Walton, J. H. Eckenrod, J. H. Burley, C. Guyer, W. H. Carothers, Z. B. Gray, councilmen; William Walton, auditor; William Riddle, constable; Joseph Eshbach, Samuel Marks, C. R. Burley, Israel Miller, assessors; William Walton, clerk; J. S. Plummer, treasurer; J. D. Hicks, solicitor; William Riddle, constable.

1879.—C. S. W. Jones, burgess; W. Meminger, assistant burgess; E. J. Pruner, J. M. Smith, A. G. Morris, Matthew Stewart, councilmen; William Walton, clerk; C. J. Kegel, treasurer; J. D. Hicks, solicitor; J. L. Holmes, collector; H. T. Harpham, constable.

1880.—C. S. W. Jones, burgess; J. F. Rung, assistant burgess; Samuel Berlin, M. G. Crawford, Michael McCann, John Farrell, councilmen; S. B. Templeton, auditor; John Oakwood, M. L. Logan, C. K. Burley, A. W. Greene, assessors; C. J. Kegel, treasurer; E. O. M. Haberacker, clerk; J. D. Hicks, solicitor.

1881.—C. S. W. Jones, burgess; John Igou, assistant burgess; E. J. Pruner, Samuel J. Marks, A. G. Morris, William Launers, councilmen; John Oakwood, D. P. Ray, C. R. Burley, Henry Knapp, assessors; E. O. M. Haberacker, clerk; C. J. Kegel, treasurer; J. D. Hicks, solicitor; C. C. Shriver, auditor; H. V. Boecking, surveyor; B. F. Cramer, high constable.

Since 1857 the duties of borough justice have been discharged by Samuel Jones, William Burley, J. M. Calderwood (for eight years), J. M. Harper, T. B. Heims, and the present justice, Jacob Burley, since the spring of 1881.

Fire Department.—The first action of the Borough Council in regard to the establishment of a fire department was taken March 7, 1868, when an ordinance was passed "to appoint, in March of each year, a chief fire marshal and five assistants, to have control of the hooks and ladders already provided and to direct affairs in case of a fire." William Stokes was appointed the first marshal, with George Burley, Aug. McLain, John Fox, James Bell, and B. F. Cramer assistants. In 1869, James Bell was appointed fire marshal, and in 1870, Jacob Stephens. In May, 1871, the Council entered into a contract with Thomas C. Duff to have fire-plugs put up at suitable points in the village at forty-three dollars per plug, or one thousand and fifty-five dollars for the number to be set up. In October of the same year the Council recognized "Neptune Hose Company" as a regularly organized body, and directed that all the fire apparatus, "including hose and hose-carriages recently purchased, be turned over to the said Neptune Company to hold and direct until it should disband, when its proper successor should take charge of the property."

On the 5th of June, 1873, D. T. Caldwell, Frederick Vogt, and Samuel McCamant, committeemen to purchase a steam fire-engine, reported that in their judgment a Silsby No. 3 engine would best meet the wants of the borough. The report being adopted, the Council entered into an arrangement with the Silsby Company to purchase such an engine for five thousand dollars, and at the same time purchased two hundred feet of rubber hose. By an ordinance enacted July 10, 1873, the engine and all fire apparatus was placed in charge of the Neptune Company. The engine was christened "Tyrone, No. 1." Feb. 4, 1874, the name of "Tyrone Fire Company, No. 1," a new organization, be substituted for the former wherever it appears in ordinance No. 12. This year the officers of the department were Samuel McCamant, marshal; and W. H. Carothers, Cary Russell, W. T. Henderson, and C. J. Ramsey, assistants.

On the 26th of February, 1875, "Neptune Fire Company" was again accepted by the Council as a duly organized body, and an ordinance drafted to that end. Daniel P. Ray became the chief of the department, and the names of Charles J. Ramsey, A. B. Wingate, George Burley, and C. H. Russell appear as assistants. In 1876 these officers were B. F. Cramer, chief; R. G. McLanahan, Adam Estriken, Martin

Webb, and Henry Swarm, assistants. In 1878 these officers were essentially the same. In 1879 the chief was Samuel McCamant, and in 1880–81, B. F. Cramer, with John Igou, Joshua Burley, D. P. Ray, Jr., and A. P. Thompson, assistants.

"Tyrone Fire Company" having disbanded, the Neptune Company was again, May 10, 1880, selected by the Council as the proper body to control the engine and other fire apparatus of the borough, and has since had control of affairs, in conformity with the ordinances provided. This fact, as well as priority of organization, gives the company precedence in this historical account. Its history properly begins with the organization of

NEPTUNE HOSE COMPANY, which was formed June 24, 1871, with members as follows; Daniel P. Ray, J. A. Boyer, W. H. Stephens, T. M. Gingher, John K. Ray, Fred. Vogt, W. H. H. Brainard, Henry Knapp, H. H. Straihoof, J. M. Smith, W. C. Irvin, R. M. Hunter, S. L. Berlin, George W. Snyder, H. C. Christy, W. H. Robinson, A. Estriker, W. M. Reed, M. Robeson, I. P. Walton, J. D. Hicks, W. H. H. Young, E. J. Pruner, Israel Miller, D. T. Caldwell, Jacob Stephens, J. F. Van Valzah, F. L. Ripley, B. F. Cramer, A. B. Wingate, and D. A. Smith.

D. P. Ray was elected the first president; J. M. Smith, secretary; and W. H. H. Brainard, foreman.

Oct. 23, 1871, the company became an incorporated body, by order of the court of Blair County, with the title at the head of this sketch. This name was retained until Oct. 6, 1880, when the court changed it to *Neptune Steam-Fire Company, No.* 1, and constituted it a corporate body, with the following as its first board of officers: Martin Burley, president; Walter Burley, vice-president; Joshua Burley, secretary; William Heitzog, assistant secretary; John Igou, treasurer; John F. Henchey, Charles R. Miller, and Charles R. Reese, foremen; James Allen, Reuben Burley, William Bender, Edwin Igou, A. C. Hull, Thomas Lukehart, directors; J. C. Burley, John K. Ray, C. R. Burley, trustees; Walter Burley, B. F. Cramer, Daniel P. Ray, Jr., auditors; J. C. Burley, chief engineer; Joshua Burley, first assistant; Walter Burley, John Lucas, and Frank Wood, firemen. In the summer of 1881 the roll of the company contained the names of ninety members, and since the organization of the company the following members have died: Charles Andrews, John Fource, Jacob Stewart, Edward Hahn, John Shelley, Frank Davis, Israel Miller, William R. Raugh, Henry Miller, Daniel P. Ray, Sr., and James Allen.

In June, 1880, the company took charge of all the fire apparatus belonging to the borough, and its equipments in September, 1881, were a Silsby No. 3 steamer, two four-wheel hose-carriages, and one thousand feet of leather hose, with screw couplings. The apparatus is housed in the borough building, where is also a neatly-furnished room in which the meetings of the company are held.

TYRONE FIRE COMPANY, No. 1, was organized Sept. 22, 1873, with officers as follows: J. K. Russell, president; John A. Crawford, vice-president; J. D. Hicks, secretary; C. J. Kegel, assistant secretary; J. C. Burley, treasurer; C. Russell, Michael Hamer, Theo. F. Van Scoyoc, S. M. Carter, J. H. McClure, Jesse Waite, C. J. Ramsey, J. M. Harper, and J. B. Watson, directors. The company soon after tendered its service to the borough and was accepted as the official company. In the month of January following it was duly incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County, and had for the space of several years a flourishing existence, when the inattention of many of its members caused the interest in the future of the company to be so little that the organization was disbanded in March, 1880.

The appended list contains the names of all those who had a membership in the company: R. A. Wilson, J. M. Smith, Jacob Burley, S. B. Templeton, R. C. Gifford, M. A. Elder, W. H. Carothers, C. J. Kegel, George Burley, D. A. Smith, J. D. Hicks, Charles W. Heims, H. M. Graffius, J. F. Waite, George B. Reed, W. L. Adams, D. S. Johnson, F. C. Gibbony, S. M. Carter, John B. Swoope, J. B. Watson, N. Turnbaugh, J. W. Mentzer, J. C. M. Hamilton, V. McFarlin, C. J. Ramsey, William E. Graffius, T. B. Heims, J. W. Sullivan, J. F. Riddle, J. M. Harper, J. H. Rollman, M. F. Plummer, Harry F. Bell, J. K. Russell, J. A. B. Wallace, B. M. Jones, William H. Getz, George W. Parks, J. M. Harper, J. M. Kough, J. W. Elliott, A. H. Edwards, John H. Marks, W. W. Waddle, George W. Dickson, J. A. Crawford, J. Farrell, Jr., Blair Mattern, R. G. McLanahan, Ed. C. Akers, W. T. Henderson, W. C. Bell, S. M. Lorenz, G. D. Calderwood, C. H. Russell, J. H. Burley, A. C. Cresswell, S. S. Ramsey, J. R. Bell, Porter Bateman, H. Walters, J. C. Burley, W. D. Fource, W. H. Grazier, S. McCamant, S. H. Henderson, A. A. Stevens, William Kough, D. C. Nelson, E. O. M. Haberacker, J. J. Miller, Luther Bollinger, C. W. Sausser, F. M. Bell, John Oakwood, H. Knapp, J. H. Glazier, Andrew Storm, John C. Fowler, H. C. Fisher, Martin S. Webb, William McNelis, E. Waring, Philip Silingler, W. B. Davison, A. C. McFarland, Harry Colt, John Sidinger, Philip Baker, John A. Hart, James McNelis.

W. H. Carothers was appointed the first foreman of the company, and under his direction the men attained considerable skill in the handling of the apparatus.

In this connection may appropriately be given an account of Tyrone's great conflagration. About three o'clock in the morning of the 8th of July, 1880, fire was discovered issuing from the stables connected with the City Hotel. Soon the building and all its contents, including nine horses, were burned to the ground, and the fire communicated to a two-story frame building on Juniata Street, which was also destroyed. In it were the offices of the Blair County Banking Company, clothing firm of Meminger &

Stewart, and the office of Dr. J. M. Gemmill. The adjoining frame building, owned by J. T. Owens, and occupied as a shoe-store by W. B. Stewart and stationery-shop of S. G. Black, as well as the frame dwelling of John A. Crawford & Brothers, were soon in flames, and the brick store of Templeton, Crawford & Co. was also damaged. The upper story of the City Hotel was burned, and the building next adjoining on the north had the upper two stories destroyed, the lower story alone remaining standing. In it was the book-store of D. B. Wilson. The second and third stories were occupied by the *Herald* and the Grand Army of the Republic. Next north was the two-story brick block owned by Patrick Flynn, in the lower story of which was the Tyrone Bank. This building and the adjoining one containing the post-office were completely burned. The fire also destroyed the stores of P. Sneeringer, tobacco dealer; George H. Garner, druggist; the mercantile establishment of Van Vanzah & Wilson; and the tailoring house of John Scullin, a three-story brick building, which was partly occupied by him as a residence. In this row of buildings was also the office of the *Tyrone Democrat*, which, with all its contents, was burned. The flames were stayed at the jewelry-shop of I. P. Walton, the upper story of which was crushed in by the falling walls of the Scullin block. The property destroyed aggregated in value one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which two-thirds was covered by insurance. Nobly did Neptune Fire Company battle to extinguish the flames, working incessantly for many hours. It was assisted by the Vigilant Steam Fire Company of Altoona, the Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company of the same city, and the Huntingdon steamer, No. 1, whose united efforts finally compassed the conflagration. Although a heavy blow to the borough, the work of removing the débris in the burned district was at once begun, and the building of more substantial blocks commenced. Within the space of a year nearly all the ground was covered by a better class of buildings than those destroyed, while the influence of this enterprise was felt on every hand, causing many other handsome structures to be erected in that locality.

Among the latter is an opera-house, on the east side of Main Street, between Juniata and Hill Streets, which was built in the season of 1881 by W. Fisk Conrad. It is an imposing edifice, having ample capacity for the amusement-loving portion of the borough, and is surmounted by a town clock. A large number of business houses at Tyrone, in size and general appearance, would reflect credit upon very much larger places, and have all the conveniences of city buildings. The streets of the borough, too, are wide, well paved, and moderately well cleaned. The two principal thoroughfares, Main and Juniata Streets, have each very fine and substantial iron bridges across the Juniata and the Bald Eagle. The latter was built in 1880 by the Keystone Bridge Company, at a cost of one thousand dollars; the former was constructed in 1881 by Douglas & Jarvis, of East Berlin, Conn., and cost with the approaches four thousand six hundred dollars. The contracting commissioners were John Halfpenny, James McIntosh, and Samuel Confer. The general growth and the present condition of the varied interests of the borough are fully set forth in the following pages.

The Business Interests and Hotels are shown in the appended list of mercantile establishments and public-houses having an existence in the fall of 1881. As already stated, the first inn was kept in an old, abandoned log school-house. The first regular public-house, however, was the "City Hotel," yet one of the principal hostelries of the place. It was begun in the summer of 1851 by John D. Stewart and Jacob Burley, but was not wholly completed until the winter of 1852–53, when Mr. Stewart opened it to the public, becoming, the following summer, the owner of the entire interest. The house has a front of sixty feet on Juniata Street, and an equal length on Main Street, forming an L-shaped building of brick, three stories high. In 1859, William Irvin became the owner of the property; in 1862, John Weightman; in 1865, Thomas Moore, and in the fall of that year S. M. Aults, who repaired the house and conducted the hotel until September, 1872, when the property was sold to Mrs. Mary Weston, who again refitted the house. The present landlord is Charles Wooden, under whose management the hotel enjoys a good reputation.

In 1852–53 was also built the Central Hotel, an L-shaped structure, having a front of fifty feet on Logan Street and a like length on Juniata. As built by Joshua Burley there were but two stories, but becoming the property of Jonas Stettler in 1868 he made some improvements, and in 1870 added another story to the building by putting on a Mansard roof. The house is of brick, and contains a number of comfortable apartments. The present proprietor is David Hagans. The first landlord was Alexander McMurtrie. The Eagle Hotel is on the site of a public-house built by Leonard Feuchter in 1854, who had in connection a beer brewery. In 1861, C. Seeger became the proprietor, and in 1868, J. H. Eckenrode. In 1873 the house was enlarged to its present size, sixty feet on Main Street and forty feet on Hill Street, and three stories high. The present proprietor is Gabriel Fleck. The Ward House, opposite the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the most complete and best-appointed hotel in the borough. It is an attractive frame, seventy-five by one hundred feet in size, three stories and basement. The house consists of two wings with a connecting building, is finely finished interiorly, and takes rank among the best hotels in the central part of the State. It was commenced in 1859 and completed in 1862 by Mrs. Mary Ward. She was succeeded in the proprietorship by J. J. Boyer, and he in January, 1873,

by P. F. McIntire. The present popular proprietor is Charles S. McOmber. Of the minor inns the Clearfield House, kept at present by William Riddle, was opened to the public by Thomas Mays; and of the inns formerly kept in the village, the American House and the National Hotel have been the most prominent. The former, on Main Street, was owned by David Pupert, and had Alexander McMurtrie as business manager. The latter, on the corner of Logan and Ridge Streets, was built and opened by William Davidson in the early history of the village. Then came as proprietor John Ward, and later Mrs. Mary Ward, the house having at that time an extended reputation. The building is at present a residence.

The oldest mercantile establishment is that of Study Brothers & Co., general merchants. It was founded in 1853 by E. L. Study, P. Sneeringer, and James L. Shultz, on the site of the present extensive stores, where also were sold the first goods in the village. A number of enlargements of business and firm changes have since taken place, but the name of Study has always been prominently at the head. The firm is now constituted of S. M. Study and the brothers James A. and William L. Study. The store consists of a main room twenty-five by seventy-five feet, with a wing on the north end of thirty by sixty feet, and a carpet department in the second story.

In 1860, A. B. Hoover and Wesley Nowlin established a business on the southwest corner of Main and Ridge, or Hill Streets, which was very successfully carried on by them until 1870, when Mr. Hoover became the owner of the entire interests, which were carried on by him until 1875, when the present firm, H. Herman & Co., succeeded to the ownership. It is one of the largest and most complete mercantile establishments in the borough, and the proprietors are noted for their enterprise as business men. The general store of J. F. Van Valzah and J. F. Wilson, established in 1871, is contemporaneous with the foregoing. A room twenty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, in the Sneeringer Block, is occupied with a suitable room on the second floor for a carpet department. Their trade is large and constantly increasing. Of almost equal importance with the foregoing is the business carried on by S. B. Templeton & Co., who have been in trade since 1871. Other general merchants are J. W. Thomas and A. J. Matter, both of whom have won an honorable place in the history of trade. Former merchants dealing in a general stock were D. M. Owens, T. W. Graffius, D. B. Smith, and F. M. Bell, with others for short periods.

In 1852, Samuel Ettinger brought on a stock of goods, consisting of general staples and a full line of ready-made clothing, which was the beginning of the extensive clothing-house of William Vogt. Since 1860 the firm has dealt exclusively in clothing, and since 1862, Mr. Vogt has been the sole proprietor of the establishment. The clothing-houses of C. J. Kegel and W. F. Meminger were established in 1867 and 1880 respectively. As merchant tailors there came to Tyrone Jacob Deahl, in 1858; J. J. Miller, in 1870; Samuel Nowlin, in 1865; John Scullin, in 1869; and H. Robley, recently. J. C. Cramer was a grocer from 1867, for eight or ten years; and among others in this trade appear the names of Charles L. Greek, J. L. Holmes, M. N. Wilson, and W. H. Quinn. Hoover and Confer had the first restaurant, and since 1855, Jacob Stephens has had a restaurant and grocery. The first drug-store was opened by Samuel Berlin in 1854, and is yet carried on by him and his sons. Besides this are the drug-stores of George H. Garner and Ewing & Piper. Other druggists have been M. G. Crawford, John H. Rollman, S. L. Berlin, and J. D. Stewart. The first book-store was kept by S. C. Laird, in 1867, followed by William M. Reed, in 1871, L. S. Ramsey, about the same period for a few years, Ed. Waring, and the present are Mrs. Susan Black and J. M. Wilson. The first jewelry-store was that of John Dutcher; the next jeweler was a German named Meinhart. Isaac P. Walton has been a successful jeweler since 1859, and F. L. Ripley since 1870. M. A. Bigelow opened a millinery-store in 1865, which became the property of M. J. Bell in 1873, and is yet continued by her. Another store was opened by J. Walker in 1871.

Christian Albright has been a successful shoe dealer since 1865, and W. B. Stewart since 1876, each having fine stores; as shoemakers, C. Hagy, C. Mumberg, and Benjamin Morschener, among others, have been in the place a number of years. John A. Hiller has had a saddlery since 1855, and G. W. Snyder one from 1870, for about eight years. A. C. Toner has been a successful furniture dealer since 1856, occupying his present stand since 1868; and J. H. Burley has carried on that trade since 1865, having had as an associate for a time B. F. Cramer.

In 1868, Orlando L. Swoope opened a hardware-store in Pruner's block, which he continued until 1880, when he was succeeded by the Klines. Crawford & Barr engaged at that business in 1867, being succeeded in 1872 by the present firm, Crawford & Brother. David Henchy established himself as a tinner in 1851, and yet carries on that trade. J. H. Patterson had the first marble-works, beginning about 1855, and carried on that business six or eight years. In 1856, W. J. Sausser opened a shop, which was carried on by him until his death, when C. W. Sausser succeeded to the business. W. J. Wilmore has had a coach-making establishment since 1865, and Samuel Patterson was engaged in that business from 1873 on. Jacob Burley & Son are coal dealers, and the same business is carried on by John F. Rung. The first livery-stables were kept by H. H. Hopkins, and Charles Wooden has been the proprietor of well-stocked stables since 1873. A cigar-factory was established by C. E. Picher in 1867, and in 1873 the Palmer Brothers engaged in the same business, while Sneer-

inger & Co. are extensive tobacconists, having a very fine store. The first confectionery was made by J. H. Zerby about 1862, and at present A. L. Koons and H. M. Rapp each have establishments, turning out large quantities of all grades of confections.

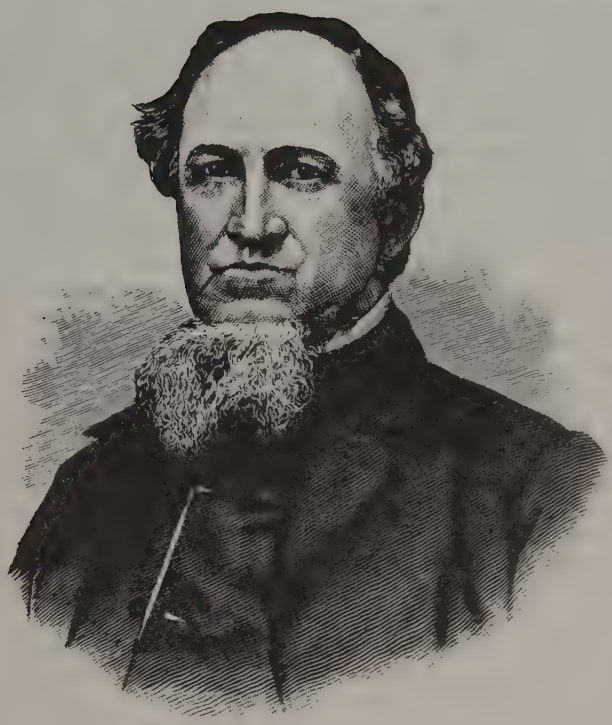
As dentists, M. L. Logan and J. C. M. Hamilton have been well established since 1871, and the real estate and insurance business has for a number of years been actively carried on by R. G. McLanahan and D. T. Caldwell. The former is the manager of the Tyrone Telephonic Exchange, which was established in April, 1881, with twenty connections in the borough and the surrounding country.

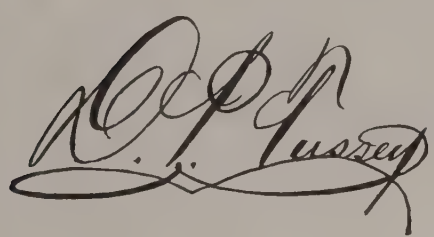
David P. Tussey was born in Franklin township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., April 28, 1814. On the farm whereon he was born he grew to manhood, receiving only a common-school education. Lameness caused by a white swelling when a small boy rendered him unfit for farm labor, and he made the most of his opportunities in getting as good an education as possible. Lame as he was he walked over two miles to school. We state this to show the energy of the boy, which developed as he reached man's estate into an untiring energy, which was one of the elements of his successful business career. Arrived at manhood he sought and obtained employment in the store of his uncle, Thomes Owen, Esq., as a clerk. His first business venture was in the mercantile business at Warrior's Mark. We next find him in partnership with George Patton, running a general store at Arch Springs, in Blair County. In the spring of 1849 he came to Laurellsville, in Blair County, and in a small building, which still stands near his last residence, sold goods and general merchandise until a larger and more commodious store could be built. In the new store he enlarged his business, and was very successful. During this time he, in partnership with Foster Crawford and Joseph Crawford, bought the Blair Furnace farm, which Mr. Tussey managed as well as carrying on his store. He also bought the Moore farm, both of which are now in possession of his family. In 1872 he retired from the mercantile business, and thenceforth only managed his farms and other business. As a business man, Mr. Tussey was noted for his sagacity and promptness. While he always looked out for his own interests, he never did so at the expense of his business honor and integrity. He is spoken of by those who knew him as a man of sterling worth, a good neighbor, and a true friend. He died Dec. 4, 1876. In politics, Mr. Tussey was an ardent Republican, and held different township offices. He was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Tussey was married twice, his first wife being Miss Sarah Morrow, daughter of James and Nancy (Stewart) Morrow. She was born March 23, 1819, and died March 21, 1847. They had two children, viz., Normenia N., born Aug. 6, 1845, and William C., born March 13, 1847. On the 31st day of August, 1848, Mr. Tussey led to the altar Miss Frances Stoner, who was born in Sinking Valley, Nov. 17, 1828. Her parents were Christian and Mary (Neff) Stoner. They moved into the valley from Lancaster County, Pa., in the spring of 1828, and bought a farm, on which he passed the remainder of his days. They had a family of ten children, of whom Mrs. Tussey was the fourth. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Tussey was blessed with thirteen children, as follows: Sarah M., Mary E., Emma B., John N., Frances A., Clara M., Ella D., Ada L., Lindie B., David C., Alice V. K., Harry M. S., and Paul W.

Banks and Loan Societies.—The first banking institution in the borough was opened by Lloyd, Caldwell & Co. in 1866, with Thomas L. Caldwell in charge. It was one of the chain of banks in which the Lloyds were interested, and shared their fate in the stringent times which followed the panic of 1873. After the death of Thomas L. Caldwell in 1867, David T. Caldwell took charge of the interests of the bank, and continued at its head until its affairs were wound up. In 1873, W. A. Caldwell was the paying and receiving teller. The bank was first located in I. P. Walton's building, but in 1867 a good office, with appropriate appointments, was fitted up for its accommodation in the Caldwell block, and which afterwards became the home of

The Tyrone Bank.—This is a private bank of individual liability, which was opened for the transaction of business April 1, 1871. At that time the company was composed of John Scott, William Dorris, William Orbison, George W. Garrettson, H. G. Fisher, George C. Wilkins, Caleb Guyer, G. W. Burkett, Israel Miller, A. B. Hoover, and D. D. Wood. In 1874 the members of the firm residing at Huntingdon disposed of their interests to the Tyrone partners, and since that time Col. D. M. Jones and P. Flynn have been added to the firm. At the organization of the company Caleb Guyer became cashier of the bank, and has continuously discharged the duties of that position till this time. The banking-office was first on the southeast corner of Main and Juniata Streets, but in the fall of 1876 the bank was removed to the Caldwell building, remaining there until its destruction by fire July 8, 1880. On its site the Flynn block was erected, and in it an elegant and complete office furnished for the use of the bank, which took possession of it in January, 1881. It is supplied with fire- and burglar-proof safes, with chronometer locks, and all the appointments are first-class. A general banking business is transacted, and the bank has a most excellent reputation among the business men of this part of the State.

The Blair County Banking Company was organized Dec. 15, 1874, with the following members: S. C. Stewart, S. S. Blair, Stewart Greek, E. L. Study, E. C. Humes, A. G. Curtin, William P. Humes, John P. Harris, and Robert A. McCoy. E. L. Study became the president of the bank, and con-





tinued until his death, Jan. 26, 1880. At the same time Robert A. McCoy was elected cashier, and has since served in that capacity. The controlling board of directors in 1881 had the following members: A. G. Curtin, John P. Harris, S. C. Stewart, E. C. Humes, and Robert A. McCoy. The company transacts business upon individual responsibility, the bank having a nominal capital of sixty thousand dollars. The first office was in the J. D. Hicks building, but after a few months was moved to its present site on Juniata Street, adjoining the City Hotel. It was burned out July 8, 1880, but all the effects of the bank, except the furniture, were saved. After that the office was in the north end of the Study block until May 1, 1881, when the present fine office in the J. D. Stewart block was occupied. The room is twenty by fifty-four feet, and is thoroughly furnished with all the requisites of a modern banking-house, affording good protection to depositors. T. J. Gates is the teller of the bank, and C. A. Study, book-keeper.

THE TYRONE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1870, with an authorized capital stock of fifteen hundred shares of two hundred dollars each. The original officers were Samuel McCamant, president; J. M. Calderwood, secretary; T. B. Heims, treasurer. B. L. Hewitt, of Hollidaysburg, was the solicitor until 1873, when A. A. Stevens took his place and continued until the association wound up its affairs five years later. The stockholders netted about sixteen and one-third per cent. per annum on their investments, and the association throughout was one of the most successfully managed in this part of the State. Not a dollar was lost on loans improperly secured, the policy of the directors having been a very conservative one in that respect.

BALD EAGLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was formed in May, 1872, with the same authorized capital as the foregoing, and John A. Boyer, president; Henry Cryder, treasurer; W. H. H. Young, solicitor. The last board of officers was composed of James A. Crawford, president; Michael McCann, secretary; C. Guyer, treasurer; and A. A. Stevens, solicitor. By reason of the liberal policy pursued by the managers for the first five years of the existence of the association, about ten thousand dollars was lost on account of insufficient securities, but acting on the unfortunate experience thus gained a different policy was instituted, and the association was enabled at the time it closed its affairs, May, 1880, to report an annual dividend of fourteen per cent. per year on the amounts invested.

TYRONE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, No. 2, the third of these loan institutions, was organized in March, 1878, with Samuel McCamant president; J. M. Calderwood, secretary; R. A. McCoy, treasurer; and A. A. Stevens, solicitor. The authorized capital is two thousand shares of two hundred dollars each, and the maximum premiums are limited to fifty per cent. of the investment, the minimum to twenty per cent. Under the conservative policy of the managers the association promises to be as successful as its predecessors.

The Tyrone Gas and Water Company.—This company was organized under a special act of the General Assembly approved March 10, 1865, which authorized Jacob Burley, Pius Sneeringer, Caleb Guyer, Israel Miller, E. L. Stude, J. H. Burley, James S. Plummer, John A. Hiller, James McCoy, John D. Stewart, and J. L. Holmes to become a body corporate, having exclusive right to introduce water and gas into the borough of Tyrone. The capital stock was fixed at twenty thousand dollars, or four thousand shares of five dollars each. The company was empowered to establish rates and regulations for the use of water and gas, and the stockholders became individually liable for all debts contracted. Soon after the passage of the act the capital stock was secured by subscriptions, solicited by J. L. Holmes, but no action leading to a complete organization was taken for some years to come. Not until June, 1869, were the provisions of the act made effective. At that time the company entered into a contract with Woodward & Co., of Williamsport, to lay wooden mains to convey the waters of Sinking Run, at a point one mile northwest from the business part of the borough, and one hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of the river, to various parts of the village. Since the beginning about four miles of mains and pipes have been laid, the wooden mains being displaced by iron ones as fast as necessity requires them to be taken up. The water supply is comparatively unlimited, eight times the quantity now used being easily available, while the quality is not easily excelled. The water is furnished to citizens at from five to ten dollars per year.

Nothing towards the introduction of gas was done until 1873, when the gas-works were erected and one and a half miles of mains laid by Connoty, Nailor & Co., of Pittsburgh, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. The gas manufactured at the works was first used for illuminating the public streets in October, 1874, twenty-four lamps having been provided for different points of the borough. The original cost of gas at Tyrone was three dollars and a half per thousand feet. In 1881 it was furnished at two dollars and seventy-five cents. At this time the officers of the company were Caleb Guyer, president; P. Sneeringer, treasurer; A. A. Stevens, secretary; and A. B. Hoover, G. W. Burkett, Jacob Burley, A. G. Morris, C. Guyer, and A. A. Stevens, directors.

The Post-Office, the Press, and the Professions.—The first post-office in this part of Blair County was at Tyrone Forges, with John T. Matthias postmaster, but early in the administration of President Pierce the Tyrone office was established, and F. M. Bell appointed postmaster. It was kept in his store on Juniata Street, near Logan. In 1857, John B. Stewart became postmaster, and he in turn was succeeded by

Harriet Stewart, the office meanwhile being kept on Logan Street. In 1861, James S. Plummer was appointed postmaster at Tyrone, and held that position until 1877, when Capt. F. M. Bell was placed at the head of the office, and has since been the postmaster. In 1870 the office was moved to the Caldwell building, where a room had been provided with convenient and handsome appointments. This room was used until July 8, 1880, when it was destroyed by fire, but little post-office property being consumed. In December, 1880, the office was re-established on the same site, in the Flynn block, in a room twenty by fifty feet, with a large cabinet in the centre, twelve feet from the main entrance. On either side are hallways about six feet in width, terminated at the farther end by the postmaster's room, twelve feet in width, and extending across the main room. The latter is supplied with tables, drawers, and pouch-hooks, for the expeditious handling of the mails, every popular convenience being employed. The cabinet, a magnificent piece of mechanical skill, was designed especially for the Tyrone office, and built by the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The case is seven feet clear on the inside, and has three sections of boxes, having a triangular front, where is the general delivery. There are in addition to the general letter and newspaper glass cases seven hundred and ninety-eight No. 3 boxes, seventy-six No. 2 boxes, each supplied with Yale locks, and thirty-eight No. 1 drawer boxes; the entire number of boxes being thirteen hundred and ninety-two. In its arrangement and general appearance the Tyrone office has no equal in the interior of the State. It became a postal money-order office in October, 1867, and is the distributing office for points on the Bald Eagle and Clearfield Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad delivers three mails per day each from the East and the West, giving the office all the needed communication with the principal points of the country. The number of letters and postal cards mailed aggregate about five thousand per week, and about the same number are distributed within a like period to the patrons of the office.

The history of the press of Tyrone begins with the publication of *The Iron Democrat*, a weekly paper, the first issue of which was in the early part of 1856. As its name implies, its politics were Democratic of the most radical nature, the tendency of some of the members of the party towards anti-slavery finding little favor in its columns. The editor was D. A. McGeehan, an Irishman possessing considerable editorial ability. The paper was issued at Tyrone upwards of a year, when a want of patronage caused its suspension, and soon after the printing material was sold and removed. Mr. McGeehan became a citizen of Cambria County, where he died. The office of the *Democrat* was on the upper part of Main Street, and B. F. Cramer was a printer-boy in it.

Next in the order of time was *The American Era*, the publication of which was also begun in 1856. It was owned by a stock company, and W. S. H. Keyes was the editor. In politics the paper was Republican, and contributed materially to mould the sentiment of the community favorably to the new party. The *Era* was published on Main Street, in a small frame building near the present Vogt's tavern. It was printed on a Washington press, and was an eight-column folio. The foreman of the office was Benjamin Jones, who now fills a similar position in the *Bulletin* office of Philadelphia. Mr. Keyes was a vigorous writer, and on several occasions engaged in a fierce newspaper war with *The Iron Democrat*, both editors indulging in strong personal allusions. In time the *Era* became the property of Robert Stoddard. After a period of suspension, when there was no paper in the place, it was revived as the *Tyrone Herald*, which after a year's publication also suspended. After lying dormant for some time the *Herald* was revived as the *Tyrone Star* by James Bell, but after a year or two it passed out of existence as the *Star*, being next revived once more as the *Herald*, the publisher being H. R. Holtzinger. The paper was devoted to the dissemination of local news for six months or more, when want of patronage caused it to be discontinued.

Meantime, Mr. Holtzinger, being a minister of the Brethren Church, began the publication of the *Christian Family Companion*, which attained a large circulation in that denomination, being after a few years more than six thousand in number. The paper had a fine publication office, supplied with steam-power presses, and all the evidences of future prosperity abounded, when, about 1869, Mr. Holtzinger removed the *Companion* to Dale City, in Somerset County. In the period of the publication of the last paper, the material of the defunct *Herald* being unused, a company was formed to publish a local paper. Accordingly, *The Western Hemisphere* was brought into existence, under the editorial management of J. W. Scott and Cyrus Jeffries, who continued it about eighteen months, when it suspended, and the material was again allowed to be unused. Some months later, in April, 1867, the *Tyrone Bulletin*, a professed neutral sheet, was started by Matthew H. Jolly, and issued for six months or more, when, for want of patronage, its publication had to be discontinued. Before it passed out of existence a local contemporary made its appearance and successfully courted public favor. It was the *Tyrone Herald* again brought to life by the proprietor of the printing outfit, H. R. Holtzinger. It, too, claimed to be neutral, but had predilections towards the Republican party, as plainly expressed as the *Bulletin* had for the Democratic party. It made its appearance in August, 1867, with J. L. Holmes as editor, and soon proved too vigorous a rival for the *Bulletin*, which, as already stated, suspended soon after. In April, 1868, J. L. Holmes and C. S. W. Jones became the proprietors of the paper, and it was

soon after firmly established as a Republican sheet, and it has since continued to be the exponent of the principles of that party in the borough. In April, 1869, Mr. Holmes retired from the paper, Mr. Jones becoming vested with the entire ownership, and has since retained possession of these interests, having had as partners W. H. H. Brainard, from 1871 to 1872, and Al. Tyhurst in 1875–76. The office was destroyed by fire July 8, 1880, but the paper did not miss an issue in consequence. It was removed from its temporary quarters to a building especially erected for the paper on the 1st of June, 1881. The *Herald* block is opposite the site of the burned office, on Main Street, and is a fine two-story building twenty-six by sixty feet, with a large engine-room attached. The *Herald* is a folio of eight columns, and is under the editorial management of the proprietor, Capt. C. S. W. Jones, who has succeeded in making it a profitable interest, and a creditable mirror of the local events of the borough.

After his retirement from the *Herald*, J. L. Holmes established the *Tyrone Blade*, June 1, 1870, and published it until Nov. 22, 1872, when it was sold to George Stroup, who changed the name to the *Tyrone Democrat*, and made it the organ of that party, the paper up to that time having been independent in politics. The *Democrat* was successfully published until July 8, 1880, when it was entirely destroyed by fire, and was not thereafter revived.

The *Tyrone Times*, the last newspaper venture in the borough, was established as a semi-weekly, June 1, 1880, by John N. Holmes, son of J. L. Holmes, and A. M. Wooden, in an office on lower Main Street, which was supplied with an entire new outfit. On the 10th of August, 1880, the issue of the paper became weekly, the size remaining unchanged, a folio of five columns to a page. In politics the paper is independent, and is establishing a good reputation as a faithful chronicler of local news. In connection with the office is a general book-bindery, which has the same management as the paper, being also the property of the Messrs. Holmes & Wooden.

Physicians.—The pioneer professional man at Tyrone was Dr. A. P. Calderwood, whose residence in the borough dates from the spring of 1852. He was born in Warrior's Mark township, Huntingdon Co., Sept. 25, 1824, and in the early part of 1852 graduated from Jefferson Medical College, engaging in the practice of his profession immediately after. In 1861 he became a resident of Altoona, but since 1865 has lived at Tyrone, although not in active practice since 1866.

In 1853 a Dr. Martin located at Tyrone, where he was a practitioner five years, when he removed to Lewistown, Pa. Near the same time Dr. J. T. McVey came from Williamsburg, and had a successful practice until his death, some time about 1862. For a short period he had a Dr. Barrick as an associate, who removed to the State of Maryland, where he died. About 1854 a Dr. Roberts came from Baltimore, and after half a dozen years' practice, left the place to become a citizen of Broad Top, where he died.

After the decease of Dr. McVey, Dr. Henry A. Roedell, of Lebanon, began the practice of medicine in the borough and surrounding country, continuing very successfully until his return to Lebanon in 1869.

Dr. Eugene O. M. Haberacker was the next physician in the order of time, locating at Tyrone in August, 1869, as an associate of Dr. Calderwood, and was a practitioner about a year, when he engaged in teaching, and has since been identified with that profession at Tyrone. He was born in Lehigh County in 1846, and was educated at Foglesville, Allentown, and the Keystone Normal School at Kutztown. After reading medicine with his father, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, a year later leaving his practice to engage in more congenial work.

Dr. H. Christy located at Tyrone in 1868, and for six years followed his profession, removing in 1874. Prior to his coming he was a surgeon in the United States army.

Dr. George W. Burket, who was born in Indiana County in March, 1832, after receiving an academic education and graduating from the Cleveland Medical College and the Bellevue Hospital, engaged in the practice of medicine in Armstrong County, and since 1867 at Tyrone. His ability and industry have given him prominence as one of the foremost physicians of the place.

Since 1870, Dr. J. T. Wilson, a native of Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has been one of the most worthy of Tyrone's physicians; while Dr. J. M. Smith has been a successful practitioner for nearly an equal period of time. Dr. J. M. Gemmill is also a native of Huntingdon County and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College. He has been an active practitioner at Tyrone since the fall of 1870.

Since the spring of 1873, Dr. C. M. Ewing, an eclectic physician of good standing and successful practice, has been one of the prominent members of the profession at Tyrone; and Dr. Henry B. Piper, also an eclectic, has been in practice in the borough since 1876. He was born in the Ligonier Valley in 1831, engaged in the practice of medicine in Harrison City in 1866, and later at Greensburg. After serving in the Legislature from 1874 to 1876, he again resumed his profession. During the late civil war he served in the Union army. Later came Dr. H. J. Evans, a homœopathic physician and surgeon, who has succeeded in obtaining considerable practice in the village.

Dr. Rowan Clarke has been identified with the profession at Tyrone since the spring of 1881. He was born in Huntingdon in 1827, attended Williams College, and read medicine with Dr. Charles Bower, of Mifflin County, who had been a student of the celebrated Dr. McClellan. Afterwards he graduated from

the Jefferson Medical College in 1854, and the same year located at Newton Hamilton. In the fall of 1859 he moved to Bellwood, Blair Co., where he was in practice until his removal to Tyrone. Dr. Clarke was instrumental in organizing the Juniata Medical Association, is a member of the State Medical Society, and the present (1881) secretary of the Blair County Medical Association.

Among the old families of the Ligonier Valley in Westmoreland County, Pa., are the Pipers. The first of the name who came to America from Germany, some time previous to the war for the independence of the colonies, settled in Lancaster County, Pa. But little is known of him, only that he served in the patriot army, and after the war continued to live in Lancaster County. His family moved into Franklin County, and settled at a place called Piper's Run, where a good many of his descendants still live. He reared a family of children, of whom Peter Piper was one. He was born in Lancaster County in 1756, and remained there until he was eighteen years of age, when he turned his steps westward. He found his way into what was then the Indian country, crossing the mountains by following Indian paths or trails, and at Fort Ligonier joining a party of Indian scouts. Their operations extended from the above-named fort to Fort Proctor. When Hannastown, the county-seat of Westmoreland County, was burned, Peter was in Ligonier Valley, and at once joined the party who pursued the Indians who had been engaged in the destruction of the town and the murder and capture of some of its people. He afterwards became engaged in the hazardous business of packing supplies across the mountains to the early settlers of Western Pennsylvania. After the worst of the Indian troubles were over, and his occupation as a scout was gone, he went to work for a Mr. Baldridge (who built the first mills in that part of the State), and learned the millwright's trade. In carrying on their trade in building small mills, where mountain streams made the necessary power, they were compelled to carry their arms with them, to defend themselves against Indians and wild animals. Mr. Piper married Miss Catherine Carnes, daughter of Nicholas Carnes, whose family was among the first in the valley. After his marriage he settled on a tract of wild land on Four-Mile Run, in what was then Donegal, now Cook township, which he cleared and improved when not working at his trade. On this farm all of their children were born. There were eight sons and three daughters. Of the sons we will only speak of William. He also became a millwright, and followed the business more or less during his lifetime. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1853, he bought the home-farm, which became the birthplace of his five sons and two daughters. The second child, H. B. Piper, was born Oct. 15, 1831. He also learned his father's trade, which he followed when not teaching for a number of years, in fact nearly to the time of the Rebellion. Up to eighteen years of age his educational advantages had been confined to the district schools. He then attended the Somerset Academy two sessions, after which he taught school winters, and worked at his trade summers, until he reached his majority, when he attended the Sewickley Academy for two years. While attending the Somerset Academy he boarded with Dr. Fundenberg, under whose direction he studied medicine during his leisure hours, and continued doing so until the spring of 1858, when he went into the office of Dr. L. T. Beam, of Ligonier, and commenced the study of medicine in earnest. His studies and his plans, like those of a great many young men of his age, were rudely broken in upon by the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1861. When the first call was made for troops he volunteered as a private, April 21, 1861, in Company K, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of the three months the regiment was mustered out of service, and at once reorganized, Dr. Piper going out this time as second lieutenant. On the 30th day of August, 1862, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, which on the 3d day of June, 1863, was followed by a captaincy. Capt. Piper participated in the following battles: Falling Waters, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam (where he received a severe wound in the right arm), Second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg (where he was again wounded, this time in the right shoulder), Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, in front of Petersburg, and the battles incident thereto. The regiment, which was commanded by "fighting Dick Coulter," and was one of the best, re-enlisted in the winter of 1864 for three years or during the war, but owing to his wounds and disease contracted in the Virginia swamps, Capt. Piper was discharged on account of disability, Nov. 23, 1864.

On his return home he again entered Dr. Beam's office, and continued his studies therein when not attending the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in the spring of 1866. After graduating he opened an office in Harrison City, Westmoreland Co., where he remained until 1873, then for three years practiced in Greensburg, the county-seat of his native county. He then came to Tyrone, where he has acquired a good practice, and is very pleasantly situated. In politics the doctor is a Democrat, and while in Westmoreland was elected to represent the county in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and served during the sessions of 1874–76. He served as chairman of the committee on education, was also a member of the committee on railroads, geological surveys, *et al.* On the 29th day of April, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Mollie E. Gay, daughter of Joseph K. Gibson, of Philadelphia. She was born in ——, Chester Co.,

H. B. Piper

Pa., June 27, 1842. To them have been born six children, viz.: Herbert O., born March 7, 1870; Charles A., born Feb. 12, 1871; James E., born July 15, 1872; Kate E., born Sept. 17, 1874; Harry A., born Feb. 18, 1878; and William W., June 27, 1881.

Attorneys.—As a regular attorney D. J. Neff, now of Altoona, was the first to open an office at Tyrone. His place of business was on Logan Street. Next came Matt. H. Jolley, who combined editorial work on the *Bulletin* with his professional duties. He removed to Philipsburg, where he died. J. J. Cunningham, now of Hollidaysburg, was also an attorney at Tyrone for a few years. About 1871, W. H. H. Young opened an office in the village and followed the practice of law four or five years, when he removed to the West.

At present there are as attorneys at Tyrone, Josiah D. Hicks, A. A. Stevens, and William L. Pascoe. The latter was admitted to the bar by the April, 1881, court, and is yet in the office of A. A. Stevens, where he read law. He was born in Philadelphia, and is a graduate of Girard College. Mr. Stevens, his preceptor, was born in the Tuckahoe Valley, Aug. 21, 1845. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools. He read law in the office of D. J. Neff, of Altoona, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1872. In April of the same year he located at Tyrone, where he has succeeded in building up a fine business. From 1874 till 1876 he had as an associate in the profession J. S. Leisenring, now of Altoona. In 1873 he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States, and in May, 1874, to the Supreme Court. He has one of the most complete law-offices and extensive libraries in the county. Originally a Republican, he has since 1872 been an adherent of the Prohibition party.

Josiah D. Hicks is another of the self-made men of the county, and one of the most rising attorneys of the interior of the State. He was born in Chester County in August, 1844, and after obtaining the rudiments of an education in the common schools read law with Hall & Neff, of Altoona, before he was of age, but on account of his obligations as a son to his father's family, who were in distressed circumstances, he could not for several years finish his studies. He subsequently read with Alexander & Herr, of Altoona, and was admitted in 1875. The same year he established himself at Tyrone, where he has become a successful attorney. In 1877 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and in 1880 was elected prosecuting attorney of Blair County.

Tyrone Railroad Interests.—The railroad interests of the borough more than any other thing have given it that activity and business distinction which it enjoys among the most thriving towns of the State. The place owes its existence to a belief of its founders that it was destined to become a railway centre, and its entire history justifies their expectations. The fact of its being the most northern point on the great Pennsylvania Railroad already gave it decided advantages over neighboring stations, but when it was selected as the terminus of important lateral lines operated by the same company as a division, its future was no longer questionable. Before the building of these tributary roads the Bellefonte plank-road, completed in 1853, was the great highway for the products of the rich valleys of Centre County to market. It was destined soon to give away to a more modern roadway. As early as 1856 the project of superseding it by a railroad was discussed, and the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company formed to carry into effect this purpose. In this, however, the company was unsuccessful, relinquishing the work to other hands after a few years. The Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company was next formed under a new charter, and in 1861, with the assistance of the Pennsylvania Railroad, commenced building the road, which was gotten in operation the following year. About the same time, 1856, a stock company, bearing the name of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, was formed to build a line to the lumber and coal regions of Clearfield County. This company was also unsuccessful until the Pennsylvania Railroad came to its assistance, building the road and furnishing the equipments, so that since 1862 the road has been successfully operated. The two roads have a point of intersection three miles above Tyrone, and have a common track into the borough. The third of these lateral lines, the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, is at present building its western section, having been in operation about a year. About 1862 the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was established, with Samuel G. Black as superintendent. His successor was James Lewis, and he in turn gave place to George C. Wilkins. The latter was succeeded in November, 1873, by the present superintendent, S. S. Blair.

Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad is composed of the following railroads and branches: Tyrone Branch, main line, 3.1 miles; Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 51.2 miles; Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Branches, 25 miles; Moshannon Branch, 9 miles; Goss Run Branches, 4.6 miles; Mapleton Branch, 2.2 miles; Philipsburg Branch, 3.4 miles; Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, 44.4 miles; Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, 16.5 miles, making about one hundred and sixty miles. In addition to this about forty miles more are under construction, which will make the division one of the most important of the many constituting the system of the company. The extent of the business done, and its increase from year to year, is shown by the shipments of coal for the past fourteen years:

	Tons.		Tons.
1867	169,219	1874	639,630
1868	171,238	1875	928,297
1869	259,994	1876	1,281,861
1870	379,863	1877	1,374,927
1871	542,896	1878	1,295,201
1872	431,915	1879	1,631,120
1873	592,560	1880	1,739,873

The shipments of 1881 will exceed the last-named amount about twenty-five per cent. The passenger traffic and general freight business has proportionally increased, and is fully equal to the same number of lateral miles of other divisions of the company.

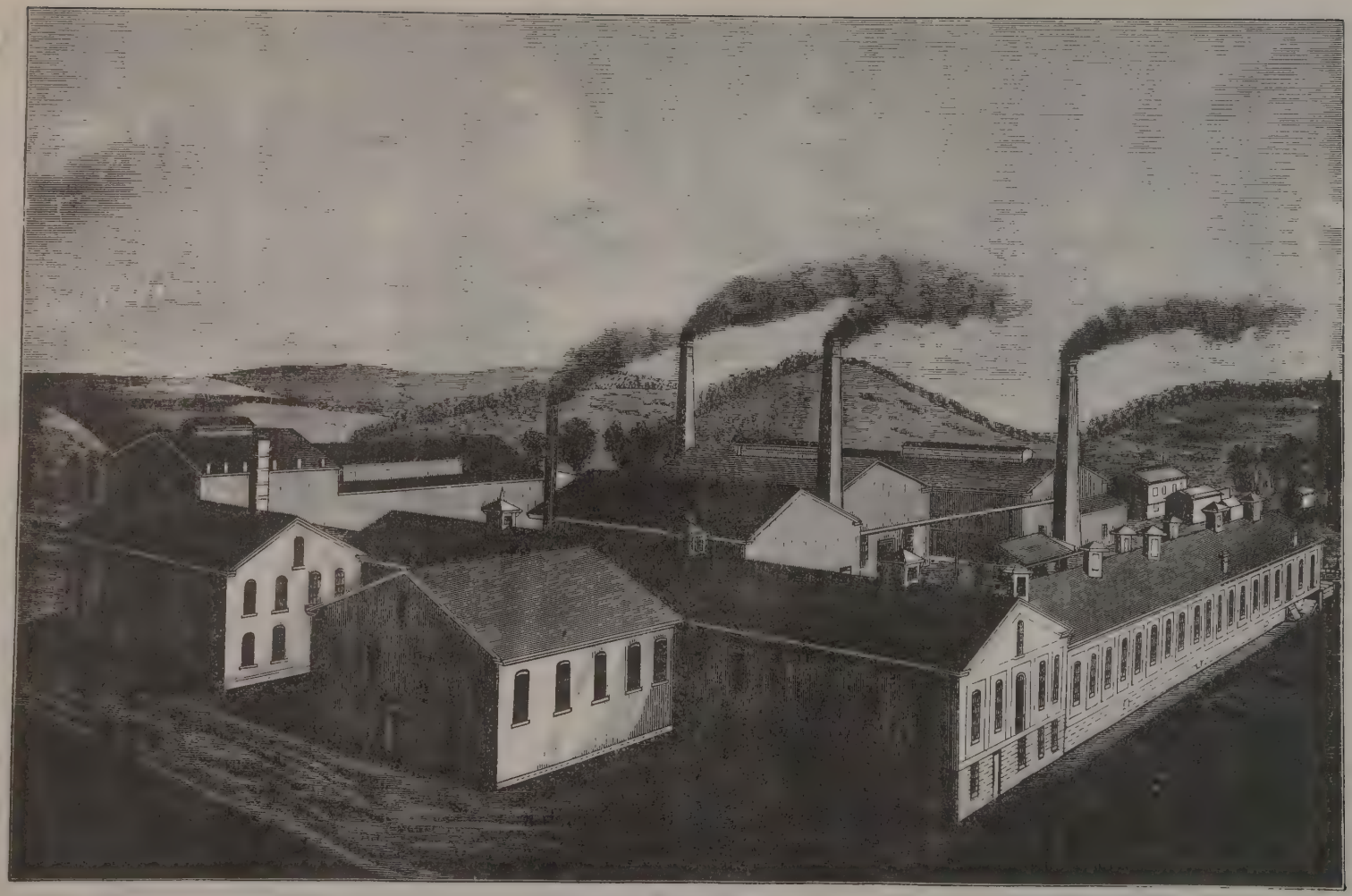
At Tyrone is the yard of the division, containing about three and one-half miles of track, at the lower end of which are several large and well-supplied shops for doing all grades of work on the running-stock of the company. They were established about 1868, and were first under the management of Andrew Vauclain, Sr., and later of William H. Jackson. Then came William H. Carothers as master-mechanic. The shops give employment to about seventy-five men. The round-house, in the same locality, has stalls for thirty engines, but the division has forty engines, thirty-four of which are located at Tyrone. In 1861, D. D. Wood came to the division as a conductor, but since January, 1862, has been its train-master. About fifty men are at work in the yard.

The first station on the main line was at the Upper Tyrone Forge, half a mile below the present site, where Arthur Clark was the first agent, and was succeeded by Charles Worrell. In 1853 the present depot was established, and Jacob Burley appointed ticket and freight agent, serving until 1859, when Caleb Guyer was appointed, the passenger and freight agencies being that year separated. The present freight agent is Frank Guyer; the ticket agent is William J. Howe. The station-house, an ordinary frame depot building, was destroyed by fire early in the morning of Dec. 18, 1879, involving a loss of five thousand dollars, besides the books of the Tyrone Division, which were in the office of the building. The present new station-house is on the site of the destroyed structure, and has been occupied since October, 1880. It is forty-eight by sixty-eight feet, resting on a very firm foundation, the lower part of the building forming a roomy basement. The superstructure is two stories high, and is built of pressed brick, laid so as to produce a pleasing combination of form and color. The architecture is unique, but harmonious and attractive, the octagonal faces and angles of the building, from their elevated positions, producing a pleasing effect. The building is heated by steam, lighted by gas, and contains all the modern conveniences. It cost to build sixteen thousand dollars. On the first floor are the ordinary depot arrangements, including an express office, where J. M. Calderwood has been the agent since 1864, while on the second floor are convenient and handsome offices for the superintendent of the Tyrone Division and the clerical force connected therewith.

General Manufacturing Interests.—Tyrone being pre-eminently a railroad town, but little attention was paid to manufacturing in the early years of its history. A brewery was one of the first industries, and the manufacture of malt liquor is yet carried on. The present brewery on the hillside east of Bald Eagle Creek was built by Leonard Feuchter and Henry Burkett, and is now owned by Joseph Huel. It is a substantial stone building, but the capacity is small. About the same time a foundry was started near the river, at the foot of Logan Street, by Stone, Williams & Co., which was subsequently carried on by Alex. Bobb and William Mattern. In the course of years the foundry-building was converted into a steam flouring-mill by P. Sneeringer and T. B. Heims, and operated by them until the spring of 1873, when they sold out to John W. Thomas and Michael Hamer. The mill is at present again owned by the original builders. It is forty-six by seventy-five feet, with an engine-room adjoining twenty-five by thirty-five feet, in which is an engine of thirty-five horse-power, giving the mill a good capacity, but for some time it has been idle. Another large building was erected in 1873 on the Bald Eagle Creek, near its mouth, by the Keystone Furniture Company, composed of R. Gingrich, John McFarland, C. R. Burley, and William T. Henderson. The building is three stories high, with dimensions forty by forty-eight feet. The motive-power was steam, and the factory was successfully operated for a few years, when reverses caused the building to be devoted to other uses.

THE TYRONE PLANING-MILLS were erected in 1865 by F. D. Beyer in the upper part of the borough, on Glen Avenue. In August, 1868, they became the property of Samuel McCamant, John Elliott, David T. Caldwell, William Stokes, and John M. Harper, under the firm-name of McCamant, Elliott & Co., who operated them until Jan. 1, 1871, when the company was dissolved and the property passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Samuel McCamant and J. M. Harper. The original mill has been much enlarged, and its capacity, consequently, greatly increased. At present it is eighty by one hundred feet, and has as its motive-power steam, furnished by a fifty horse-power engine. The most approved machinery is used in the manufacture of all sorts of builders' lumber, the firm itself being largely engaged in building and doing contract-work. Employment is given to twenty men. In connection with the mills is a well-stocked lumber-yard.

THE TYRONE SAW- AND PLANING-MILLS, on the corner of Glen and Lincoln Avenues, were built by the present proprietors, Beyer, Guyer & Co., in 1870. On the 13th of May, 1873, the mill and the extensive lumber-yards connected therewith were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of twenty thousand dollars. The work of rebuilding commenced at once, and in August of the same year the establisment was in full operation, and has since been unremittingly carried on. The saw-mill has a capacity for cutting fifteen thousand feet per day, and the planing-mill is large and supplied with all conveniences for doing first-class work. The senior member of the firm, F. D. Beyer, is



TYRONE PAPER MILLS.

MORRISON, BARE & CASS, TYRONE, BLAIR CO., PA.

interested in the manufacture of lumber in Clearfield County, and in connection with his business at Tyrone carries on a heavy lumber trade. An extensive building business is also carried on by the firm, which employs from thirty to forty men in all the departments of the business.

TYRONE STEAM-BOILER WORKS AND MACHINE-SHOP.—About 1868, James Louden, James Redding, George W. Rose, and others built a foundry in the upper part of the borough, which they carried on until 1870, when they disposed of their interests to William H. H. Nivling, who built the present machine-shop in 1873, supplying a new engine, lathe, cupola, and carried on a general machinist trade. The following year the frame building north of the machine-shop was built and equipped with machinery for making white lead, in which the Tyrone Lead and Zinc Company (W. H. H. Nivling, David Jones, Samuel McCamant, and George W. Hoover) began operations under the Hannum process, James Hannum himself being the manager. He died at this place before the works were fairly in operation, and after being carried on fruitlessly for several years they were discontinued and the machinery removed. The building stood idle some years, but in the spring of 1878, W. H. Pawling there began the manufacture of boilers, tanks, and sheet-iron work, continuing to the present, employing about twenty men. The foundry and machine-shop are yet carried on by Mr. Nivling, although owned since 1879 by J. M. Kelley. Half a dozen men are employed upon general repair work and the manufacture of engine and mill machinery.

THE SINKING RUN TANNERY was gotten in operation soon after the town was laid out by Stover & Ettinger, of Centre County, with George Ettinger in charge. It is thirty by forty feet, and first employed horse-power, steam being supplied in 1874 by Stephen Lehner, who had purchased the tannery seven years earlier. The tannery is at present the property of Henry Vail & Co., and is capacitated to tan about eighteen hundred hides per year.

THE BALD EAGLE TANNERY.—This establishment is located on the Juniata, opposite the mouth of the Bald Eagle Creek, at the railroad depot. It was first gotten in operation by the original proprietor, Daniel P. Ray, in August, 1870; but the tannery erected at that time and successfully carried on a few years was destroyed by fire in the early part of February, 1873. He at once rebuilt it to twice its former capacity, resuming his tanning business in June of that year, although the building was not wholly completed until September, 1873. Mr. Ray conducted this extensive business until his death, March 24, 1881, since which time his sons, John K. and Daniel P., have been the proprietors and operators.

The tannery as it stands at present consists of a large main building forty-two by two hundred and eighty-three feet, two stories high. In the lower story are one hundred and twenty-six double vats, and a proportionate number of handlers. The upper story is used as a drying loft. In one end of this building are the offices of the tannery. Extending as a wing on the west side of the building is a room forty by fifty feet, which contains apparatus for rolling the leather. On the east side of the main house is a building for the engine and for leaching purposes, as well as two Keystone bark-mills capacitated to grind two tons per hour. Near by are the liquor storage tanks and the pump-house, containing a Silsby pump for use in case of fire. Opposite are the boiler- and beam-houses, with appropriate arrangements for liming, drying the hair, and baling the same. The bark-shed has a storage capacity for a year's supply, the barks used being about equal quantities of hemlock and rock-oak, about five thousand tons being consumed annually. The motive-power of the tannery is steam, generated in two boilers twenty-four feet long and forty-two inches in diameter. These are heated by a Hoyt tan-burning furnace, twenty feet long and six feet wide, no other substance than spent tan-bark being used for fuel. The smoke-stack is of brick, one hundred and fifteen feet high, and eleven feet square at the base, having a forty-four-inch flue. The engine has a power equal to fifty horses. The tannery is capacitated to tan ninety-five hides per day, and the leather produced has received the highest commendation at the Philadelphia and Vienna Expositions, the superior merit being attested by medals awarded. The tannery is one of the leading industries of the borough, giving steady employment to about forty men.

THE TYRONE PAPER-MILL[1] is owned and operated by Morrison, Bare & Cass, proprietors of the Roaring Spring Paper-Mills. It is located at the north end of Main Street, on the Bald Eagle Creek, from which it receives its supply of water. The mill is engaged in the manufacture of printing-paper from the fibre of wood, under the management of J. S. Morrison. The wood used in the manufacture of the pulp is mainly bass, poplar, and white-pine, although other varieties may be used. The work of putting up the buildings at Tyrone was begun in March, 1880, and on the 1st of October of the same year the mill was put in operation. The main buildings are in the form of a hollow square, the open face being toward the creek. The "alkali" building, where the wood and material for reducing it to pulp are first carried, is fifty by seventy-two feet, and is two stories high. The upper of these is used for the mixing of alkali used in the reducing process, which is then run into settling vats located on the first floor, where are also the wood-chipping machines. Each of these has a large disk of iron, six inches thick, with heavy knives fastened on its radii. The chips are made about three-eighths of an inch long, and the capacity of a machine is three

[1] From a sketch by Frank R. Waring.

cords per hour. The chips are carried from the machines by elevator buckets to the digesters, seven large upright boilers, located in the room adjoining, where they are cooked under steam pressure for twelve hours. The alkaline liquor, which aids essentially in the digestion of the chips, is pumped into the boilers from the settling vats. The digesting-room is fifty feet square. Turning to the left at a right angle, the engine-room is approached. In size it is fifty by one hundred and ninety feet, and contains washing-engines, wet-machines, bleaching- and sizing-engines, and the large Jordan engine, which gives the stock its final mastication. When the wood passes out of the digesters it is a dark-colored mass, but after passing successively through these different machines and being subjected to the various processes connected therewith its color becomes a pure white. The second story of the digesting-house is used for storage purposes, and its stone basement for intermediate vats, shafting, etc. Another turn to the left reveals the machine-room, fifty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, which is parallel with the alkali building, and which contains two eighty-four-inch Fourdrinier paper-machines, having a capacity of twenty thousand pounds of paper per day of twenty-four hours, and which are driven by their own special engines.

The pulp, which has been kept in continual agitation since it left the Jordan machine, is pumped out upon an endless apron of No. 70 wire-cloth, having a vibratory motion, and by the time the pulp has been carried over nearly all the water has been shaken out. Other aprons of felt carry it through two sets of press-rolls, which press out the remaining water, their principle of operation being the same as the ordinary clothes-wringer. Thence it is passed over the dryers, ten large iron cylinders heated by steam, which leaves the paper in a perfectly dry state to pass through the calenders, a stack of chilled iron rolls seven in number revolving one upon another, which gives the paper its finish. It is then wound on reels, and from there run through the cutting machine, which slits and cuts it off into square sheets of any desired size. Girls take the paper from these machines and lay it with edges even. Other girls count and fold it in quires, which are placed to form reams, a number of which are tied together to form bundles. More than a hundred hands are employed in the various operations of the mill. In addition to the buildings mentioned is the engine-house, containing the large driving-engine, and boiler-house, containing nine tubular steam generators of six hundred horse-power. The brick smoke-stack is eighty feet high, and the huge water tanks are kept supplied by a powerful steam-pump placed near the creek. Facing these is the evaporator building, where a percentage of the soda ash used is recovered. Conveniently disposed to the buildings is the railroad siding, which brings fuel and the raw material to the mill, and carries away its constantly increasing productions.

STUDY & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF IRON ORES.—Although not properly a manufacturing industry, the mining interests of Study & Co. may be appropriately noted in this connection. The company was formed in Tyrone, May 1, 1879, the associating members being E. L. Study, Robert A. McCoy, P. Sneeringer, and James L. Shultz, to develop the minerals on the lands of George and J. H. Shoenberger, in Huntingdon County. The terms of their lease limit their operations to such lands as are comprised within a radius of four miles, having Huntingdon Furnace as a centre. In November, 1879, the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company was admitted as partner of the firm, securing a fourth interest in the business. After the death of E. L. Study, in January, 1880, his interests passed into the hands of H. J. Cornman, and S. S. Blair, of Tyrone, was also admitted into the firm, which continued to bear the name of Study & Co. The "plant" consists of a pipe line, one and a half miles in length, to convey the waters of Warrior's Mark Run to the ore-washer, an elevation of one hundred and ninety feet being overcome by the use of an Eclipse pump, having a capacity of eight hundred gallons per minute. The ores are washed by machines having a capacity of one hundred and twenty tons per day, and bear a most excellent reputation among iron-masters. A narrow-gauge railroad, three miles in length, carries the products of the mines to Shoenberger Station, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they are shipped to many points east and west. The appointments at the station and at the "plant" are first-class, giving the company unusually good facilities for transacting its business. The management is from Tyrone, but the general manager of the mines is A. W. Greenwood. About sixty men are employed.

Secret Orders.—TYRONE LODGE, No. 494, F. AND A. M., was instituted July 10, 1871, with the following charter members: W. M., Rev. Thomas Barnhart, of No. 300; S. W., J. A. Boyer, of No. 203; J. W., Rev. S. M. Moore, of No. 300; S., Caleb Guyer, of No. 220; Treas., T. W. Graffius, of No. 300; Moses Robeson, of No. 203; G. W. Burkett, M.D., of No. 313; Jacob Burley, of No. 281; John Reinhart, of No. 281; S. C. Stewart, of No. 300; James McQuead, of No. 281; Joseph Eshbach, of No. 267; I. P. Walton, of No. 271; Sidney Thompson, M.D., of No. 300; J. A. Crawford, of No. 381; John Reynolds, of No. 106; F. A. Kneass, of No. 391; W. C. Irwin, of No. 391; G. C. Wilkins, of No. 106; S. M. Coster, of No. 391; Joseph Williams, of No. 281; Louis Evans, of No. 281; J. K. Russell, of No. 281; H. F. Coplin, of No. 391; S. O. Malin, of No. 199; E. L. Study, of No. 281.

The lodge had in September, 1881, fifty-four members, but the aggregate membership has been about double that number. Its meetings are held in a handsomely furnished hall, on the southeast corner of Main and Juniata Streets, which has accommodations for

one hundred and twenty-five persons, on the third Monday evening of each month. The present (1881) officers are J. C. Kegel, W. M.; J. K. Ray, S. W.; C. Guyer, J. W.; Jacob Burley, T.; Jeremiah Ike, S.; I. P. Walton, S. D.; M. L. Logan, J. D.; and Rev. S. M. Moore, Chaplain.

Since the organization of the lodge the Masters have been S. M. Moore, J. K. Russell, W. R. Irvin, H. F. Coplin, A. J. Latham, and J. M. Smith, in addition to those already named; and the secretaries for the same period have been H. H. Hamilton, John Reynolds, Frederick Vogt, J. M. Smith, and Jesse Ike.

TYRONE LODGE, No. 152, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Birmingham, in Huntingdon County, in 1848, and had a successful existence for a few years, until the removal of most of its members caused the organization to be abandoned. Subsequently, on the 17th of July, 1872, the number was claimed by Tyrone Lodge, which embraced at its institution some of the old members, those entering into fellowship at that time being J. A. Boyer, A. H. Edwards, David S. Johnston, George A. Dickson, John A. Hiller, Stewart Fox, William Shellenberger, F. M. Bell, and J. J. Boyer. The first named was the Noble Grand, and that position has since been filled by J. J. Boyer, William T. Henderson, John Palmer, Henry L. Stettler, S. D. Burley, S. M. Study, P. H. Hammaker, George W. Dickson, C. M. Ewing, H. W. Cutler, W. J. Sausser, Frederick Vogt, J. D. Hicks, H. C. Kephart, A. A. Smith, and M. L. Logan, the latter being the Noble Grand in the fall of 1881. The membership at the same period was eighty. The meetings of the lodge are held in a hall in Hiller's block, finely furnished at a cost of about thirteen hundred dollars, and the property is in charge of trustees H. W. Cutler, S. M. Study, and F. M. Bell.

SILVER SPRING LODGE, No. 103, K. OF P., was instituted in the borough of Tyrone in 1868, with the following officers: D. D. Wood, W. C.; Joseph Battin, B. C.; W. H. Carothers, V. P.; W. A. Magonagle, G.; T. W. Thomson, W. S.; J. C. Kepner, T. S. For a period the lodge flourished, but a number of causes tended to produce non-attendance on the part of the members, and a lack of interest in its welfare induced the organization to be finally abandoned in 1876. It had a fine place of meeting, and financially was well conditioned.

THE EMERALD BENEFICIAL SOCIETY, TYRONE BRANCH, No. 23, maintained for some years in connection with other charitable enterprises of the Catholic Church at Tyrone, has also been permitted to disorganize; but

THE TYRONE EINTRACHT GESANG VEREIN, a society of German citizens, organized for social and musical purposes, has yet a flourishing existence. It was instituted in 1873 with twenty-five members and the following officers: Frederick Vogt, president; George Barrick, musical director. Others prominent in the organization of the society were U. A. Herr, John Reinhart, Israel Miller, John Palmer, and T. O. Boyer. The society has had an aggregate membership of one hundred and fifty, but it is at present not stronger numerically than when it was organized. In the summer of 1881 a fair-sized hall was built for the use of the society, which was appropriately dedicated on the 4th of August; its cost was about twelve hundred dollars. The property is in charge of the following trustees: Frederick Vogt, president; John Kienzle, vice-president; John Palmer, secretary; John Reinhart, treasurer; Gabriel Palmer, and George Kienzle.

The Sheridan Troop, P. N. G., an organization of cavalrymen, composed of the citizens of Tyrone and the adjacent townships, elected its first officers July 15, 1871, at Tyrone borough, as follows: Captain, C. S. W. Jones; First Lieutenant, J. C. Akers; Second Lieutenant, R. Gingrich; First Sergeant, S. B. Templeton; Quartermaster-Sergeant, W. A. Caldwell; Commissary, R. L. Stephens; Sergeants, H. F. Coplin and F. Wonduly, John H. Ermin, George Ehman, and John T. Ross; Corporals, G. W. Bridenbaugh, S. A. Gibson, C. McFarland, James A. Study, John H. Ehman, C. N. McCoy, G. L. H. Guyer, and Thomas Caldwell; Musicians, Frank Guyer and Edmund Waring. Caldwell's Hall was secured for an armory, and a uniform was adopted, consisting of light blue pants with three yellow cords on the outside of each leg, dark blue shirt (sailor pattern), and dark blue cap trimmed with yellow lace.

The first lieutenant resigned in 1873, and George W. Late was elected in his stead, and after he had served a year he was succeeded by George W. Gensimer, who was elected Sept. 26, 1874. The present second lieutenant was elected Dec. 11, 1875.

The roster of officers in September, 1881, was as follows: Captain, C. S. W. Jones; First Lieutenant, George Gensimer; Second Lieutenant, Thomas M. Fleck; First Sergeant, A. A. K. Waite; Quartermaster-Sergeant, D. R. Fry; Color-Sergeant, W. C. Galbraith; Sergeants, Thomas R. Flick, Peter Meadville, Joseph L. Beck, Albert A. Ross, R. N. Ellenberger; Corporals, David Shultz, Scott Buck, Harry Burkett, George Raybold, W. T. Isett, Cyrus Fleck, George Ramey, Luther Crawford, John Bruner, and B. F. Evans. There were also thirty-six privates.

The "Sheridan Troop" is attached to the Second Brigade of the National Guards of the State, and is a soldierly body of men. Capt. Jones served with creditable distinction in the war for the Union, and was mustered out as a captain of Company B, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, in June, 1865. Connected with the "Troop" since 1873 has been the Sheridan Cornet Band of Tyrone, which is at present under the leadership of George H. Garner. The president of the band is D. D. Wood, and there are eighteen members belonging. It was organized in 1867 as the "Crystal Spring Band," with William Zinn, leader, and Thomas Caldwell, president, who promoted the

welfare of the band by furnishing the means necessary to its existence. Other leaders of the band have been F. L. Ripley, W. H. Baumgardner, J. A. C. Stewart, and W. H. Carns.

The Public Schools of Tyrone.—The first school building on the village site was a log house eighteen by twenty feet, which stood on the corner of Main and Allegheny Streets. After the village was laid out it was occupied as a public-house for several years by William Burnes. The next school-house stood on Spring Street, and was the first one built to accommodate the youth of the growing village. It was a two-story brick, the upper story being used as a common place of worship by the Protestant societies of the village until their respective church edifices could be occupied. It was controlled by a board of trustees, selected from the different persuasions having representatives in the borough. The lower story formed a large school-room, in which J. M. Calderwood, after the fall of 1852, instructed the youth for a number of years, having for an assistant, after a time, Miss Martha Thompson. After 1855 the upper story was also occupied for school purposes, and the village schools were about this time graded, the teachers being J. M. Calderwood, —— Lantz, and Mrs. Deahl. The house becoming too small an effort was made to secure the erection of a larger house, but it was three years before the board could accomplish this purpose. A special act of the General Assembly authorized the borough to issue bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and in 1868 a contract was made with F. D. Beyer to erect the school edifice for eleven thousand dollars. A very fine site, affording a large yard, was selected in the central part of the town, on which the building, a brick, sixty-six feet square and two stories high, was placed. It contains ten spacious rooms, which are heated by furnaces, and are supplied with such furniture and requisites as are usually found in well-regulated schools. When the house was occupied first there were six schools, under the principalship of S. C. Laird. His successors were Professors Orr, Sterritt, Smeigh, and H. L. Atkinson. The latter was at the head of the schools until April, 1877, when he was succeeded by the present able principal, Professor A. W. Greene. Among his colaborers in the nine schools of the borough are Jerry Ike, J. B. Cox, and E. O. M. Haberacker. The number of pupils enrolled in 1881 was three hundred and three males and two hundred and fifty-seven females. These were instructed at a cost of eighty-eight cents per pupil each month.

Since the incorporation of the village the following persons were yearly elected as members of the school board:

1858, F. M. Bell, William Stokes, John Marks, J. L. Holmes, James McFarland, George Mattern; 1859, E. L. Study, Benjamin Jones, George Mattern; 1860, Henry Henchey, J. H. Burley; 1861, J. H. Patterson, E. W. Graffius; 1862, William Stokes, J. M. Harper; 1863, J. H. Burley, I. P. Walton; 1864, J. W. Thomas, Caleb Guyer; 1865, J. L. Holmes, J. S. Plummer, J. M. Calderwood; 1866, J. H. Burley, P. Sneeringer, J. M. Harper, James Williams; 1867, C. Guyer, J. McCoy, H. H. Roedell; 1868, C. R. Burley, D. T. Caldwell; 1869, A. P. Calderwood, Samuel McCamant, W. Nowlin, John A. Hiller, Jacob Russell; 1870–71, S. M. Nowlin, T. B. Heims; 1872, J. L. Holmes, C. Guyer; 1873, Z. B. Gray, J. D. Hicks, H. Cryder; 1874, J. C. Burley, J. K. Russell; 1875, S. H. Cue, W. George Waring, G. W. Ramsey, J. M. Harper; 1876, W. O. Myers, Henry Myers, Linus Greek Zane, B. Gray; 1877, John P. Lyon, W. E. Craine; 1878, W. George Warink, J. M. Calderwood; 1879, S. S. Blair, James S. Plummer, D. P. Ray, Sr., W. J. Sausser; 1880, Daniel P. Ray, Sr., J. H. Holtzinger; 1881, the board was composed of the following: S. S. Blair, president; J. H. Holtzinger, secretary; I. P. Walton, S. M. Nowlin, Henry Myers, C. M. Ewing.

Religious Societies.—The borough of Tyrone has ample church accommodations and societies representing many shades of religious belief, as noted below. The first sermon in the village was preached by a colored traveling minister, early in the fall of 1851, at the house of William Andrews, a butcher, who lived on Logan Street. Later the same year a Methodist prayer-meeting was organized and maintained at the house of William Burley. Thence followed the organization of

The Tyrone Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first preaching service was held by the Rev. George Guyer, in one of the old log houses which stood on the village site. Later meetings were held in the City Hotel, before it was completed, also in the Central Hotel building, and in other places, until the church edifice was erected in 1855. It is a two-story brick, forty-five by seventy-five feet, and cost about seven thousand dollars. The building was erected under the direction of J. D. Stewart and Caleb Guyer. In 1881 the church property was controlled by a board of trustees composed of Jacob Burley, David Smith, S. J. Marks, James Huston, Henry Logan, J. R. Reiley, John G. Waite, and F. Guyer. Its unfavorable location, on Railroad Street, will cause it to be relinquished for other purposes as soon as the society can procure a more eligible lot upon which to erect a new church.

Among the early Methodists at Tyrone were William Burley and wife, the former being the first class-leader, Mrs. Susan Burley, Rebecca Jones, Sarah Fulton, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Evans, J. M. Calderwood, Samuel Agnew, John D. Stewart, Mrs. Jacob Burley, and Caleb Guyer and wife. In 1881 the church roll contained the names of three hundred and thirty-five persons, enrolled as members of eight classes, under the leadership of F. M. Bell, J. D. Stewart, H. F. Coplin, D. S. Burkett, J. M. Calderwood, W. F. Meminger, Caleb Guyer, and A. A. Smith. The Sabbath-school, of which Caleb Guyer is the superintendent, has three hundred members.

Until Tyrone became a separate station, in 1869, with two hundred and seventy members, the ministers who preached at this place were the same as those of the Birmingham Church, East Tyrone, yet belonging to that circuit. The preachers of Tyrone Station have been: 1869–71, Rev. Thomas Barnhart; 1872–74, James H. McCord; 1875–76, Rev. Reuben

E. Wilson; 1877–78, Rev. Ezra H. Yocum; and since the spring of 1879, the Rev. F. B. Riddle.

The Tyrone Presbyterian Church.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, held in Sinking Valley, Oct. 7, 1856, a committee was appointed to organize the above church. This committee comprised the Revs. A. B. Clarke, O. O. McClean, and John Elliott, and Elders Jonathan Hamilton, of Altoona, and David G. Hunter, of the Logan Valley Church, but only the two last-named clergymen appeared at the time appointed, April 7, 1857. After a sermon by the Rev. McClean on the text, "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified," the following persons presented themselves for admission as members: Adam and Mary Lefford, Joseph Haggerty, John H. Patterson, Selina G. Thomas, Elizabeth Jones, Sarah Gingrich, Keziah Donnelly, Sarah Crowther, Emily Crowther, and Margaret Peightal. Adam Lefford and Joseph Haggerty were elected the first ruling elders, the latter also serving as clerk. Other members were soon added, viz.: Elizabeth Cramer, James A. Stewart, H. M. Stewart, Susan Lefford, John D. Ball, Samuel Jones, Cornelius Campbell, Anna Campbell, Margaret Bradin, Hugh A. Campbell, Mrs. Angelina Campbell, Armina Stewart, Dr. Thomas Campbell, and Samuel McCamant. The increase of membership has been steady, and on several occasions there have been unusually large additions, resulting from revival services. Notable among these were the accessions the past two years, aggregating one hundred and four members, which swelled the membership in 1881 to over three hundred persons. These were under the pastoral direction of the Rev. S. M. Moore, who was installed pastor Dec. 6, 1870. His predecessor was the Rev. J. H. Clark, who supplied the Tyrone congregation in connection with the Birmingham Church as early as 1864, and from 1867 to the accession of the Rev. Moore was the pastor. He died in the service of the church Sept. 23, 1870. Previous supplies were the Revs. John Elliott, in 1857, the Rev. Barnard, and the Rev. W. A. Hooper in 1861, with others for brief periods.

To the session of the church have belonged elders ordained as below: Adam Lefford, Joseph Haggerty, April 7, 1857; Dr. Thomas Campbell, Aug. 29, 1858; Hugh A. Campbell, Feb. 28, 1859; John H. Patterson, Jan. 21, 1862; William H. Robertson, September, 1865; Samuel W. Barr,[1] John M. Harper,[1] William H. H. Nivling,[1] Sept. 29, 1867; Samuel McCamant,[1] John Gemmill, February, 1871; C. J. Kegel,[1] James A. Crawford,[1] Dec. 9, 1877.

Elder Samuel W. Barr was elected clerk of the session in 1867, and has since discharged the duties of that office.

For the same period—1857 to 1881—the deacons have been Hugh A. Campbell, Samuel McCamant, John H. Patterson, Jacob K. Russell, Joseph Batten, C. J. Kegel, Samuel H. Cree, Michael Hamer,[2] James A. Crawford,[2] Robert M. Bailey,[2] John F. Wilson,[2] Robert G. McLanahan,[2] William O. Myers,[2] and J. C. M. Hamilton.[2]

A flourishing Sabbath-school has been maintained by the church for many years, the present superintendent being S. S. Blair. Among his predecessors have been Samuel McCamant, T. L. Caldwell, and S. C. Laird. The enrollment of the school in 1881 shows 9 officers, 29 teachers, and 252 scholars.

The house of worship occupied by the society was erected in 1857, on Logan Street. It is a two-story brick, of moderate proportions, and has become too small for the growing congregation. Accordingly it was decided, April 6, 1881, to erect a new edifice on the same street, south of the parsonage, which stands on a lot adjoining the old church. The plans for the building were prepared by Isaac Purcell, architect, of Philadelphia, and embraced an audience-room sixty by sixty feet, with a twenty-four-feet extension in the rear for a lecture-room and church parlor. The main entrance is through the tower at the corner of the church, on Logan and Clearfield Streets, and directly in front of the pulpit are semi-circular pews. A semi-circular gallery for one hundred and fifty persons, making the entire capacity nearly seven hundred. The material is brick, trimmed with stone, and the edifice throughout is chaste and attractive, costing about twelve thousand dollars. The building committee consisted of S. S. Blair, chairman; C. J. Kegel, secretary; Robert A. McCoy, treasurer; Samuel McCamant, John F. Rung, R. G. McLannahan, John F. Wilson, A. J. Whitney, T. T. Shirk, and James A. Crawford.

St. Matthew's Church (Roman Catholic).—At the time of the building of the railroad through Tyrone a number of Catholic families were employed, who were occasionally visited by the Rev. J. Bradley, of Newry, who said mass at the houses of some of the members. He thus ministered to them from the close of 1851 till the beginning of 1853, when the bishop determined that a church should be built. Accordingly, in the spring of that year, lots were purchased, and the work of building commenced. The corner-stone was laid May 29, 1853, by the Rev. W. Pollard, who served the church a short time as pastor, but it was soon after attached to Altoona, and was attended from that place until the close of 1858. The house was dedicated Sept. 24, 1854, under the invocation of the apostle St. Matthew. It is built in the Gothic style, forty by seventy-five feet, and has a steeple rising from the front. On account of improper foundations a part of the wall had to be rebuilt in 1876, but the church and the priest's house on the same street are now a fine property.

The congregation is large and growing constantly,

[1] Present elders.

[2] Present deacons.

and although largely composed of the poorer classes, is an important element in the place. A school has been maintained in the parish with more or less regularity. In the latter part of 1858 the Rev. P. M. Sheehan was appointed pastor, and continued until November, 1861. Since that time the Rev. John C. Farren has been in charge of the Tyrone parish.

Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Previous to the organization of this body a few members of that faith assembled for worship in the schoolhouse on Brewery Hill, where meetings were held at stated periods. Among the members were John A. Hiller, Robert Waring, Henry Burket, David Bowers, and a few others. The ministers were visiting clergymen, one of the first being the Rev. Christ, who died in Altoona in 1880. The Rev. Hite came later, and under his preaching in the United Brethren Church the congregation increased in numbers. Money was raised in 1863, and the following year the frame house of worship on Logan Street, at present occupied by the society, was erected, chiefly under the direction of Dr. H. H. Roedell and Christian Seeger. Its cost was about eighteen hundred dollars. A church council organized the same year had as its members John A. Hiller, Leonard Amon, Henry Burket, Christian Seeger, and C. Opferkuck. Although having quite a large aggregate membership, the strength of the congregation has been diminished by the formation of an English Lutheran congregation at Tyrone, and its members at present do not exceed sixty. The church council in 1881 was as follows: Pastor, Rev. F. M. Lauffer, Leonard Amon, Henry Woolff, Henry Burket, David Bowers, John Amon, Adam Wolfgang.

The Rev. Mr. Lauffer has been the pastor for the past five years. His predecessors as ministers of the congregation have been the Revs. D. A. Martin, John Herr, and C. Fetzer. The minister's home is in a parsonage purchased in 1865. A German-English Sabbath-school is maintained by the church, the English superintendent being John Hinely, the German, Henry Woolff.

The First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tyrone was organized March 25, 1872, with members as follows: Rev. J. Kiestler, W. J. Sausser, Sarah A. Sausser, John A. Hiller, Wilhelmina Hiller, Christian Albright, Mary Albright, John Fry, Sr., Mary Fry, C. Opferkuck, Mary Opferkuck, George Ehman, Adam Estriken, William Shellenberger, P. Shellenberger, Robert Waring, and Mrs. Samuel Study.

John Fry and Robert Waring were elected the first elders, and William Shellenberger and W. J. Sausser, deacons. In 1873, C. Opferkuck was elected elder, and William Laird, deacon. The council in 1881 was composed of Elders A. J. Mattern and J. A. Hiller, Deacons John Albright, Charles Schriber, and Clinton Sausser.

The Rev. Mr. Kiestler served the congregation in the ministry until the fall of 1877, and was succeeded in January, 1878, by the present pastor, the Rev. J. H. Walterick.

The congregation has about sixty members, who met for worship in a public hall until the church edifice building, on Logan Street below Ridge, was ready for occupancy. The building is thirty-five by fifty-five feet, with basement, and the estimated cost was five thousand dollars. The committee in charge of its erection was composed of J. H. Walterick, J. A. Hiller, Christian Albright, Fulbert Snyder, and William Shellenberger. The church sustains a Sabbath-school, which has for its superintendent A. J. Mattern.

The Tyrone Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—The building in which this society worships was erected on Spring or Railroad Street in 1855. It is a two-story house, and the trustees in 1881 were Henry Getz, William Getz, G. W. Igou, Jerre Ike, and Henry Myers. Among the early members of the congregation were John Branstetter, Samuel Berlin, Isaac Ulrich, Isaac Berlin, Abraham Van Scoyoc, Benjamin Walker, Thomas Keyes, Cyrus Jeffries, and G. W. Rieger. The membership at this time, September, 1881, is forty, constituting a class led by Henry Getz.

The Tyrone Circuit, formed in 1857, has supplied the ministerial service since the church was formed. The Rev. J. Walker was the first preacher in charge. The subsequent appointees were: 1858, Rev. D. Pringle; 1859, Rev. R. Armor; 1860–61, Rev. J. F. Tallhelm; 1862–63, Rev. Joshua Walker; 1864, Rev. J. L. Baker; 1865, Rev. S. J. Hayes; 1866–67, Rev. J. Potter; 1868–69, Rev. J. Walker; 1870–71, Rev. J. Medoger; 1872, Rev. L. W. Stahl; 1873, Rev. George Chappell; 1874–75, Rev. J. S. Miller; 1876, Rev. J. C. Shearer; 1877–79, Rev. L. R. Jones; 1880–81, Rev. R. S. Woodward.

The Tyrone Baptist Church was organized in the spring of 1870, with the following thirteen members: J. L. Holmes and wife, Henry Cryder, John Cryder, Fannie Cryder, Jacob Cryder and wife, Rebecca Van Scoyoc, G. Grazier and wife, David Dickson, Jennie Cree, and Miss Carr. Henry Cryder was elected the first deacon. The same year a meeting-house was erected on the upper part of Logan Street, at a cost of three thousand dollars, the building being a frame thirty-five by fifty-five feet. It was consecrated in the fall of 1870 by Dr. Chadwick. The church was under the ministry of the Rev. J. L. Holmes from 1871 to 1876, the membership increasing meantime from thirteen to fifty-four. From the latter period until 1880 the pulpit was supplied by the Centre Association of the Baptist Church, when the Rev. J. W. Evans became the minister, and continued about a year. But various causes having contributed to diminish the membership until but a few adhered to the organization, it became practically extinct in the spring of 1881, when the meeting-house was but occasionally occupied.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Tyrone.—On the 18th of December, 1870, the above association was organized with about twenty-five members and principal officers as follows: Benjamin M. Bunker, president; Henry Cryder, secretary. The subsequent presiding officers were F. M. Bell, Henry Cryder, C. J. Kegel, A. J. Mattern, S. S. Blair, and A. J. Whitney. Associated with the latter the present officers are J. L. Holmes, vice-president; A. J. Mattern, secretary; F. M. Bell, treasurer; C. M. Ewing, J. C. M. Hamilton, C. J. Kegel, S. S. Blair, and J. H. Watterick, directors.

Although an independent organization, the association co-operates with the several religious bodies of the borough in maintaining union meetings of prayer and praise. More than fifty members have belonged, and considerable activity has been displayed by the association, but lately its work has not been aggressive.

Tyrone Cemetery Association.—Before 1857 the citizens of Tyrone had no place for interment nearer than Birmingham and Mount Zion, in Antes township, but in the spring of the year above named a movement was set on foot by J. L. Holmes to establish a cemetery convenient to the borough. A committee was appointed to select a site, which reported that a spot west of the borough was suitable and advantageous. Beyond this action nothing was done until December, 1857, when J. L. Holmes took up the matter individually, and securing the signatures of forty-nine of his neighbors, he entered into a compact to furnish each of the subscribers with a lot for burial, nine by twelve feet in extent, and to have the cemetery ready for interment by the 1st of June, 1858. In accordance with this purpose he purchased an acre of ground of Robert Waring, on the hill southwest of the borough, and to make a legal organization for its control, associated with him Jacob Burley and Robert Waring. The latter laid out the ground. These gentlemen became a body corporate Nov. 23, 1858, when the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County granted them a charter in conformity with the law regulating such bodies. Jacob Burley became the president of the association.

In 1865, Mr. Holmes disposed of his interest in the real estate, and since that time an addition to the cemetery has been plotted by Robert Waring, which is yet his private property. In the fall of 1865 a private road was graded from the borough to the cemetery under the direction of a committee of citizens consisting of J. H. Burley, J. D. Stewart, and H. Burket, giving easy access to the place. The first body interred was an infant son of James M. and Matilda Calderwood, Feb. 8, 1858, being removed to this place from another ground. The cemetery contains several hundred graves, many of them marked by beautiful headstones or handsome monuments, and is, from its location, a conspicuous feature in the surroundings of Tyrone borough.

CHAPTER XXV.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Taylor is situated on the southern border of the county, and was formed from Huston and North Woodberry in 1855, and until the erection of Blair County in 1846, comprised portions of both Bedford and Huntingdon Counties. Its present boundaries are Blair and Frankstown townships on the north, Huston, Frankstown, and North Woodberry townships on the east, Bedford County on the south, and Greenfield, Freedom, and Blair townships on the west.

It includes a portion of the famous and beautiful region known as the "Great Cove," and is drained by Plum and Halter Creeks and the stream which, having Roaring Spring for its source, finally unites with Plum Creek and flows northward through McKee's Gap. The mountains forming its western boundary are especially rich in iron ore, while the undulating surface of the township generally affords prosperous communities and fine farming lands. Including those domiciled at the villages of Roaring Spring, Sharpsburg, Rodman Furnace, and the Bloomfield Mines, it had 1137 inhabitants in 1860, 1368 in 1870, and 2011 in 1880. During the latter year, also, its taxables inhabitants numbered 457; value of all real estate, $379,830; aggregate amount of county tax assessed, at the rate of eight mills on the dollar, $3293.69.

The Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad affords ample railway facilities for those residing and doing business at Rodman Furnace, Roaring Spring, and Bloomfield Mines, while excellent wagon-roads lead in various directions. The small village of Sharpsburg lies about two miles to the eastward of Roaring Spring, on a broad highway leading from the latter village to the borough of Martinsburg, in North Woodberry township.

Early Residents, etc.—When the Bedford County pioneers, chiefly Germans, pushed out their settlements to the northward and westward during the years immediately succeeding the close of the French and Indian war of 1756–63, some of them located within the present limits of Taylor township. Thus we find that prior to 1775, Jacob Neff, the Dunkard miller (who is mentioned in the history of Roaring Spring village), the brothers Martin and Jacob Houser,[1] Christian Hoover, and probably a few others were already here.

After peace and quietness had been restored other families located in this part of the "Cove," and

[1] During the Revolutionary war, probably in November, 1777, the Indians killed the father and a brother of Martin and Jacob Houser, and took away with them as prisoners Martin and one of his sisters. Jacob escaped on horseback to Hagerstown, Md., while the wife and mother of the family, who had succeeded in secreting herself, thus escaping death or capture, remained and took care of the cattle, etc., during the dreary winter which followed. This family then lived on the farm now owned by David Rice.

before the organization of Huntingdon County, in 1787, John Brumbach, Daniel Ellrich, Christopher Markle, Abraham Plummer, Jacob Plummer, Peter Hoover, who built the old log house near Jacob Shoenfelt's present residence nearly one hundred years ago, and Philip and Peter Stoner, who lived at the "Mineral Spring," were also counted as residents. After them, but before the year 1800, came Jacob Shoenfelt,[1] Sr., John Ullery, the miller (Neff's successor at Roaring Spring), Edward Cowen, the Neterers, John Lower, Adam Lower, Frederick Hartle, John Morgan, and Tobias Shiffler, who operated a tannery prior to the year last mentioned.

Among other early settlers were Frederick Estriken, Stoephel Franciscus, Samuel Hainley, Jacob and John Snowberger, and George Shiffler, a son-in-law of Jacob Shoenfelt, Sr.

Civil Changes and Erection of Taylor Township.—Until 1842 the territory now embraced by the township of Taylor was partly in Woodberry, Huntingdon Co., and partly in North Woodberry, Bedford Co. In that year, however, Woodberry township was divided, and to the southern part was given the name of Huston. By the formation of Blair County in 1846 all portions of the present township became part of the new county, but the townships of North Woodberry and Huston remained intact until April sessions of the Blair County Court of Quarter Sessions, 1854, when John Bennett, Alexander Knox, Jr., and Samuel Dean were appointed commissioners to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new township from parts of North Woodberry and Huston, to be called *Morris*,[2] and to make report of their proceedings, together with their opinions of the same. The report of these commissioners was read at April sessions, 1855, and confirmed *nisi*. On the 30th day of July of the same year the report was again read and confirmed, and ordered to be placed on record as follows:

"*To the Honorable the Judges within named:*

"We, the subscribers, commissioners appointed in the within order of court to view, and if necessary for the inhabitants thereof to lay out a new township out of parts of North Woodberry and Huston townships, did report to the said court our decision thereon at August term, 1854, and at January term, 1855, the said court having referred the same back to us to set forth more fully the boundaries of said new township with our decisions thereon, do report, That we have met according to notice put up at the polls of North Woodberry and Huston townships, at Spang's Mill, on the 20th day of April, 1855, and no person appearing before us opposed to said new township, but a number advocated for it. We therefore concur in our former decision that the erection of a new township from parts of North Woodberry and Huston townships is necessary for the inhabitants thereof, and we have, as in our former report, located a division line, commencing at the summit of the junction of the Loop Mountain with the Lock Mountain, at the township line of Frankstown township, a natural boundary, at a pine; thence on the division line of Huston and North Woodberry townships south two degrees west six hundred and forty perches to a black-oak in North Woodberry township, on the south side of the stone pike on Joseph Grabill's farm; thence south eighteen degrees west four hundred and twelve perches to stones; thence south twenty-six degrees west seven hundred and fifty perches to a post on the Bedford County line, near Esquire Falkender's farm; thence with Bedford County line north sixty degrees west fourteen hundred and forty perches to stones, summit of Dunning's Mountain, a natural boundary, at the line of Greenfield township; thence with the said line of Greenfield township and Juniata on the summit of said Dunning's Mountain five miles to McKee's Gap; thence on the summit of Short Mountain, a natural boundary adjoining Blair township, two miles, to its junction with Loop Mountain; thence on the summit of Loop Mountain, with its zigzag course, a natural boundary adjoining the township of Frankstown, five and a half miles to the place of beginning.

"A plot or draft showing the division lines of the new township, and a full draft of the said two old townships are herewith annexed, as witness our hands this 20th day of April, A.D. 1855.

"JOHN BENNETT,
"ALEXANDER KNOX, JR.,
"SAMUEL DEAN,
"*Commissioners.*"

Residents in 1856.—The first assessment of the new township was made in 1856, and according to the roll then made the taxables were as follows:

Samuel Albright, George Albright, Frederick Albright, Levi Albright, Louis Ake, Martin Aungst, Frank Ambower, John Brenneman, Adam Bratch, George Batman, Abraham Bowers, Michael Berry, John C. Biddle, Henry Bechtel, Barndollar & Everhart, William Barnard, Jacob Bulger, John Byers, Sr., George Biddle,[3] John Butler, Emanuel Bollinger, David Butler, David Butler, Jr., George Bowers, Thomas Burns,[4] William C. Bailey,[5] Simon Breninger,[6] John Benner,[7] Joseph Bartlebaugh, John Cowan, Jacob Conrad, Jacob Cowan, Edward Cowan, David Cowan, George Clough, George

[1] The Shoenfelts (or *Shanefelds*, as the name was written a century ago) are of German origin, and their ancestors of that name were among the first settlers of Washington County, Md. This is proven by the fact that Henry Shanefeld, the *grandfather* of the present Jacob Shoenfelt, of Taylor township, was born in Maryland. However, the latter was born near the banks of Antietam Creek, three miles distant from Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 9, 1792. His father's name was Jacob also, and in 1795 he (Jacob, Sr.) removed with his family from Maryland to the locality now known as Sharpsburg, and settled upon premises formerly occupied by John Brombach. The tract contained four hundred acres, and it had been purchased of Brombach previously by Henry Shanefeld for his son Jacob. The latter had a family of two sons, viz., Jacob and John, and four daughters, all of whom are dead except Jacob, who was born, as before mentioned, in 1792.

Jacob Shoenfelt, Sr., completed the stone house in Sharpsburg in 1802, the log house adjoining it, still standing, having been erected by John Brombach about twenty years before. The venerable Jacob Shoenfelt, now ninety years of age, who never used glasses, and now reads fine print quite readily, still further informs us that at the time his father came here from Maryland and for some years after the only grist-mills in the "Cove" were those of John Snyder's at Pattonsville, and John Ullery's at Roaring Spring. An old log mill, however, stood where the Lower Maria Forge was afterwards built. A man named Tracy had owned it at an early day, afterwards one by the name of Stephens or Stephenson was its proprietor. Myers owned the Gap mill before George McKee bought it.

At the same time, too, *i.e.*, about 1800, there was not a store in Morrison's Cove. William Davis was the justice of the peace. The early teaching was all done in German; indeed, Mr. Shoenfelt remarks that although he was a very good reader and writer in German, he was twenty years of age before he could count in English. The Dunkards and Lutherans were the only religious denominations. The former met for worship in their dwellings, the latter built an early church near Replogle's Mill, in Bedford County. The German Reformed people came next, after them the Methodists. Christy Myers built the first house in Sharpsburg.

The mountains surrounding this part of the "Cove" have been twice and in some places even thrice denuded of their forest growth for the purpose of making charcoal for iron furnaces, yet at this writing their rugged acclivities are still well hidden from view in midsummer by trees of respectable dimensions.

[2] At the request of the citizens of the new township the name was changed, by order of the court, July 30, 1855, to that of TAYLOR. The school-house at Spang's Mill was fixed as the place for holding the first election in the township, L. Lowry Moore being appointed judge, and William C. Bayley and Michael Grabill, inspectors for said election.

[3] Owner of a grist-mill. [4] Forgeman.

[5] Manager of furnace, etc. [6] Foreman. [7] Master-miner.

L. Cowan, Samuel F. Cooper, John M. Cooper, Jacob P. Dick, Daniel Dick, Samuel Dick,[1] Henry Drolinger, Thomas Dasher, John Dougherty, J. Dougherty, J. W. Duncan,[2] D. Deeder, D. Daniels, D. Dickey, Silas Dickey, John Earlenbaugh, Christian Emeigh, John Eachtel, Matthew Fichter, John Fitzsimmons, John Faulkner, Augustus Flaugh, Adam Flenner, Adam Foreman, Daniel Glass, Shem Grabill, John Garber, Patrick Gardling, James Gardling, Peter Grove, John Grabill, Nicholas Gruber, Thomas Gallegar, Daniel Garber, James Gilliland, Daniel Genter, Joseph Gates, George Gates, Joseph Grabill, Michael Grabill, George W. Graw, Peter Gates, William Hayes, John Hammond, Anthony Herring, Henry Helsel, Jacob Hoover, George W. Hoover, Esq., William Hamilton, John Hanley, John Hoover, George Ham, Henry Hale, David Hanley, Benjamin Huston, T. Hayes, Levi Hoover, Christian Hanley, George Himes, Jacob Hartle, Elizabeth Hanley, Samuel Hanley, Jacob Hoover, John Holsinger, Daniel Hoover, John Hyle, John Kemp, James Kays, Adam Karp, John Lower, Henry Lower, Jacob Layman, John Layman, William Layman, David S. Longenecker, Christiana Lower, Jacob Lower, Joseph Lockrow, Hugh W. Moore, John Mock, William Marsden, John Marker, Andrew Martin, David D. Morgan, John Martin, Jacob L. Martin, Charles Moore, David Martin, Solomon Marker, Martin Myers, Andrew D. Morgan, Lowry L. Moore, Samuel Myers, William McIlnay, Martin Myers, Christian Markey, G. Manning, Pollard McCormick,[3] D. C. McCormick, M. Mumert, J. Neterer, L. Neterer, D. Niesbaum,[4] H. Niswanger, H. Otto, J. Peck, John Pressel, Thomas Ritts, Abraham Rock, Valentine Rough, L. Ross, Casper Ross, Andrew Rough, Adam Rough, David Rice, Casper Reacy, Michael Reacy, Jacob Rhodes, R. Replogle, John Reecher, Kephart Ross, David Snively, Henry Shoenfelt, John Snowberger, George Stouffer, Joseph Shoenfelt, George G. Shiffler, Samuel R. Shiffler, Nicholas Strayer, Joseph Strayer, John Strayer, Simon Sohn, Daniel Shiffler, Robert Stroup, Joseph Sherk, William Shiffler, Abraham Shiffler, Frederick Snowberger, John M. Snowberger, Bernard Stroup, David Stroup, John Skyles, Jacob Shiffler, Samuel Shiffler, George B. Spang's heirs,[4] Sarah Spang (widow), Joseph Simmerly, Jacob Shoenfelt, John Smith, Andrew Smith, Jacob Snowberger, John Spade, Henry Spade, John Shad, John Shoenfelt, Peter Stern, Samuel Strayer, Harry Treese, Samuel Treese, Robert Todd, John Tate, Edward Tate, David Treese, George Tipton, William Winebrenner, Samuel Walter, Adam Welch, Samuel Wisler, John Waggoner, B. B. Willitt, George B. Young, Peter Yingling, Jacob Young.

Single Freemen.—Samuel Butler, John K. Bowers, John Bechtel, David Dick, Jacob Dick, Charles Emeigh, Joseph Garber, John Gardling, William Gardling, James Hayes, Edward Hughes, Daniel Ham, John Ham, Peter Hartle, John Hartle, John Hyle, Christian Martin, Samuel Neterer, John Ritts, John Rice, Jacob R. Stoner, Jacob B. Snowberger, Peter Stroup, Job M. Spang, James Spang, Samuel Stern, Joseph Streecher, H. Treese, Joseph Wesler, John Wesley.

Township Officers.—The following are some of the principal township officers elected annually during the years from 1856 to 1881, inclusive:

1856.—John C. Biddle, assessor; Jacob Shoenfelt, William McInna, supervisors; William Shiffler, Jacob Snowberger, John Earlenbaugh, Adam Flenner, school directors; John Lower, John C. Biddle, John M. Hammond, auditors; Jacob Snowberger, Jr., clerk.

1857.—Samuel R. Shiffler, constable; no record of other officers.

1858.—John C. Biddle, assessor; Jacob P. Duck, Abraham Shiffler, supervisors; Peter Stern, Jacob Young, school directors; Samuel Shiffler, John Skyles, auditors.

1859.—John C. Biddle, assessor; John Lower, John Smith, supervisors; William Shiffler, John Brennaman, L. L. Moore, John Earlenbaugh, school directors; George L. Cowen, auditor.

1860.—John C. Biddle, assessor; John Lower, David Rice, supervisors; John Kemp, John C. Biddle, school directors; Jacob C. Emeigh, auditor.

1861.—John C. Biddle, assessor; John Lower, Christian Hainly, supervisors; John Earlenbaugh, Henry C. Lower, school directors; George M. Shoenfelt, auditor.

1862.—John C. Biddle, assessor; John Lower, Shem Grabill, supervisors; William Shiffler, Bazil Daniels, Jacob Layman, school directors; George B. Young, auditor.

1863.—David S. Longenecker, assessor; Andrew Earlenbaugh, Nicholas Gruber, supervisors; Joseph Hutchison, Jacob Layman, school directors; John Lower, auditor.

1864.—John C. Biddle, assessor; Levi Biddle, Jacob Young, supervisors; David S. Longenecker, D. S. Hoover, John Earlenbaugh, school directors; Daniel S. Hoover, auditor.

1865.—D. S. Longenecker, assessor; D. Rice, John Lower, supervisors; D. M. Bare, Henry Walter, school directors; D. B. Rice, auditor.

1866.—W. Shiffler, assessor; Christian Hanley, Andrew Stern, supervisors; George W. Hoover, Joseph Hutchison, Jacob Young, school directors; George M. Shoenfelt, auditor.

1867.—D. S. Longenecker, assessor; S. Myers, C. Hanley, supervisors; W. Shiffler, C. Holsinger, school directors; Thomas Donnelly, auditor.

1868.—D. S. Longenecker, assessor; John Lower, Christian Hanley, supervisors; Adam Rough, David Replogle, school directors; John B. Rice, auditor.

1869 (February).—John B. Rice, assessor; John Lower, C. Hanley, supervisors; James Detrick, Jacob L. Martin, school directors; R. S. Hoover, John B. Skyles, auditors.

1869 (October).—Henry Shoenfelt, Jacob Young, supervisors; John Earlenbaugh, William Shiffler, school directors; George W. Hoover, auditor.

1870.—John B. Rice, assessor; H. Shoenfelt, George Erb, supervisors; D. M. Replogle, B. J. Daniels, school directors; John Dougherty, auditor.

1872 (February).—John B. Rice, assessor; Christian Hanley, Jonas Snyder, supervisors; John Lower, James S. Bowser, school directors; Eli Smith, auditor.

1873.—John B. Rice, assessor; C. Hanley, Jonathan Snyder, supervisors; J. M. Hite, John Earlenbaugh, school directors; Henry Young, auditor.

1874.—Henry Young, assessor; Charles Smaltz, George Albright, supervisors; David M. Replogle, Adam Rough, school directors; Eli Smith, auditor.

1875.—John B. Rice, assessor; Charles Smaltz, Andrew Earlenbaugh, supervisors; Jacob Biddle, J. D. Sullivan, Eli Smith, school directors; D. B. Rice, auditor.

1876.—Peter B. Sterne, assessor; Charles Smaltz, David Wogan, supervisors; B. J. Daniels, Michael Kauffman, school directors; E. L. Kagarice, auditor.

1877.—David Wogan, Charles Smaltz, supervisors; Enoch Harpster, Henry Walter, Dr. A. S. Stayer, school directors; D. M. Replogle, auditor.

1878.—John E. Lower, assessor; John M. Snowberger, Daniel Hite, supervisors; Dr. A. S. Stayer, Charles Martin, school directors; David B. Rice, auditor.

1879.—John E. Lower, assessor; John M. Snowberger, Daniel M. Hite, supervisors; Michael Kauffman, school director; Eli Kagarice, auditor.

1880.—John E. Lower, assessor; Daniel Hite, John Marker, supervisors; Rudolph S. Hoover, Samuel Umbower, school directors; John B. Rice, auditor.

1881.—Henry C. Lower, judge of elections; William Vanalman, James Dunn, inspectors; John E. Lower, assessor; B. W. Slick, Daniel Hite, supervisors; B. J. Daniels, constable; Robert Taylor, Henry C. Lorenz, school directors; David B. Rice, auditor; William T. Kyle, township clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1858, Jacob L. Martin; 1860, George L. Cowen; 1863, Jacob L. Martin; 1865, Rudolph S. Hoover; 1868, George W. Hoover; 1870, Rudolph S. Hoover; 1873, John Earlenbaugh; 1875, James Deatrick; 1877, Eli Smith; 1880, D. S. Brumbaugh.

Iron Manufacturing.—With vast quantities of iron ore of a superior quality lying near by, an abundance of material for charcoal, and a never-failing stream from which to derive motive-power, it is no wonder that Dr. Peter Shoenberger, the experienced

[1] Owned a saw-mill.

[2] An iron-master, who owned several hundred acres of land, 2 forges, 1 saw-mill, 17 horses, 12 mules, etc., all valued at $31,289.

[3] Owned a forge, grist-mill, and several hundred acres of land, the assessed value for the same being $18,838.

[4] Owned grist- and saw-mills.

and most successful iron-master the State has yet produced, turned his attention hitherward at an early day and began the erection of forges, grist-mills, etc.

From the best information obtainable it appears that Dr. Shoenberger built the Upper Maria Forge about the year 1828, the Middle Maria Forge in 1830, and the Lower Maria Forge in 1832. These forges were for many years operated successfully in conjunction with the mines at Ore Hill and Sarah Furnace, in Greenfield township. They (the forges), as well as the furnace mentioned, have since disappeared from view.

The Rodman Furnace stands near the site of the Middle Maria Forge. It was built in ninety days in the year 1862, by Rickettson (Charles W.) & Knapp, for the manufacture of iron to be used in the construction of Rodman guns. When first put in blast it produced about thirty-five tons of charcoal pig-iron per week. Its capacity was enlarged about 1870 though, and now, while furnishing employment to seventy-five men, it produces with coke six hundred and twenty-five tons of metal per month. The property is owned by the heirs of John W. Duncan, and operated by the Blair Iron and Coal Company, through J. K. McLanahan, lessee.

Col. Alexander Bobb, son of Frederick F. Bobb, was born in Hanover township, York Co., Pa., March 28, 1823. His father was a dyer in Würtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1818. He died somewhere about 1855.

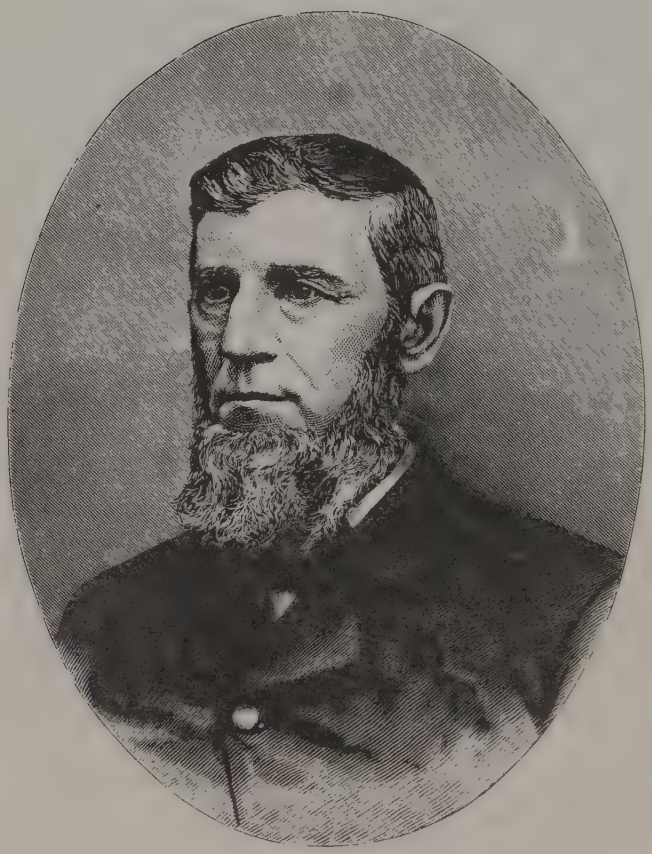
When Alexander was sixteen years old he learned the moulding trade. In February, 1847, he married Miss Matilda C., daughter of Jacob Mattern, of Huntingdon County, Pa. They have had four children, —William M., James S., George E., and Alexander; the two latter were twins, and died in infancy, the others are now living. Mr. Bobb worked as a journeyman at the moulding business for a number of years, at the Martinsburg Foundry and many other places; had charge of the foundry at Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa., for some time as foreman. At the beginning of the late war there was a company of volunteers taken from Martinsburg to Harrisburg, and being dissatisfied with their captain, refused to be mustered in under him. They telegraphed twice to Mr. Bobb, asking him to take charge of them, and on his refusing the company threatened to disband and return home.

Reconsidering the matter, he consulted his wife, who consented out of pure patriotism, and he went and took charge of and mustered them in. They at once went into active service under Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and at the end of three months were discharged. Capt. Bobb returned home, began recruiting, and soon raised a company for the nine months' service. In a few weeks started again to the front as captain; was with the company in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. On Dec. 13, 1862, he took command of the right wing of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania. So terrific was that battle, the dead were piled up as a breastwork, holding their position until nightfall, when they were ordered by the division commander to fall back. He with the regiment was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863. At the expiration of their term of enlistment he returned home. In a few weeks Capt. Bobb raised another company. He was commissioned as major by Governor Curtin, and started into the Army of the James, under Gen. Butler, and their engagements were as follows: Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865. On the 2d of April took the breastworks at Petersburg, Va., and for gallant conduct on that day Maj. Bobb was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. The war over, Col. Bobb returned to Hopewell, and went in partnership with C. W. Ashcome in the foundry, where he remained a year, then bought a half-interest in the foundry at Martinsburg. In three years he sold out and built the foundry at Roaring Spring. Two years afterwards it burned down, and in 1875 he rebuilt it, and he is still carrying on the business there. In the fall of 1873, Col. Bobb was elected sheriff of Blair County, and served with great credit for three years. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, and has held all the positions except to preach. Col. Bobb and wife are living in Martinsburg, while he carries on his business in Roaring Spring.

Roaring Spring.—This thriving village is located on the line of the Morrison's Cove Branch[1] of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Bloomfield Branch of the same road. It has a population of six hundred and fifty inhabitants, and derives its name from the beautiful spring within its limits. This spring sends forth large volumes of the most pure, cool, limestone water, and its surroundings, shaded with a luxuriant forest growth, are very enchanting. At its head is a basin, or miniature reservoir, well filled with those famed speckled beauties, brook or mountain trout, while but a short distance below stand extensive grist- and paper-mills, whose wheels are merrily turned every working-day in the year by the surplus flow of this truly grand and wonderful natural fountain.

Many years ago the water made its appearance at a point some few yards higher up on the hillside, and as it then leaped and flowed rapidly over its rocky bed a sonorous sound was produced, which, during the stillness of the pioneer days, could be heard a mile or more away. Hence the name of the Roaring Spring from time immemorial; but the artificial improvements since made, whether for a purpose or not, have had the effect of destroying this olden-time gurgling sound, and, as some claim, to decrease the flow of water, and now naught is heard at its fountain-head but the squeak of a ricketty old water-

[1] The railroad was completed through to Henrietta in the fall of 1871, and from Roaring Spring Station to Ore Hill in 1872.



D. M. Bare

wheel, which never ceases, unless icebound, in its work of forcing water up to the Spang residence. Nevertheless, the name of the spring is retained, and still further perpetuated in the enterprising modern-built town so rapidly growing up around it.

One of the representative men of the town of Roaring Spring of to-day is D. M. Bare, postmaster, merchant, paper-mill owner, etc., of whom it may truly be said that he is one of the best known of the prominently enterprising citizens of the southern portion of Blair County. Eminently a self-made man, and a sterling representative of industrious energy, Mr. Bare has won a place in local history that is cheerfully and justly conceded to be a place of honor. He comes of German ancestry, but claims a lineage in America that goes back a half-dozen or more generations, his paternal ancestors having made their earliest location in Lancaster County, Pa. He was born on the 24th of October, 1834, in that portion of Sinking Valley now included within the limits of Blair County. His father (Daniel Bare) was a native of York County, and his mother (Mathias) of the same county. The elder Bare was a mill-owner and farmer, and at the old homestead young Daniel passed his youth and early manhood, his educational advantages being such as could be obtained in neighboring district schools. He was bred to industrious pursuits on the farm and in the mill, and at his father's hands received the valuable lessons that served him well and profitably in the later battle for existence. Jan. 13, 1857, Mr. Bare married Sarah Eby, of Huntingdon County, whose ancestors, the Ebys and Lutzes, occupied a front rank among the pioneers of Pennsylvania. After his marriage Mr. Bare conducted the business of milling in company with his father in South Woodberry. In 1860 he engaged in merchandising at Waterside, and in the latter year located at Pattonsville, Bedford Co., where until 1864 he operated a store and two mills with his father as a partner. In 1863 his attention was directed to Roaring Spring, then only a small hamlet, but to his keen perceptions a place likely to develop. At all events he removed thither in 1864 and opened a store, despite the fact that several similar ventures at that point had resulted in failures. His father was associated with him in the new departure, which included milling as well as store-keeping at the new village. In 1869 the elder Bare died. From 1867 on, Daniel M. conducted the business solely for his own account. In 1868 he erected the present fine grist-mill, which he carried on until 1879, when he leased it. In 1865, Mr. Bare formed with others the firm of Eby, Morrison & Co., for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of paper at Roaring Spring. The mill was completed in 1866, since which time it has been a flourishing industry. In 1876 the firm-name became Morrison, Bare & Cass. They built in 1880 at Tyrone a second mill, and since then Mr. Bare has been the resident partner and manager of the Roaring Spring mill. Its production of white paper reaches seven tons each twenty-four hours. The employés number about one hundred.

Mr. Bare was among the foremost of the workers whose efforts brought the railway to Morrison's Cove, while he was one of the projectors and long a director of the Newry Railroad Company. He was commissioned postmaster of Pattonsville in 1860, and has been postmaster at Roaring Spring from 1864 to the present time. Business interests have ever claimed his closest attention, and although taking a deep concern in the progress of public affairs, he has steadily held aloof from active participation in politics. He is and ever has been a stanch Republican and a strong advocate of anti-slavery. For the past ten years he has been a member of the Church of God, and for about that time an elder in the organization, and one of the most earnest workers therein. He is a member of the board of publication conducting *The Church Advocate* (published at Harrisburg), and a trustee of Findlay College, at Findlay, Ohio, an institution founded and controlled by the Church of God. Mr. and Mrs. Bare have three living children, —Clara S., born April 22, 1858; Ella, born Feb. 9, 1862; and Anna, born Oct. 15, 1867. Ina, who was born Feb. 14, 1865, died Feb. 25, 1866.

Among other prominent men may be mentioned Maj. Alexander Bobb, of Martinsburg, owner of foundry; D. S. Brumbaugh,[1] attorney-at-law; S. H. Cree, merchant; J. P. Deatrick, justice of the peace and dealer in boots and shoes; A. L. Garber, physician; Edward Hare, druggist; H. G. Hair, merchant; J. M. Hite, furniture dealer; R. S. Hoover, lime manufacturer; Eli Z. Kagarice, dealer in stoves, tinware, etc.; John H. Long, proprietor of Roaring Spring Hotel; D. S. Longenecker, coal dealer, etc.; Morrison, Bare & Cass, paper manufacturers, merchants, etc.; J. S. Morrison, railroad and express agent; J. P. Shoemaker, lessee of flour-mill; G. O. Snively, merchant; George Sauers, produce dealer; J. F. Spang, news depot, etc.; A. S. Stayer, physician; D. R. Wike, millwright; John A. J. Williams, builder; and Henry Young, dealer in produce.

[1] D. S. Brumbaugh was born in Bloomfield township, Bedford Co., Pa., where he resided until twenty-four years of age. He was admitted to the bar in St. Clair County, Ill., June 5, 1869.

His great-grandfather, Jacob Brombach, who was an orphan, came to America from Germany some time between the years 1740 and 1750, and located in the Conococheague settlement, Washington Co., Md. Subsequently he married a Miss Angle, a German Baptist, and finally joined that church himself, having been a Lutheran previously. During Braddock's campaign he served as a packman, his religious convictions not permitting him to take part as a combatant. He finally became the owner of about six thousand acres of land, lying in the present counties of Bedford and Blair, the Springfield Furnace property being a portion of it. He died in 1799, and was buried on the paternal homestead, four miles north of Hagerstown, Md.

Of Jacob Brombach's seven sons, John settled in Morrison's Cove, on the head-waters of Yellow Creek, soon after 1780. Samuel Ullery, a son-in-law, and the first Dunkard preacher to locate in the cove, also came at about the first time. David, another son of Jacob, was the father of a large family, of whom Simon, the oldest, was the father of D. S. Brumbaugh.

Dr. Andrew S. Stayer, of Roaring Spring, was born in South Woodberry township, Bedford Co., Pa., May 21, 1848. On his father's side he comes of French ancestry. His great-grandfather was born in France, and when but a lad accompanied Gen. Lafayette to this country. He served through the Revolutionary campaign, and after the war made his permanent settlement in Bedford County, where he passed the remainder of his days. Dr. Stayer's maternal ancestors were Swiss, his great-grandfather (Snowberger) having emigrated from Switzerland to Bedford County, Pa.

Young Andrew was reared upon the old Stayer homestead, in Bedford County, and after receiving the elements of a common-school education became himself a school-teacher at the early age of seventeen. After teaching one term in South Woodberry he attended the Millersville Normal School one year, and during the ensuing four years divided his time between teaching school in the winters and attending the Bedford County Normal School in the summers. His inclinations had for some time been steadily pointing towards the medical profession as the field of his future usefulness, and at the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Long, of South Woodberry, occupying, however, for the first year only such leisure hours as he could cull from the demands of his school duties. In the winter of 1870 he attended a course of medical lectures at the Michigan State University (Ann Arbor), and thereafter for two years studied with Dr. Long. After a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia), he graduated at that institution March 12, 1873.

Six days afterwards he located in Roaring Spring, Blair Co., as a practicing physician. Despite the fact that a number of physicians had tried the village and abandoned it as an unprofitable field, Dr. Stayer made up his mind that honest, industrious vitality must win him a permanency, and the result of his labors has shown that he was right. Since March 18, 1873, he has practiced his profession in the village and surrounding country, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts have been crowned with lasting success, while his name is known and honored. During his residence in Roaring Spring three other physicians have located therein from time to time, but the stay of each has been of brief duration.

Dr. Stayer's father died March 21, 1880; his mother still lives on the old homestead.

June 30, 1870, he married Rosa K. Brumbaugh, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford Co., a descendant of the Brumbaughs, who have been for many generations identified with the history of Western Pennsylvania. Two children have blessed the union,—Edgar Virgil Simon, born in 1874, and Morrison Andrew Clay, born in 1882.

Dr. Stayer has always been conspicuous as a participator in matters affecting public progressive interests, and especially in educational affairs. He is and always has been a Republican in politics, and was sent in 1880 as a senatorial delegate from Blair and Cambria Counties to the State Convention that nominated delegates to the Chicago Convention, which nominated Gen. Garfield to the Presidency.

In Sunday-school interests he has ever been an earnest worker. As a leading spirit in local associations, he has long been a prominent figure.

For twelve years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and since 1881 has filled the high office of District Deputy Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of Blair County. In 1870 he joined Cove Lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F. (in Bedford County), into which he was initiated by the late J. I. Noble (the father of Odd-Fellowship in the cove). He was a charter member of Amacitia Lodge, No. 775, of Pattonsville, and retained his connection therewith until his removal to Roaring Spring. He is a charter member of Model Lodge, No. 856, I. O. O. F., of Roaring Spring, and was its first Noble Grand. He is likewise a member of Portage Lodge, No. 220, F. and A. M., of Hollidaysburg, of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 166, R. A. C., of Hollidaysburg, of Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., of Altoona, and of D. C. N. Hickok Encampment, No. 200, I. O. O. F., of Woodberry, Pa.

In February, 1880, Dr. Stayer was commissioned by Governor Hoyt assistant surgeon Fifth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, and that office he still holds. In addition to his private practice he attends to the duties of physician to the outdoor paupers of Taylor township.

Early History, etc.—Since the first settlement of the Great Cove, Roaring Spring and its immediate vicinity has been historic ground, and much that is interesting, even if some be mere tradition, is related concerning it. It appears that when the Dunkards, or *German Baptists*, and the German Lutherans moved out gradually to the westward and occupied the choicest portions of this part of the Penns' domains, a Dunkard miller named Jacob Neff was one of the foremost. Impressed with the natural beauties of the spring and its surroundings as well as its great advantages for a mill site, he pre-empted or squatted upon the grounds now occupied by the village, and soon after built a small grist-mill, whose wheels were driven by the surplus waters of the spring. This was the second grist-mill, it is claimed, erected in the Upper Juniata Valley, and it stood just below the principal thoroughfare in the village of Roaring Spring, or between that point and the present grist-mill.

When Neff first located here it is now impossible to determine, but probably not until after the close of the old French and Indian war of 1756–63, or some time between the latter year and 1770. That he had neighbors near by, the Housers, Brumbaughs (or Brom-

A. B. Stayer

bachs, as the name was formerly spelled), Hoovers, Ullerys, Markles, Plummers, and Stoners, is quite certain, else of what utility would be his grist-mill? A few years of quietness and thrift followed, only to be succeeded by the terrible scenes enacted during the war for American independence,—a period when the frontier settlements of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia were ravaged by Tories and Indians, when British gold and trinkets were paid for the scalps of American men, women, and children.

In November, 1777, a large party of Indians, armed with British muskets, ammunition, tomahawks, and calping-knives, came into the cove with the intention of gathering scalps for the officers of His Britannic Majesty, and that they were successful is shown in the history of North Woodberry township. Upon their return, two of this party of Indians, in a way characteristic of their kind, essayed to visit Mr. Neff at his mill. Contrary to Dunkard style, however, they were warmly received with powder and lead. For an account of this meeting we are indebted to the pages of U. J. Jones' "History of the Juniata Valley." He said,—

"The band of Indians, after the Dunkard massacre, worked their way towards the Kittanning war-path, leaving behind them some few stragglers of their party, whose appetite for blood and treasure had not been satiated. Among others, an old and a young Indian stopped at Neff's Mill. Neff was a Dunkard, but he was a single exception so far as resistance was concerned. He had constantly in his mill his loaded rifle, and was ready for any emergency. He had gone to his mill in the morning without any knowledge of Indians being in the neighborhood, and had just set the water-wheel in motion, when he discovered the two Indians lurking, within a hundred yards, in a small wood below the mill.

"Without taking much time to deliberate how to act, he aimed through the window, and deliberately shot the old Indian. In an instant the young Indian came towards the mill, and Neff ran out of the back door and up the hill. The quick eye of the savage detected him, and he fired, but missed his aim. Nothing daunted by the mishap, the savage followed up the cleared patch, when both, as if by instinct, commenced reloading their rifles. They stood face to face, not forty yards apart, on open ground, where there was no possible chance of concealment. The chances were equal; he that loaded first would be victor in the strife, the other was doomed to certain death. They both rammed home the bullet at the same time, with what haste may well be conjectured.

"This was a critical juncture, for while loading neither took his eye off the other. They both drew their ramrods at the same instant, but the intense excitement of the moment caused the Indian to balk in drawing his, and the error or mistake proved fatal, because Neff took advantage of it, and succeeded in priming and aiming before the Indian. The latter, now finding the muzzle of Neff's rifle bearing upon him, commenced a series of very cunning gyrations and contortions to destroy his aim or confuse him, so that he might miss him or enable him to prime. To this end he first threw himself upon his face, then suddenly rising up again, he jumped first to the right, then to the left, then fell down again. Neff, not the least put off his guard, waited until the Indian arose again, when he shot him through the head.

"Fearing that other Indians might be about, Neff left the mill and started to the nearest settlement. A force was raised and the mill revisited, but it was found a heap of smouldering cinders and ashes, and the dead bodies of the Indians had been removed. It is altogether likely that the rear of the savage party came up shortly after Neff had left, fired the mill, and carried away their slain companions. For the part Neff took in the matter he was excommunicated from the Dunkard Society. Nevertheless, he rebuilt his mill; but the Dunkards, who were his main support previously, refused any longer to patronize him, and he was eventually compelled to abandon the business."

Another version of this encounter between Neff and the Indians has been related to us by an old resident, Mr. Jacob Shoenfelt, to whom it was told as early as the year 1800. Thus when Neff discovered the Indians lurking near his mill, true to his teachings, he sought to escape without bringing on a combat. Going below, therefore, he endeavored to make his way out of the mill unobserved by way of the tail-race. The keen eyes of the savages detected him, however; hence the death of one Indian and the nerve-trying contest with the other. Believing that he would be pursued, as a means of baffling his pursuers Neff then waded down the stream for a considerable distance, thence making his way to the nearest settlements, where he arrived utterly exhausted, hatless, shoeless, and without coat or waistcoat.

Queer enough, however, no accounts have anything to say of Neff's family, whether he had one at the mill or not; and whether he rebuilt the mill, as stated by Mr. Jones, it is certain that he did not reside here in 1788, for the assessment rolls of Woodberry township for that year show that Jacob Neff then owned only *unseated* lands.

Subsequently (we have not learned the date) John Ullery became the owner of this property, and for a number of years prior to 1800 the only grist-mills in the cove were those of John Ullery's at Roaring Spring, and John Snyder's at Pattonsville. After being in possession for many years, the Ullerys transferred the premises to George B. Spang. Job M. Spang was a subsequent owner, and ultimately sold out to his uncle, Hon. Job Mann, of Bedford, Pa. The latter held it but a short time, however, and in 1863 he sold to Daniel Bare[1] and his son, D. M. Bare, the mill privileges and some eighty or ninety acres, being the major portion of the lands upon which the town is now built. At that time the Spang residence and farm buildings, the grist-mill, a small log house which stood near the present residence of D. M. Bare, and a store building formerly occupied by Jacob L. Martin, Esq., which stood where the barber-shop and tailoring establishment is now located, constituted the hamlet of Roaring Spring.

The enterprising proprietors at once saw that it was a very desirable location for a town, manufactories, etc., and at once moved forward with that end in view. The store once used by Jacob L. Martin was filled with general merchandise by the firm of D. M. Bare & Co. in December, 1863, and the brick dwelling-house now owned by J. P. Shoemaker was completed during the same month and occupied by D. M. Bare[2] in Janu-

[1] The Bares are of German origin, and were early residents in Lancaster and York Counties, Pa. Daniel Bare was born in York County, and in 1831 removed from that county to Sinking Valley, from thence to Three Springs in 1836, to Bedford County in 1841, to Waterside in 1858, to Pattonsville in 1860, and to Roaring Spring in 1866. He died in 1869. D. M. Bare, his son, who was born in Sinking Valley in 1834, removed from Pattonsville to Roaring Spring in 1863.

[2] His brother-in-law bought the brick house and farm in 1869, when he (Bare) built his present residence, which was completed in 1870.

ary, 1864. In 1865 the first town plot[1] of fifty lots was laid out by D. M. Bare & Co., and in the fall of the same year the erection of the first paper-mill was commenced by the firm of Eby, Morrison & Co.[2]

John A. J. Williams became a resident in 1866, and according to his recollections, about all the families then in the village were those of D. M. Bare, John Eby, a brother-in-law of Bare; B. J. Daniels, blacksmith; Daniel Garber, Sr., laborer; George Himes, carpenter; John A. J. Williams, carpenter and builder; Abraham Shiffler; Frederick Glass, miller; John B. Sullivan, who was killed at the paper-mill in 1876; James Spang and Job M. Spang, who then kept hotel in the present hotel building, erected by George Himes in the spring of 1866. The only store was the one owned by the paper-mill manufacturers, and D. M. Bare was then, as now, the postmaster.

The present grist-mill[3] was built in 1868, and in 1871 the railroad was completed to Henrietta. From that time to the present, especially during the past two or three years, the town has rapidly improved in appearance and the number of its inhabitants.

Upon the old Lower domain, a short distance above the village of Roaring Spring, stands the inviting home of Rudolph S. Hoover, one of the best known citizens in Taylor township. Mr. Hoover was born in Bedford County (Middle Woodberry township), Feb. 12, 1837. His father (Jacob) was a native of Adams County, Pa., where he was born in May, 1800. Late in life he moved from Bedford County to Ohio, where he died in 1876. On the maternal side, Mr. Hoover's ancestry was identified with the early history of Virginia. Of the eight children of Jacob Hoover and his wife, three sons and four daughters are yet living, those residing in Blair County being Mrs. Litzinger and Rudolph S. Hoover. Rudolph remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one, and up to his eighteenth year joined his father in the pursuits of farming and frequent service at Bloomfield Furnace, obtaining meanwhile such a common-school education as periodical respites from his labors could afford. So well did he improve his limited advantages, however, that at the age of eighteen he undertook the charge of a district school, and for ten consecutive terms taught in Bedford and Blair with conspicuous success. Oct. 14, 1858, he married Fannie, daughter of Henry and Christina Lower, of Taylor township, in Blair County, whose ancestors were among the early settlers in Western Pennsylvania. By that marriage there were seven children, to wit: Christina, Jacob (both living in Dakota), Mary Elizabeth, Henry, Harvey, Lyman, and Lowry. Henry, Lyman, and Lowry are deceased. Mr. Hoover continued to teach school after his marriage until 1865, when he removed to the old Lower homestead, the birthplace of his wife, and there he has ever since had his home. April 5, 1874, Mrs. Hoover died. July 31, 1874, Mr. Hoover married for his second wife Miss Emelia, daughter of William and Ruanna Sprowl, of Fulton County, Pa., but connected by ancestral right with the pioneers of Franklin County. Three children have blessed the second union, — Lettie Viola, Fanny Pearl, and Isidore Veloa.

Mr. Hoover was reared in the German Baptist Church, but for seven years has been a leading member of the Church of God, and for five years a deacon therein. In politics he has ever been a stanch Republican and an uncompromising foe of human slavery. He has been called to fill various local trusts in the gift of the people, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he discharged them faithfully and zealously. He was chosen justice of the peace of Taylor township in 1865, and served until 1875, having been re-elected in 1870. He is at present a township school director, to which office he was called in 1879. His home farm consists of seventy-five acres, lying in a fruitful portion of the cove. In addition to his farming interests he carries on a brisk business in the quarrying and shipping of stone. In 1880 he built the fine residence he now occupies, and there delights in dispensing to his friends a generous hospitality and a hearty welcome.

Secret Associations.—MODEL LODGE, No. 856, I. O. O. F., of Roaring Spring, was chartered Sept. 22, 1873, and on the 30th of October following the first officers, viz., Dr. A. S. Stayer, as N. G.; George B. Young, V. G.; J. B. Sullivan, Sec.; C. R. Stover, Asst. Sec.; and J. M. Hite, as Treas., were installed

[1] Hon. George H. Spang, as proprietor, laid out village lots in 1874, also Isaac Bowers. Since, lots lying on the west side of the railroad track have been added by S. B. Replogle.

[2] The firm of "Eby, Morrison & Co." was composed of John Eby (who died in 1866), John S. Morrison, D. M. Bare, and Isaac Bowers. They purchased about six acres from D. M. Bare & Co. The first paper-mill was started April 1, 1866. It furnished employment for twenty men, and produced twelve hundred pounds of printing-paper per day. The capacity of the mills, however, has been enlarged from time to time, and now, while furnishing employment to seventy-five men and ten women, they produce thirteen thousand pounds (mostly of wood pulp) per day, newspaper men in the cities of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis being the chief buyers of the products.

After the death of John Eby, his brother Jacob became a member of the firm, and the name was then changed to that of "Morrison, Bare & Co." In September, 1875, Isaac Bowers was accidentally killed on the railroad near Mendota, Ill., and in the early part of 1876, J. K. Cass came into the firm, when the name of "Morrison, Bare & Cass" was adopted. No changes have occurred since.

The first mill was burned in October, 1866; rebuilding began at once, and in March, 1867, operations were resumed in the second building. In 1875 an explosion took place, which, besides destroying the main building, seriously injured ten men, but none fatally. Five years later another explosion occurred, which resulted in the death of David McKee, and damages to the property to the amount of five thousand six hundred dollars. Fifteen thousand dollars were then expended in repairing and enlarging, and now it is one of the most complete paper manufactories in the State, being operated day and night, a mammoth Corliss engine supplying the power.

The paper-mill owned by Morrison, Bare & Cass, at Tyrone, Pa., was burned June 18, 1882, and rebuilt the same year.

[3] The grist-mill has a capacity of forty barrels of flour and five tons of chopped feed per day. Eight men are employed. The present lessee, Mr. J. P. Shoemaker, is a native of Indiana, his parents having removed to that State from Franklin County, Pa., in 1836. He has resided in Blair County since 1876.

R. S. Hoover

RESIDENCE OF R. S. HOOVER,
TAYLOR TOWNSHIP, BLAIR CO., PA.

by H. L. Bunker, D. D. G. M., of Hollidaysburg. At the same time the following subordinate officers were appointed: John W. Dougherty, W.; David C. Hanley, O. G.; James Goshorn, I. G.; Abraham Green, C.; J. E. Noffsker, R. S. of N. G.; M. B. Miller, L. S. of N. G.; J. C. Dickey, R. S. S.; Albert Hoover, L. S. S.; Adam Rough, Chap.; J. C. Emeigh, R. S. V. G.; and J. B. Snowberger, L. S. V. G.

Subsequent Noble Grands have been George B. Young, elected in the spring of 1874; John B. Sullivan, fall of 1874; John W. Dougherty, spring of 1875; Martin B. Miller, fall of 1875; A. S. Stayer, spring of 1876; James Goshorn, fall of 1876; Abraham Green, spring of 1877; Amos McKee, fall of 1877; Henry E. Sullivan, spring of 1878; John A. J. Williams, fall of 1878; David C. Hanley, spring of 1879; John F. Rousher, fall of 1879; J. E. Noffsker, spring of 1880; Thomas McAuliffe, fall of 1880; George Sauer, spring of 1881; Samuel Hanley, fall of 1881, and Josiah M. Hite, the present presiding officer, in the spring of 1882; other officers at this writing being David Butler, V. G.; Eli Z. Kagarice, Sec.; W. F. Kyle, Asst. Sec.; and Henry C. Lorenz, Treas.

To June, 1882, one hundred and twenty-four members had joined the organization, of whom eighty-four were then counted as in good standing. The lodge owns a valuable building lot in the business part of the town, on which it is proposed to erect an Odd-Fellows' Hall in the near future. Since organizing, regular meetings have been held every Saturday evening in the second story of the building now occupied by the firm of Morrison, Bare & Cass.

Lieut. H. N. Lower Post, No. 82, G. A. R., was chartered Nov. 17, 1881, and on the evening of the following day, Dr. W. D. Hall and D. Donnelly, department officers, Col. Theodore Burchfield and J. W. Kuntz, of Post 62, of Altoona, and Col. James Tearney and Post Commander H. H. Snyder, of Post 39, of Hollidaysburg, being present, was duly organized.

The charter members of Post 82 were Daniel Hite,[1] John W. Young, William F. Kyle, Charles Wilson, James W. Hayes, George W. Lingenfelter, Martin Lingenfelter, David Carpenter, George W. Hoover, John W. Dougherty, David R. Gilliland, Benjamin Shoemaker, George Hainsey, Daniel Lear, George Neff, William L. Snyder, and John A. J. Williams, of whom Daniel Hite, Commander; John W. Young, Senior Vice-Commander; David Carpenter, Junior Vice-Commander; John A. J. Williams, Chaplain; Benjamin Shoemaker, Officer of the Day; George W. Hoover, Officer of the Guard; Charles Wilson, Quartermaster; John W. Dougherty, Sergeant-Major; and James W. Hayes, Quartermaster-Sergeant, were elected and installed as the first officers.

In December following the same officers were re-elected to serve for one year. Decoration-day, 1882, was most appropriately observed by members of this post and their friends. At Roaring Spring an able address was delivered by W. Irvin Woodcock, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, and after other remarks, music, prayers, etc., the graves of the heroic dead at Roaring Spring, also at Sharpsburg, were strewn with flowers. At the latter place Revs. Ephraim Dutt and Simon Wolf, of Martinsburg, attended, and spoke in eloquent terms.

Fifty veterans, good men and true, belong to Post 82, and regular meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Roaring Spring, every Monday evening.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—About the year 1830, or soon after the building of the stone church and school-house by Dr. Peter Shoenberger at the Middle Maria Forge, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed in that neighborhood, but who the members of that class were, or their preachers, we have been unable to learn, owing to the lack of records, and absence by removals and death of those who could furnish the information. It appears, however, that although this original organization became quite small in number, meetings continued to be held in the old church structure until the village of Roaring Spring became a business centre.

In the spring of 1866, John A. J. Williams came to Roaring Spring from Wilmore, Cambria Co., and his family, together with that of John Price, who was here before him, then composed the only active Methodist Episcopal residents of the village. These people attended services held at the old stone church until the fall of 1866, when Mr. Williams, as class-leader, began a series of revival meetings. Afterwards he was assisted by Revs. J. M. Clark and A. W. Decker. As a result of these meetings, which were continued some ten or eleven weeks, about one hundred conversions took place, and the church since known as the Methodist Episcopal Church of Roaring Spring was organized. During the spring season of 1867 its members began building the present church edifice, which was dedicated in the autumn of that year by Dr. J. S. McMurray, assisted by Rev. John Morehead (the preacher in charge). The building cost three thousand three hundred dollars, and will seat three hundred and fifty persons. John A. J. Williams, Silas Dickey, Samuel Dasher, D. M. Bare, David S. Hainley, Rev. Frederick Kaufman, James Deatrick, and J. M. Hite were all early members of this organization. It is now in a flourishing condition, and a Sabbath-school numbering one hundred and sixty scholars is in charge of Edward Korb, Sabbath-school

[1] The Hites originated in Germany, the great-grandfather of Daniel, Stoephel or Nicholas Hite, having emigrated from Germany to the town of Bedford long before the beginning of the Revolutionary war. He helped to build Fort Bedford. He had a family of seven sons and three or four daughters. One of his sons, Nicholas, when but seventeen years of age joined the Continental army and served seven years. After the war Nicholas, Jr., settled at "Scrub Grass," Union township, Bedford Co. Of his family of five sons and four daughters, John settled in Freedom township, Daniel and Jacob in Ohio, George in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, while Samuel, the father of the present Daniel and others, remained as a resident of Union township. The daughters of the Revolutionary soldier all married in Bedford County.

superintendent. H. C. Lorenz, Edward Korb, and J. W. Curfman are the present class-leaders.

Those who have succeeded Mr. Morehead as pastors have been D. B. McCloskey, Mr. Rudissell (now a missionary at Salt Lake City, Utah), J. W. Leckie, David Castleman, John W. Cleaver, R. P. Campbell, William Gwin, J. F. Craig, William Gwin, J. Wood, L. M. Smith, and Isaac Heckman (late of Bell's Mills), who now resides in Martinsburg.

Of John A. J. Williams we will add that he was born in Fayette County, but reared in Cambria County, Pa. He was licensed as an exhorter in 1866, as local preacher in 1868, and in 1876 was ordained deacon by Bishop Ames, of Huntingdon. At York, Pa., in 1881, he was ordained elder by Bishop Andrews. He now has charge of churches located at Lloydsville and Glasgow, in Cambria County, and at Utahville, Coalport, and Oak Grove, in Clearfield County.

St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Roaring Spring was organized in 1856, during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Feichtner, and among its early members were George Clugh, Jacob Snowberger, Sarah A. Spang, Maria Spang, James F. Spang, Julia E. Spang, Rachel E. Spang, Robert Todd, Samuel Walter, George Walter, Rebecca Walter, Margaret Walter, Abraham Shiffler, Sarah Shiffler, Elizabeth Ginter, Jemima Kemp, J. M. Spang, Elizabeth Shelam, Henry Walter, Elizabeth Walter, Elizabeth Snowberger, Mary A. Cooper, Mary Ann Walter, Samuel Wilderson, John Rhodes, Jacob Eckart, Barbara Bollinger, and Susan Eckart.

It was then in the Newry charge, and until the completion of the present brick house[1] of worship, meetings were held in the store building at the Middle Maria Forge. Mr. Feichtner continued as pastor until 1864. It then became part of the Martinsburg charge, and since the latter date its pastors have been the same as the Martinsburg Church, *i.e.*, Rev. Peter Stanley Hooper, who came in 1864; Rev. P. Sheeder, May, 1867; Rev. C. L. Streamer, 1870; Rev. D. Stock, in the fall of 1875, who remained until the autumn of 1879. Rev. Ephraim Dutt, the present pastor, has been in charge since Feb. 1, 1880. The present members number one hundred and twelve.

The Church of God at Roaring Spring was organized in 1872, by Rev. William L. Jones, and among the twelve to fifteen original members were W. J. Galbraith and wife, A. F. Books and wife, J. W. Young and wife, Samuel Hainley and wife, and R. S. Hoover, Esq. D. M. Bare and a number of others became members in 1873.

A church edifice was built in 1872 at a cost of eleven hundred dollars. The second or present beautiful house of worship was dedicated Feb. 3, 1880, Rev. George Sigler delivering the dedicatory address. The building is pleasantly located, and cost three thousand five hundred dollars. The members of the church at this time number about seventy-five.

The successors of Mr. Jones as pastors have been G. W. Seelhammer, G. W. Coulter, H. E. Reeves, J. H. Esterline, and George Sigler, the present incumbent.

The German Reformed Church at Sharpsburg was organized by a Rev. Mr. Fouse about the year 1850, who served as pastor until 1865. Various ministers then served the congregation until 1879, when Rev. Simon Wolff, the present pastor, assumed charge. Of the early members of this church were Jacob Shoenfelt, David Rice, John Rice, David B. Rice, Henry Shoenfelt, Andrew Earlenbaugh, Jacob Sauer, Daniel Shiffler, Abraham Shiffler, the Martins, and a considerable number of others. The church edifice at Sharpsburg was built some two or three years after an organization was effected, and will seat two hundred people. There are eighty-two members in the congregation at this writing.

Ore Hill Church.—At Ore Hill is a Union church edifice, which is occupied jointly by German Reformed and Methodist Episcopal congregations, the latter holding meetings there once in two weeks, the former once in four weeks. The structure, formerly used as an engine-house, is what is termed by builders a plank building.

Other Villages.—For more than fifty years the locality known as ORE HILL has been famed for the superior quality of its iron ore and the vastness of its mineral deposits. Sarah Furnace, in Greenfield, and the furnaces and forges in McKee's Gap, when in operation, always depended upon Ore Hill for supplies. As a result a considerable number of workingmen and their families have gathered there.

SHARPSBURG is a quiet little hamlet, containing a German Reformed Church, school-house, two or three small mechanical shops, and about fifteen dwellings. Upon its site and immediate vicinity located the Brumbaughs, Shoenfelts, Myerses, and Shifflers, who were among the first to settle in the township. Sharpsburg is surrounded by a beautiful, very fertile farming region.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

THE name of Tyrone was borne by one of the townships of Huntingdon County at the time of its organization, embracing at that time the territory which now constitutes half a dozen townships in Huntingdon and Blair Counties. At present the term is limited to that tract of country in Blair County which is better known as Sinking Valley, a pleasant vale of limestone land lying between the Canoe Ridge on the southeast and Brush Mountain on the northwest, and having for its northeast boundary the Little Juniata River. It is about six miles wide at the widest part, and terminates

[1] The corner-stone of this building bears the date of July 27, 1856.

in a narrow point of land in the southwest, the general shape of the township being triangular. Along the lower part of Brush Mountain (a part of the Bald Eagle Ridge) the drainage is afforded by Elk Run, a small, clear stream, emptying into the Juniata at Tyrone Forges, in Snyder township. East of the high lands trending through the middle of the valley is Sinking Run and its affluent brooks. This stream, owing to the peculiar limestone formation in the township, sinks into the earth in the upper part of the valley, and after flowing some distance underground emerges in the form of a large spring, the overhanging rocks forming an arch, from which circumstance the place has become widely known as the "Arch Spring." This spring and the caves or pits connected with the run in its passage through this region are among the most attractive natural features in the county, and have been objects of wonder and admiration for more than a century of years.

A writer in the *Columbian Magazine* of 1788 thus describes them: "The spring is a deep hollow formed in the limestone rock, about thirty feet in width, with a huge arch of stone hanging over it, forming a passage for the water, which is thrown out with some degree of violence, and with so much volume that a fine stream is formed, which at length buries itself again in the bowels of the earth. Some of the pits in the stream are near three hundred feet in depth; the water at the bottom seems in rapid motion, and is apparently of a color as dark as ink, though in reality as pure as the finest spring can produce. Many of these pits are placed along the course of this subterranean stream, which soon takes an opportunity of an opening to a descent, and keeps along the surface among rocky hills for a few rods, then enters the mouth of a large cave, whose exterior is large enough to admit a shallop with her sails full spread. In the inside it keeps from eighteen to twenty feet wide. The roof declines as you advance, and a ledge of loose, rugged rocks keeps in tolerable order upon one side, affording means to scramble along. In the midst of this cave is much timber; bodies of trees, branches, etc., are to be seen lodged quite up to the roof of the passage, which affords a proof of being swelled in times of freshets, its mode of escape being perhaps inadequate to the prodigious quantities which must sometimes come from the mountains into this channel, swelling it up to the very surface, as several places on the top of the side seemed to evince the escape of water at times over the surface to the lower country. This opening in the hill continues about four hundred yards, when the cave widens, after you have got around a sudden turn, which prevents its being discovered until you are within it, to a spacious room, at the bottom of which is a vortex, the water which falls into it whirling round with amazing force. Sticks or even pieces of timber are immediately absorbed and carried out of sight, the water boiling up with excessive violence, but soon subsiding and remaining calm until the experiment is renewed."

The changes of time have left their impress upon the surroundings of Arch Spring, but in the main they are as described by the writer. The water, after passing from the spring, is made to operate a fine grist-mill, and then again sinks into the earth, to emerge once more in an ordinary channel of a common brook ere it flows into the Juniata.

In addition to this peculiar stream, which has given the valley its name, the presence of lead and other minerals early attracted attention to this locality. It is claimed by some that lead was procured from the valley as early as 1763, and that the belief that it abounded in large quantities induced the proprietors to locate a manor in the valley and open up the other lands for settlement by having them surveyed. Prior to the Revolution lead was mined on a small scale to supply individual wants, and was smelted in a rude sort of a way near the mines. After the contest with Great Britain was well under way, lead became so scarce and the means of supply were so uncertain that the government determined to develop the lead-fields of Sinking Valley, with a view of making them yield the desired article. To further this scheme a company was induced to settle in the valley, to establish a regular set of works; and to guarantee them protection against attacks by the Indians, who were known to roam through the valley with hostile intent, a large fort of logs was erected in the summer and fall of 1778, which was mounted with two small cannon, had a good armament, and a regular garrison of from ten to forty men. Gen. Daniel Roberdeau was appointed commander of the troops and superintendent of the mining operations in April, 1778. The fort was named for him Fort Roberdeau, and the general was in command until the following year, when he was relieved by Maj. Clugage. The fort was occupied by the State authorities about two years, but served as a place of refuge for the settlers of Sinking and Bald Eagle Valleys until the cessation of the Indian troubles.

This fort was located several miles above the Arch Spring, west of the site of the old Beyer mills, near a stream of pure, unfailing water. This feature, perhaps, determined the location, as the ground does not appear to be particularly adapted for defense, although another advantage in its favor may have been its proximity to the lead-mines. Here shafts were sunk and ore raised under the management of a Scotch miner named Laurie, some of whose descendants are yet citizens of the county, and in the latter part of April, 1778, a Mr. Glen supervised the building of a smelting furnace near the same place, in which some of the ore was reduced preparatory to its shipment to the eastern part of the State. It was carried by packhorses to Water Street, where it was loaded on canoes and thence conveyed to Middletown, in Lancaster County. Besides other lead so delivered, there is a

record of one thousand pounds sent there by Gen. Roberdeau, for which he received six dollars per pound Continental money. The men at the fort and the miners were victualed with supplies brought in by way of Water Street, which were carried to the fort with some difficulty. The country was at that time a comparative wilderness, and the mines were isolated from the neighboring settlements. The miners were nearly all foreigners, little used to the hardships of pioneer life, and lived in constant fear of attacks by the Indians. The utmost persuasion could not induce them to remain long in this region, many leaving at the earliest opportunity. Before the capacity of the mines could be fairly tested the undertaking had to be abandoned. It is probable that the government was willing to listen to such a suggestion, since the alliance with France had made it possible to secure supplies of lead from foreign points with greater certainty and less expense than to hazard further experiments in search of lead in the valley.

The lead-mines and works at Birmingham were operated by different parties until they became the property of the Cambria Iron Company, by whom they were dismantled in 1881, and erected on their site tenements for their workmen working in their limestone quarries. The quarries are worked extensively to furnish stone for smelting purposes in the company's works at Johnstown.

It is not improbable that silver-mining was carried on in the valley, as the presence of that mineral is yet noted, but it does not appear to exist in quantities large enough to warrant its development.

Aside from the foregoing minerals, iron ore abounds, and manifested itself a century ago in a bog a few hundred yards from the old fort and a quarter of a mile from the mountain. It was composed of black, sooty mud, without any admixture of stones, although large quantities were near at hand. The bog was about thirty yards across, and covered a fine deposit of iron ore of a honeycombed texture. Some of this ore was used in the old lead-furnace as a flux, but was found to produce so much iron that the front walls of the furnace had to be taken down to remove the iron. It was so malleable as to bear the hammer. The bog and its surroundings have long since disappeared. Limestone is now the only article which is mined in the township for export.

Pioneer Settlers.—Consequent upon the mining operations during the Revolution, a large number of whites settled in Sinking Valley, so that in 1779 it contained about seventy families living in log houses. After the mines were given up by the government many of these removed, while those who remained formed good plantations. Some of these plantations, said a writer of that period, "were extremely agreeable on account of their situation, but possessed, notwithstanding, very few inducements to an inhabitant of the more settled parts to sojourn long among them on account of their proximity to the Indians. So little provision was made against the attack of hostile tribes that, instead of forming societies whereby defense might easily be obtained, the settlers dwelt, in general, remote from one another, few plantations being within less than two or three miles distance of their nearest neighbor, so that when any disagreement took place, the greater number were left exposed to the enemy before it was practicable to spread the alarm of their approach."

Several parties of hostile Indians ventured into the valley and committed depredations, including the murder of at least two of the settlers named Roller and Bebault. The former was a son of Jacob Roller, who lived at the head of the valley, where, in 1777, he and his sons, with the assistance of some neighbors, erected a substantial fort for defense in case of attack by the Indians. This fort served to check Indian incursions, so that for two or three years the settlers experienced no alarm from the presence of the wily foe in the valley. A sense of security prevailed which doubtless contributed to the death of the men above mentioned. "Jacob Roller, Jr.," says Jones, in his sketches of the Juniata Valley, "was an energetic frontiersman, an unerring marksman, and bold and fearless of the savage foe. The Indians knew of his skill, and tried on several occasions to massacre him, but did not succeed until the fall of 1781, when danger from Indian attack was not apprehended. It appears that these Indians came down the mountains, avoiding the fort where lived Jacob Roller, Sr., at the head of the valley, and passed down to the house of a man named Bebault (who lived near the Juniata River), whom they tomahawked and scalped. Thence they went to the house of Jacob Roller, Jr., whose family was at his father's fort. He was on his farm working in the fields. Not returning to the fort in the evening, a party went to see if anything had befallen him. The body of Roller was found in the field. He had been shot and scalped. When Bebault was found he was not quite dead, though so horribly mangled that he soon after died. A scouting party followed the Indians many miles, but could not overtake them. They succeeded in eluding their pursuers, and escaped beyond the mountains." The death of Roller alarmed the settlers of the valley, and many allowed their crops to remain in the fields unharvested rather than take the risk of being massacred. The Indians did not venture into the valley again, but it was several years before confidence was restored and the general settlement of its beautiful forests took place. Thenceforth immigration was rapid, and when the county of Huntingdon was formed in 1787, the original township of Tyrone had within its bounds the following freeholders, holding their lands as below indicated:

	Acres.		Acres.
Armitage, James (warrant)	300	Boyd, Andrew (Neave & Son)	250
Adair, Robert (improvement)	120	Ball, Thomas (Neave & Son)	166
Burk, Edward (improvement)	462	Bell, John (warrant)	201
Baxter, George (improvement)	184	Burley, Joshua, Sr. (improvement)	190
Burgess (improvement)	50	Burley, Joshua, Jr. (improvement)	173
Boyd, John's widow (improvement)	300		

	Acres.
Burley, John	....
Bradley, Charles (improvement)	225
Block, Henry	....
Beatty, Edward (warrant)	301
Cook, Andrew (improvement)	225
Climing, Henry	....
Champion, James (improvement)	200
Cresswell, James (distillery)	1
Crossman, William (Neave & Son)	166
Caldwell, James (Neave & Son)	166
Cox, Joseph (Neave & Son)	166
Caven, John (improvement)	110
Coleman, James	....
Crawford, James (improvement)	347
Clark, William (improvement)	50
Cheney, Richard (improvement)	250
Calderwood, James (Neave & Son)	100
Craig, Robert (improvement)	80
Drake, Joseph	....
Daniels, Samuel (deed)	100
Dickson, James	....
Donaldy, Thomas (Stacy Potts)	168
Davis, William (Stacy Potts)	40
Dennison, John (Neave & Son)	166
Elrod, Abraham (Neave & Son)	166
Fleck, Peter (improvement)	270
Fowler, Alexus (improvement)	40
Galbraith, Joseph	....
Gray, Absalom (manor)	413
Gray, Jacob (manor)	129
Gibson, George (manor)	110
Gorman, Widow (manor)	50
Gess, Samuel (manor)	113
Graffius, Peter (warrant)	150
Gray, Moses (manor)	197
Genner, Jacob (warrant)	100
Gilson, Peter (a tailor)	....
Gardner, Francis (warrant)	150
Gray, Harmon (improvement)	212
Gray, John	....
Gadowner, William (improvement)	150
Hendrickson, William (location)	100
Hays, John (deed)	250
Hagon, David (tannery)	335
Hicks, Widow Jane	....
Hoofstotter, Ulrich (location)	190
Hartsock, Jonathan (location)	100
Harthane, Leonard (improvement)	100
Hunter, John	....
Jackson, James (improvement)	100
Johnston, Benjamin (Neave & Son)	250
Johnston, James (improvement)	207
Igo, Joshua (improvement)	166
Igo, James (improvement)	166
Johnston, Anthony	....
Jervis, Henry (improvement)	50
Johnston, William (improvement)	298
Kerr, Thomas (Neave & Son)	300
Kelley, William (distillery)	166
Kyle, Samuel (improvement)	369
Kyle, Joseph	....
Kennedy, Hugh	....
Logan, Hugh (Neave & Son)	250
Lindsay, John	....
Lindsay, William (improvement)	321
Lowry, David (improvement)	300
Laird, William (improvement)	150
Lewis, John (Neave & Son)	180
Lewis, John (Neave & Son)	166
McCune, Thomas, Esq. (warrant)	400
Moorehead, Thomas (improvement)	300
McCain, William (Neave & Son)	166
Moore, William (Neave & Son)	166
Mains, David (Neave & Son)	166
McCain, Joseph (Neave & Son)	166
McGonnery, Thomas (Neave & Son)	166
McClure, David (Neave & Son)	166
Musser, John (deed)	178
McElroy, James	....
McIntosh, Peter (improvement)	199
McCreery, John (improvement)	20
Mattern, George (deed)	200
McClellan, William (Neave & Son)	250
Mann, John (Neave & Son)	275
McMullen, Peter (location)	281
Moore, Henry (location)	197
McLain, Mordecai (location)	160
Murrain, Hugh (location)	156
Maguire, John (location)	225
Mussey, Mordecai (location)	400
Marcus, Frederick (location)	300
Matter, John (location)	158
Moore, Joseph (location)	261
McGuire, Patrick (location)	248
Montgomery, Charles (deed)	150
Meek, George (deed)	100
McKee, Allen	....
Nowlan, Richard (location)	148
Noble, Sarah (location)	200
O'Hara, Daniel (location)	396
Porter, Andrew[1] (warrant)	200
Porter, William (location)	323
Porter, John (location)	312
Prigmore, Theodorus	....
Peden, Samuel (deed)	30
Porter, Andrew (location)	222
Peck, Daniel (location)	50
Parks, James (Neave & Son)	175
Pennington, Daniel (Neave & Son)	300
Pennington, Daniel (warrant)	400
Ricketts, Richard (deed)	70
Rogers, John (deed)	166
Roller, John	....
Roller, Baltzer (location)	290
Ross, Joseph (location)	242
Ricketts, Edward (deed)	400
Ramsey, David (Neave & Son)	300
Ramsey, Alexander (warrant)	150
Roller, Michael (location)	100
Roller, Jacob (location)	376
Rekugh, Samuel (location)	230
Stewart, David (deed)	355
Shorts, Richard (deed)	100
Spitler, William (location)	257
Sells, Abraham[2] (Neave & Son)	300
Smith, John (deed)	350
Stewart, Alexander (deed)	100
Stewart, William (deed)	100
Stewart, Robert (Neave & Son)	275
Stewart, Robert (deed)	100
Scott, David (Neave & Son)	100
Sexton, George (deed)	50
Stephens, Giles (Neave & Son)	250
Troxel, John (location)	112
Tussey, John (location)	169
Thomas, Samuel (deed)	360
Travers, Mary (widow) (deed)	150
Temple, David	....
Thompson, James (location)	153
Taylor, James	....
Templeton, George (location)	269
Thompson, William (deed)	166
Thompson, Thomas (deed)	300
Tipton, Luke (Neave & Son)	250
Tipton, John (Neave & Son)	250
Tipton, Jesse (Neave & Son)	225
Vaughan, Thomas[3] (deed)	50
Weekley, Zephaniah (deed)	30
Williams, James (deed)	50
Wilson, Robert (deed)	372
Wilson, John	....
Whitsell, Henry	....
Weston, Thomas (Neave & Son)	166

Single Freemen.—Richard Beatty (153 acres), William Beatty, Adam Carson, Samuel Clinton, John Dean (298 acres), Alexander Ewing, Frederick Harpst, Thomas Henry, Charles Lemon, George Mattern, John McGonnery, Robert McCartney, George Morgan, Henry Nearhoof, Erasmus Pennington, Andrew Porter, John Parks, John McQuitty (school-master), Thomas Ricketts, Archibald Ramsey, Philip Roller, James Stewart (200 acres), John Spanogle (100 acres), William Templeton (110 acres), William Weston (50 acres).

[1] Grist- and saw-mill, four negroes.

[2] Grist-, saw-mill, and distillery.

[3] Grist-mill.

Of the foregoing a number of descendants yet remain in the township. James Crawford a native of Ireland, who had lived in Adams County for a short time after his emigration to America, came to Sinking Valley before the Revolution, and located on the farm now owned by his grandson James. He was soon after obliged to return to Adams County on account of the presence of Indians in the valley, but in the course of a few years came back to his new home, making the journey thither on horseback, Mrs. Crawford having her son James in her arms. They were accompanied by Robert Stewart, Samuel Kyle, and a few others. When they wished to do any trading they had to go to Huntingdon to store, and endured all the hardships of people living remote from the conveniences of older communities. James Crawford, Sr., died in 1822, aged about seventy-three years, and Eleanor, his widow, in 1829. Their oldest son, Thomas, died a young man, while James and Armstrong became men of family. The five daughters married,—Mary, Charles Cadwallader, of Warrior's Mark; Betsey, James McNeil, of Tyrone; Margaret, Robert Adams, of Tyrone; Eleanor, Thomas Wallace, of Warrior's Mark; Nancy, Mark Graham, who moved to Illinois. The oldest son, James, married Eunice Tubbs in 1818, and lived on the homestead farm until his death in 1848, aged sixty-eight years. His widow was yet living in 1881, aged eighty-four years. Eleven of their children attained mature years,—Thomas died in Clearfield County in 1856; James resides on the homestead; Isaac, Foster, and John A. live in the township; Anna and Emma Jane remained single; Lucinda became the wife of Joseph Dysart, Mary of Joseph Morrow, and Ellen of John Dysart, all citizens of Tyrone; while Elizabeth became the wife of John Harnish, of Morris township. The second son of James Crawford resided on the west part of the homestead many years, but died in the borough of Tyrone in 1877. Armstrong Crawford was twice married, first to a daughter of Col. Dysart, and for his second wife had Margaret Russell. Of the children, Alexander resides in St. Paul, Russell on the homestead, Mark and James H. in Tyrone. One of the daughters is the wife of James Morrow, also of the latter place.

Robert Stewart became the owner of three hundred and forty-five acres of land in the lower part of the valley in 1794, which was divided into two farms, one of which became known as the Russell place (now owned by Samuel Morrow), the other as the Stewart homestead. On the latter place is a stone mansion, one of the oldest houses in the valley, built in 1801, whose walls are as substantial as when laid up. Robert Stewart died in 1828 at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife Margaret surviving him till 1841. Of their family of fourteen children, the daughters

married James Morrow, of Tyrone; James Wilson, of Clarion County; Samuel Russell, of Tyrone; James Mitchell and William McCormick, also of Tyrone township; others died in youth.

One of their sons, Thomas, who was married to a Miss Bard, removed to Mercer County. James, married to a Miss Morrow for his first wife, and to Miss Erwin for his second, lived near Laurelville, in the lower part of the valley. Samuel became a citizen of Clarion County, and Robert, who married Nancy Haggerty, remained on the homestead, which is now occupied by his son Samuel E. The original Robert Stewart was the great-grandfather of Prothonotary J. P. Stewart, of Hollidaysburg, and was among the settlers of the valley who were obliged to flee to Adams County before the Indian troubles abated. His descendants have always held a prominent place in the affairs of the county. Samuel Russell, the husband of Ann Stewart, died in 1837, his wife surviving him about a dozen years. James, one of the sons, resides in Altoona, at the age of eighty-five years; Edwin, in the upper part of the valley, aged eighty-three; Samuel and Thomas have deceased. The daughters were married to Armstrong Crawford, James Templeton, John Gorley, and —— McNiel, all old citizens of the valley.

Samuel Kyle opened and improved a farm in the valley above the Stewart place. He was married to a Miss Eddie, and their only son died a young man. Their daughter married Samuel Duncan, who lived on the homestead until 1864, when he died at the age of eighty-one years. Another daughter became the wife of George Buchanan, of Duncansville. The fine stone barn on the Duncan farm was erected in 1809, the old home at an earlier period.

James Crawford, of Irish descent, was an early settler at Newry, where he died about 1824. He had sons named William, David, and James. The former married Fannie Moore, of Duncansville, and in 1829 moved to Sinking Valley, settling on a farm which had been improved by John McLain. He died in July, 1833, at the age of forty-eight years. His daughter became the wife of Samuel Morrow, and the sons, James died in 1838; Joseph resides on the lower Crissman farm; Robert on part of the Dysart farm; David and Jordan at the head of the valley; Elihu P. in Pleasant Valley; Samuel and John removed to Illinois. The elder Crawford was greatly harassed by the Indians, who destroyed the cabin in which he lived.

Robert Morrow, also an Irishman, was in the township as early as 1783, coming from Path Valley. He settled near Sinking Cave, on the present J. H. Morrow place, where he died about 1810. He had two sons and a daughter, Rebecca, who married James E. Stewart, of Tyrone township. The oldest son, Robert, married Margaret Moore, daughter of Joseph Moore, and lived on the homestead until his death in 1855, at the age of seventy-eight years. She died in 1866, aged eighty-eight years. Their children were Robert, living on the old Morrow place; George W., who lived on the McQuead place until his death in 1866; John H., living on the homestead; Matthew, residing at Tipton, the father of Alexander D. Morrow, of Tyrone; Joseph, died in 1857, while managing Wright's Forge, at Waynesburg; Samuel, living on the old Russell farm, in Tyrone township; one of the daughters, Rebecca, married Joseph K. Orr, of the upper part of the valley.

James, the youngest son of Robert Morrow, Sr., married Nancy Stewart, and lived on the John M. Tussey place until his death in 1841, aged fifty-six years. His widow died in 1870, at the age of eighty-three years. Of the ten children they reared, Robert died in Warrior's Mark in 1842; James, the second son, resides at Tyrone borough; John, William, and Rolland moved to the West. The daughters married, Margaret, John M. Tussey, who occupies the homestead; Rebecca, Robert Dean, deceased; Jennie A., a Mr. Shaver, who removed to the West; Sarah became the wife of David P. Tussey, of Tyrone; and Nancy, of Henry Canan, of Altoona.

Joseph Moore, an Irishman, lived on the present Robert Morrow place before the Revolution, and several times had to defend his home against the attacks of Indians. He died about 1807, leaving a family of six daughters, viz.: Mary, who married William Porter; Jane, the wife of Philip Roller, of Morris; Nancy, the wife of John Dean, of the same township; Ann, who removed to the West, as the wife of David Ramsey; Betsey, who married Samuel Stewart, of Indiana; Margaret, the wife of Robert Morrow, who lived on the homestead, which is yet occupied by his son.

Col. James Moore was of another family, and a brother of Arthur Moore, a single man, who served in the war of 1812 and held legislative offices. Col. Moore lived on the D. P. Tussey place. He had four sons,—Ephraim, who died of disease contracted in the war of 1812; John, killed by lightning in August, 1834; Arthur, who died in Birmingham in 1864; and George W., who died in the same place. He had, besides, seven daughters, but all except one of the family have deceased.

On the McLain place, Thomas Wilson, who came from Adams County, was an early settler. He was the father of sons named Charles, Thomas, John (a tanner), James, Robert, and William, all deceased. James Wilson, a relative of the foregoing, came to the township a single man, but in 1822 was married to Martha Cresswell, of West township, and settled in the valley on the place now occupied by his son, James H., above the Arch Spring, where he died in 1857. Besides James H., there were sons named Charles S., living in Brooklyn; Matthew, in Altoona; Smith, in Kansas; and daughters who married,—Harriet, Thomas Crawford, of Tyrone; Minerva, Jacob Covode, of Allegheny County; Anna,

Miles D. Gray, of Centre County; and Sarah, John Hommer, of Cambria County.

Mordecai McLain, an Irishman, came from Maryland before the close of the troubles with the Indians, and settled near the present hamlet of Laurelville. He had one son and a daughter, who married Matthew Wilson. The son, John, married Martha Luckett, and had a family of children, of whom Thomas lived near Laurelville in 1881; John in Iowa; Patrick (deceased), they also had daughters named Mary, Ellen, and Martha.

Peter McMullen came about the same time as McLain, from the State of Maryland. He had sons named John, Henry, Peter, and James. The latter was a physician, and died at Laurelville; John, the oldest son, removed to Baltimore; Henry remained in the township, and was the father of Ambrose, Thaddeus, and Alfred McMullen. Peter McMullen was also a physician, and died in the neighborhood of Hollidaysburg. He was the father of John McMullen, of Laurelville.

The progenitor of the Burley family, Isaac Burley, moved into the valley from New Jersey in 1768, where he died not many years after. Among his children were Isaac, who moved to Ohio at an early day, he and his entire family being killed by the Indians in that country; Joseph died young; John married Elizabeth Roller, of Tyrone township, who died at the age of ninety-nine years; Jacob, the fourth son, crossed the mountains to West Virginia, where he died.

John and Elizabeth (Roller) Burley had children as follows: Joshua married Emily Hopkins, and lived in the township many years, but died in the borough of Tyrone. He was the father of John Burley, who died in 1852, and of the Hon. Jacob Burley, a prominent citizen of the borough, who served in the Legislature in 1859–60. Jacob, the second son, removed to Indiana; Joseph, the fourth son, also lived in Tyrone borough, and was the father of Jonathan H. Burley, the first burgess of the place. Other sons were Sanford D. and Martin. The Burley family has many members in the eastern part of Blair County, and has been actively identified with the history of Tyrone and neighboring townships.

Jacob Roller settled in the upper part of the valley prior to the Revolution. He was of German descent, and came from York County. His oldest son, Jacob, was killed in the township by the Indians, as is related in the foregoing pages. Other sons, John, Henry, Baltser, and Caleb, moved to the West. One of his daughters married Joshua Igo, of the Tuckahoe Valley, and another John Burley, of Bald Eagle Valley. Peter was the youngest son, and Philip, the next older in age, married Jane Moore, daughter of Joseph Moore, and lived first on the old Roller place, but later moved into Morris township, living on the present Perry Moore farm, where he died about 1840. Of fourteen children, eleven attained mature years, viz.: daughters, Nancy, who was married to Thomas Reese, a silversmith, at Water Street, and for her second husband, Chris. Hewitt, of Williamsburg; Elizabeth became the wife of James Dysart, of Franklin township; Ann, of Daniel Hewitt, of Alexandria; Jane, of George Henderson, who removed to the West; Sarah, of Lewis Knode, of Porter, who yet resides as his widow south of Alexandria; Ellen, the youngest, married John M. McCoy, who became a citizen of McVeytown. The sons of Philip Roller were Joseph, who lived near Williamsburg, on the farm yet occupied by his son George; Caleb married Mary Dean, and settled on Clear Creek; Joshua married Elizabeth Moore, was a merchant at Williamsburg, and the father of Dr. Roller, of Hollidaysburg. The youngest son, John Milton, died when a youth, and all the sons have deceased.

Jacob Isett, also of German descent, but a native of Bucks County, came to Sinking Valley about 1785, as a single man, and by trade a shoemaker. He first lived near the deserted Fort Roberdeau, or Lead-Mine Fort, where he followed his trade, taking in lieu of money for his pay wheat at fifty cents per bushel. This he stored in one of the buildings of the old fort, when the failure of the wheat crop caused the price to advance several dollars per bushel. With the money secured from that source he bought the tract of land on which is the Arch Spring, where he put up a saw- and small grist-mill about 1788. Later he removed, but resided at the Arch Spring from 1799 until his death, June 1, 1852, at the age of ninety-two years. In 1795 he was married to Eleanor Stockdale, and reared three sons and four daughters, two of the latter dying young women. Mary, a daughter, remained single, and died at the age of eighty-two years. Eleanor, the other daughter, became the wife of the Hon. John C. Bucher, of Harrisburg, dying March 6, 1881, at the age of eighty-three years. John S., the oldest son of Jacob Isett, is a well-known citizen of Spruce Creek; Samuel, the second son, is the owner of the Etna Iron-Works in Catharine township; and Thomas M., the other son, is a resident of Montreal, Canada.

George Fleck, of Montgomery County, who had served in the Revolution, came to Sinking Valley after that struggle, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson Gabriel. He died about 1830, having reared a large family. Of these, George lived on the Watson Isett place until his death, when the family removed; Conrad lived on the present Jacob Fleck place. He was married to Mary Moore, and they were the parents of Jacob, Perry, and Aaron Fleck, of the township. Their daughters married Robert Stewart, Jacob Hosler, Perry Orr, and O. E. Crissman, the latter of Roaring Spring. Henry, a third son, was married to Catherine Ramey, and lived on the place now owned by Israel Fleck. He was

the father of John G., of Illinois, Israel, Henry, a Lutheran minister, and of daughters who married John Burket, Jacob Cortwright, William Bouslough, and David Crawford. Jacob, another son of George Fleck, was the father of Henry, Daniel, David, Conrad, George, Martin, Susan, Margaret, Catherine, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, and Caroline. David, a fifth son, was the husband of Mary Ramey, and lived on the farm now occupied by his son Gabriel, where he died in 1870, aged seventy-seven. Their sons were Gabriel and Luther, and the daughters were married to George Lutz, Robert Crawford, John Carl, and John Keatley. The daughters of George Fleck were Elizabeth, who was married to Abraham Crissman and died near Bedford; Margaret, married to John Fleck, of Montgomery County; Catherine, who was the wife of Daniel Crissman, of the valley; and Mary, the wife of Peter Burket.

Peter Burket, a native of York County, came to the valley about the time of the Revolution, settling on the farm now owned by his grandson, Ephraim Burket. Of his five sons, Jacob moved to Jefferson County, where he died at the age of ninety-one years. He was the father of Peter Burket, of Warrior's Mark township. A sister married David Mong. Peter, the second son of Peter, Sr., died on the homestead in the valley; Samuel lived and died in the Tuckahoe Valley; John, a tanner, resided for a time on the Martin Funk place, removing to Centre County; David became a resident of Shirleysburg. The Burkets of Huntingdon and Blair Counties are descendants of the above families.

Philip Bridenbaugh was married to a daughter of Michael Hileman, of Frankstown, and died in 1831, at the age of seventy-three years. He was the father of sons named John, Henry, Michael, Philip W., David, Joseph, and Benjamin, while his daughters were married to Thomas Russell, Frank Wilson, Alexander Seeds, Mahlon Stryker, and William Louden. The sisters of Philip Bridenbaugh married into the Hileman, Smith, Hollinger, and Sprankle families, who were among the pioneers of different parts of the county, while the Bridenbaughs were well known as among the prominent settlers of the valley.

In the lower part of the valley Christian Stoner, from Lancaster County, made an early settlement. He came a single man, and was married to Mary Neff, of Logan. He died in 1875. Of his nine daughters, six were married to G. Lindsey, Gabriel Fleck, Lee Wilson, David P. Tussey, John A. Crawford, and Thomas Fleck.

In 1812 the taxable citizens of the township were as in the appended list, each owning the number of acres of land set opposite his name, or having an occupation as is there indicated:

	Acres.
Adams, James	104
Adams, John	104
Adams, Robert (saw-mill)	73
Agnew, Daniel	.....
Anderson, Robert	.....
Auman, Robert	21
Bard, David, Rev	125
Burley, Joshua	180
Burley, Joseph	200
Burley, Widow	100
Burley, John	.....
Boyles, John, Sr	.....
Boyles, John	.....
Boggs, James	44
Beyer, David	228
Burkett, Peter (distilleries)	426
Black, Christopher (saw-mill and distillery)	339
Barlow, Thomas	.....
Barrack, William	50
Baker, Henry	.....
Beamer, Matthias	.....
Boyle, Henry	.....
Crissman, Frederick, Sr	248
Crissman, Frederick, Jr	246
Crissman, Elijah	150
Crissman, Abraham	100
Crissman, Daniel	.....
Cryder, Peter	130
Crawford, James	350
Cramer, Daniel	.....
Chubb, Jacob	.....
Cadwallader, John's heirs	300
Dysart, Alexander	361
Douglass, David	123
Edington, James	.....
Fleck, George, Sr	312
Fleck, Peter (distillery)	162
Fleck, Jacob	.....
Fleck, John (brewery)	153
Fleck, George	153
Fleck, Conrad	153
Fisher, Michael	92
Groff, John	396
Grimes, James	.....
Henching, Henry	290
Harris, Elijah	.....
Hill, Samuel's heirs	65
Hill, Arthur	130
Henry, John	.....
Isett, Jacob, Sr. (grist- and saw-mills)	250
Isett, Jacob	400
Johnston, James	207
Johnston, Samuel	196
Kyle, Samuel, Esq	223
Kinter, Daniel	.....
Kinter, Jacob	.....
Kinter, Daniel, Jr	.....
Kessler, Peter	45
Kinkead, Robert	.....
Kelley, Hugh	.....
Lockhead, Conrad	.....
Lockhead, Conrad, Jr	.....
Lucas, Jesse	.....
Lindsey, William (grist-mill)	184
Letsinger, Leonard	96
Letsinger, John (distillery)	.....
Law, Abraham	.....
McMullen, Widow	277
Moore, Joseph (estate)	260
Morrow, Robert	246
Morrow, James	260
McMillan, Thomas	257
Meredith, William	.....
McClelland, Jacob	.....
Merriman, Joshua	.....
McLain, Mordecai	200
McLain, John, Sr	.....
McLain, John	.....
McLain, Stephen (distilleries)	.....
Moore, James	303
Myers, Jacob	120
McNutt, Robert	.....
Myers, John	.....
Moore, John	.....
Pool, Peter	95
Plouncer, Christian	.....
Reese, Thomas	72
Ramsey, John	.....
Rahm, Martin (forge)	200
Reese, Andrew	62
Ramey, Frederick	.....
Russell, Samuel	120
Robertson, Andrew	300
Robertson, John	.....
Swine, Dr	262
Stewart, Robert, Sr	209
Stewart, James, Sr	247
Stewart, James	58
Steel, Joseph	.....
Steer, Nicholas	173
Scott, Thomas	116
Shomo, Henry	.....
Steer, John	.....
Steer, George	.....
Sinclair, Angus	224
Snyder, Frederick	.....
Steel, Frederick	.....
Shriver, Frederick (saw-mill, distillery)	382
Templeton, John	212
Tippery, Jacob, Sr	.....
Tippery, Jacob	.....
Wilson, Thomas	321
Wray, Samuel	115
Walker, Thomas	306
Weight, Casper	200
Weight, Jacob	55

Single Freemen.—James Alexander, James Burley, George Breniser, Samuel Burket, Jacob Burket, James Crawford, Stephen Crist, Peter Fleck, George Groff, John Groff, Samuel Johnston, James Lindsey, William Lindsey, Valentine Luckhart, Elijah Luckhart, John Letsinger, Christian Kellerman, Joseph Meredith, Daniel McCall, Stephen McLain, Samuel McMullen, James McCahan, Henry Potaver, Thomas Stewart, William Stewart, Robert Sinclair, William Tannehill, Martin Todd, John Wright, Adam Weight.

The seated land was 5825 acres; the unseated land, 10,055 acres; distilleries, 8; grist-mills, 2; saw-mills, 6; forge and brewery, one each.

Since 1842 the limits of the township have been confined to Sinking Valley proper, and the present area consequently embraces only a small territory. The population in 1880 was ten hundred and four.

Civil Officers.—In the lists following may be found the names of the principal officers of the township since the formation of Huntingdon County:

CONSTABLES.

1788, Thomas Rickets; 1789, Alexander Rowan; 1790, James Stewart; 1791, Peter McMullen; 1792, James Crawford; 1793, Hugh Means; 1794, James Anderson; 1795, James Wilson; 1796, Mordecai McLain; 1797, Thomas Walker; 1798, Thomas Watson; 1799, George Fleck; 1800, Frederick Ausman; 1801, Thomas McMillan; 1802, John Burley; 1803, James Moore; 1804, Casper Wright; 1805, Peter Erming; 1806, James Johnston; 1807, Robert Stewart; 1808, Robert Warren; 1809, James Adams; 1810, Thomas Scott; 1811, William Lindsey; 1812, Peter Fleck; 1813, David Beyers; 1814, Jacob Isett; 1815, James Wilson; 1816, Christian Black; 1817, Samuel Russell;

1818, Peter Rickets; 1819, David Douglas; 1820, James Boggs; 1821, Samuel Dickson; 1822, Alexander Dysart; 1823, John Fleck; 1824, John Orr; 1825, Conrad Fleck; 1826, Joseph McDowell; 1827, Joseph McDowell; 1828, Henry McMullen; 1829, Moses Robeson; 1830, Edward Stewart; 1831, Conrad Fleck; 1832, Thomas Crissman; 1833, Christopher Black; 1834, Moses Robeson.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1789, Charles Montgomery, Robert McCartney; 1790, William Lindsey, John Wilson; 1791, Anthony Johnston, Robert Stewart; 1792-93, Henry Moore, Robert Adair; 1794-95, David Lowry, Peter McMullen, Jr.; 1796, Robert Stewart, Thomas Walker; 1797-98, Frederick Crissman, Joshua Bailey; 1799, Frederick Crissman, Joseph Burley; 1800, Frederick Cummins, Joseph Burley.

SUPERVISORS OF ROADS.

1789, David Stewart, Thomas Kerr; 1790, James Johnston, John Dean; 1791, Robert Morris, Galbraith Knox; 1792, John Wilson, William Spitler; 1793, Thomas Wilson, William Spitler; 1794, Robert Stewart, Thomas Donnelly; 1795, William Lundy, Jacob Isett; 1796, Frederick Crissman, Sr., Joshua Bailey; 1797, William Stewart, John Lowry; 1798, George Fleck, James Moore; 1799, Peter Fleck, Samuel Hill; 1800, Peter McMullen, James Adams; 1801, James Wilson, Henry Roller; 1802, John Templeton, Christopher Ewing; 1803-4, Angus St. Clair, Frederick Crissman; 1805, James Crawford, Nicholas Steel; 1806-7, Christopher Black, Thomas McMillan; 1808, David Byer, Henry Roller; 1818, John Fleck, Thomas Scott; 1820, James Crawford, Samuel Dickson; 1824, Frederick Crissman, Alexander Dysart; 1825, Daniel Crissman, Peter Burkett; 1826, John Orr, Peter Burkett; 1827, John Templeton, Abraham Buck; 1828, David Smiley, Jacob Fleck; 1829, Peter Burkett, John Fleck; 1830, John Wright, John Orr; 1831, James E. Stewart, Conrad Fleck; 1832, Jacob Fleck, William Crawford; 1833, Armstrong Crawford, Christian Stoner; 1834, Abraham Buck, David Bunn; 1835, Abraham Buck, Conrad Fleck; 1836-37, no returns; 1838, Robert Morrow, William McCormick, 1839, Abraham Wright, Thomas Crissman; 1840, Conrad Fleck, Peter Pool; 1841-42, Edward Conrad, James E. Stewart; 1843, William Templeton, Robert Stewart; 1844, Joseph Gardner, Henry Fleck; 1845, David Dickson, Conrad Fleck; 1846, William Wilson, Alexander Dysart, Jr.; 1847, Peter Burkett, Edward Conrad; 1848, Thomas Crissman, Christian Stoner; 1849, Peter Burkett, Edward Conrad; 1850, Jos. Crawford, Jesse Fisher; 1851, P. Bridenbaugh, Jacob Crdyer; 1852, P. Bridenbaugh, James Crawford; 1853, Matthew Morrow, Robert Stewart; 1854, Samuel Myers, David Fleck; 1855, Samuel Morrow, John Isett; 1856-57, Peter Burkett, Jacob Fleck, Jr.; 1858-59, Jacob Cryder, Robert Morrow; 1860, Jacob Hossler, William McCormick; 1861, James H. Wilson, Alexander Dysart; 1862, David Crawford, John D. Stryker; 1863, Samuel E. Stewart, Jacob Cryder; 1864, Jacob Cryder, Jacob Fleck; 1865, Gabriel Fleck, John M. Tussey; 1866, Gabriel Fleck, Isaac Crawford; 1867, D. Crawford, D. B. Templeton; 1868, William Wilson, Robert Morrow; 1869, E. Burkett, William Wilson; 1870, John Crawford, William Orr; 1871, Samuel E. Stewart, James Morrow; 1872, Aaron Fleck, Andrew Robeson; 1873, James Logan, Smith Wilson; 1874, Jacob Cryder, Kyle Orr; 1875, David Crawford, John A. Wallace; 1876, James Templeton, Alexander Templeton; 1877, James Templeton, E. Burkett; 1878-79, James H. Wilson, James McQuead; 1880, Samuel Stewart, James McQuead; 1881, William Orr, James McQuead.

AUDITORS.

1835, James E. Stewart; 1836-37, no return; 1838, Peter Burkett; 1839, Thomas Wilson; 1840, James Isett; 1841, Armstrong Crawford, Alex. Dysart; 1842, Armstrong Crawford; 1843, Armstrong Buck; 1844, Peter Burkett; 1845, James E. Stewart; 1846, William Caldwell; 1847, Robert Stewart; 1848, James Morrow; 1849, Thomas McLain, Robert Stewart; 1850, D. P. Tussey; 1851, Franklin Wilson; 1852, R. Stewart, J. H. Morrow, Thomas McLain; 1853, Henry McMullen; 1854, Peter Burket; 1855, Gabriel Fleck; 1856, George Lotz; 1857, Jesse Fetterhoof; 1858, James Crawford; 1859, Samuel E. Stewart; 1860, Samuel Morrow; 1861, John Crawford; 1862, Daniel Hossler; 1863, John Crawford; 1864, Robert Crawford; 1865, Daniel Hostler; 1866, D. M. Fisher; 1867, Foster Crawford; 1868, William McCormick; 1869, James McQuead; 1870, Ezra McMullen; 1871, John H. Morrow; 1872, David Deliger; 1873, Israel Fleck; 1874, no returns; 1875, Samuel Morrow; 1876, R. C. Galbraith; 1877, Kyle Orr; 1878, Samuel Morrow; 1879, P. H. Bridenbaugh; 1880, Thomas McLain; 1881, Samuel Morrow.

General Industries.—The first improvement of the water-power of the township for manufacturing purposes was made by Jacob Isett. About 1788 he put up a small saw-mill below the Arch Spring, and soon after a grist-mill of limited capacity near the same site, each having an undershot-wheel. This mill being of insufficient capacity for the demands made upon it, a stone mill took its place in 1800, which was regarded as one of the best in those parts. On account of defective walls that building was taken down in 1824, and the present mill erected in its stead. It is a frame, three stories high, forty-five by fifty feet. In 1869 it was remodeled and supplied with modern machinery. The power is furnished by an overshot-wheel eighteen feet in diameter, which operates four run of stones. The water supply is constant, being furnished by the celebrated Arch Spring, which is but a short distance above the mill. At the death of Jacob Isett, in 1852, his son Samuel became the owner of this property, but since 1868 it has belonged to John A. and Isaac Crawford, who also carry on merchandising and farming. The fine stone mansion built by Jacob Isett in 1805 is yet in excellent condition. The post-office is supplied with three mails per week from the Morrell office, at Union Furnace Station, with John A. Crawford as postmaster. At Arch Spring Mills are a few mechanic shops and enough houses to give the place the appearance of a small hamlet. The spring and caves have become favorite places of resort for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

The present Snyder grist-mill was built by Thomas Crissman about 1845. The machinery had been used prior to that time in the old Lindsey Mill, built about the beginning of the present century. After the death of Crissman, Joseph Crawford became the owner of the property, selling to J. Snyder, the present owner. The mill has a small capacity. In the same neighborhood were the Sinking Valley Mills, owned by David Beyer, which have been demolished. In that locality merchandising was carried on and the usual mechanic-shops maintained, as well as several public-houses.

The only hamlet in the township is Laurelville, locally known by the name of Sinking Valley. The first improvement was made by Henry Henchey, the owner of the land, who built a house thereon, which is now the home of Matthew Stewart. It was erected some time about 1808, and an early store was kept there by a man named Harris. About 1831 another store was opened in this locality by James Clarke, and a number of lots laid out for village purposes on the lands at that time owned by George Sharrar, Henry McMullen, and John Wilson, but the place never attained much importance, and since Tyrone borough has been founded has been devoid of business interest. At present a few mechanics and retired farmers only reside there.

The post-office at Laurelville was established at Sinking Valley Mills, with the name of that place, but

after the hamlet was begun it was removed to the latter place, the name being modified by dropping the word mills. At the latter place John Wilson was the first postmaster. About 1857 the office was moved to Arch Spring, but the following year it was re-established at Laurelville, and a new office established at Arch Spring. Henry McMullen then became the postmaster of the Sinking Valley office, which is at present in charge of Mrs. Mary Walton. The office is supplied with tri-weekly mails from Tyrone borough. At Laurelville John Wilson began tanning about 1815 in a small yard, continuing until 1842, when he sold out to Henry McMullen. The latter carried on the old establishment until 1857, when he erected a large tannery, supplying steam-power. In 1865 he disposed of his interests to John Diffenbaugh, who abandoned the business in 1873. At the same point a saw-mill was operated some time by steam, and on Elk Run, flowing near by, small saw-mills were operated by John Wilson and Henry McMullen.

From 1838 till 1851, Clarke & McGuire merchanised at Laurelville, and Clarke & Guyer several years more, when they moved to Tyrone borough. Meantime, in the fall of 1835, McMullen, Crawford & Tussey began trading, and, with many firm changes, the store was carried on with a full stock of goods until 1867, the last owners being Stewart & Tussey. From that time till his death in 1876, D. P. Tussey sold goods in a small way, but since 1876 there has been no store at Laurelville. Prior to the building of the railroad through the northern part of the township, William Davison kept a public-house a few years at the forks of the roads below the hamlet.

James E. Stewart was the carpenter and undertaker of the valley from 1807 until 1851, when his son Robert succeeded to the business in a shop at Laurelville, continuing to the present time. An early blacksmith in the locality was George Gorley, on the Col. Dysart place. In 1826 a shop was started at Laurelville by John Davis, where John Copley worked in 1830 and a few subsequent years.

Since 1858, James Logan and son William have had a smithy at the hamlet. George Sharrar was one of the early wheelwrights, working till after 1842. For the past few years Samuel Donnelly has had a shop, in which he has carried on general repair and millwright work.

Religious and Educational.—The first settlers of the valley adhered to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church, and a congregation for worship in accordance with its usages was formed before the present century. More than fifty years elapsed before Sinking Valley became able to maintain an existence separate and independent of other congregations. The records prior to 1853 are not in existence, and since that time are but fragmentary. The ruling elders then were John M. Tussey, Armstrong Crawford, Alexander Dysart, and Perry Moore. On the 4th of November, 1853, the Rev. Daniel L. Hughes became pastor of the congregation for half his time, continuing until Oct. 7, 1857. On the 15th of December of the same year the Rev. John Elliott was installed pastor, and remained till 1863, when the Rev. Orr Lawson assumed the pastorate. He remained until the fall of 1869, and for about a year the congregation was dependent on supplies for its preaching. Since the fall of 1870 the present pastor, Rev. J. J. Coale, has officiated, serving here one-half his time, the remaining half being devoted to Lower Spruce Creek congregation. The members of the congregation at Sinking Valley number one hundred and twenty-five, and have as ruling elders Perry Moore, John M. Tussey, Jesse Fisher, Alexander Templeton, and John A. Crawford. The Sabbath-school, having one hundred and fifteen members, has John A. Crawford for superintendent. Other superintendents were Armstrong Crawford and Alexander Dysart, both deceased.

The first house of worship was of logs, and stood on the lot where is now the present stone church. The latter was built about 1818, and though showing the effects of time, is yet a comfortable place of worship. In connection is a burial plat of about one acre in extent, in which are buried many pioneer settlers. In the locality of Arch Spring is a fine parsonage belonging to the Sinking Valley congregation, which was erected in 1867, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Fleck neighborhood is a neat brick edifice, forty-five by fifty-four feet, which was built in 1840. It has been repaired twice since that time, the interior being remodeled and a new pulpit supplied. This building took the place of a small log house, removed to another site in the neighborhood, where it is used as a residence. This building had a box-pulpit and galleries. The basement of the present church contains a neat lecture-room. The land for the church and cemetery lots was deeded by George Fleck. The trustees of the property in 1881 were Robert Crawford and Thomas M. Fleck.

Among the early members of the church council were Peter Burkett, Henry Fleck, Conrad Fleck, David Fleck, and John Fleck. The present council has as elders Gabriel Fleck, Luther Fleck; deacons, John Wesley, Leonard Hosler, Luther Crawford, and Eli Fleck. In 1881 the congregation was one hundred and twenty strong, under the ministerial direction of the Rev. J. H. Walterick, who serves the church in connection with the congregation at Tyrone borough. His predecessors in the pastoral office were the Revs. John Kissler, A. H. Auge, Jacob B. Christ, John T. Williams, William Laitsell, William S. Emory, Michael Eyster, and Jacob Martin. The church is prosperous, and represents a large element of the population of the township.

St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church.—Missionaries of the Catholic Church visited the valley as

early as 1799, and said mass at the houses of the McLains and the McMullens. One of the most active of these visiting priests was Father Leonard Bradley, who came from Bedford. Father Demetrius A. Gallitzin was one of the contemporary priests, and continued his visits until 1827, when he was relieved by Father Heyden, who formed a parish of the families living along the eastern base of the mountain. In 1840, Father Bradley came on to this field of labor, and dedicated a small frame house of worship near Laurelville, erected that year, as St. Luke's Church. He visited the church once a month until 1853, when the families residing in the valley were attached to the parish of Altoona. After eight years a resident priest was placed over the church at Tyrone borough, and St. Luke's has since belonged to that parish; but in the spring of 1877 a priest's house was built at Laurelville, when Father Edward McSweeny took up his residence there, the church still being a part of the parish of Tyrone. The priest's residence was not long continued, and at present only occasional mass is said in the valley.

Sinking Valley Reformed Church.—In the lower part of the valley is a small frame house, built in 1846, in which worships a congregation of thirty members belonging to the Water Street charge of the Reformed Church. Previous to that period meetings were held at the houses of Abraham Weight and Philip Bridenbaugh by the ministers of the foregoing charge, with which the members have always been connected. In 1881 the trustees of the church were Robert Tussey, Michael Sprankle, and George Bridenbaugh. The former two were the elders and the latter the deacon. On the church lot is a fine burial-ground. The ministers since the building of the meeting-house have been the Revs. Samuel A. Reid, F. A. Rupley, Joshua Riale, Joseph May, John G. Wolf, John W. Love, J. A. Peters, and the present Milton H. Sangree, since March 8, 1879.

In the burial-ground of the Sinking Valley Church are tombstones commemorative of the following persons, who died at advanced ages:

David Tussey, born in 1783, died 1866.
Alexander Stewart, died in 1874, aged 78 years.
John Armstrong, died in 1795, aged 75 years.
Robert Law, died in 1862, aged 82 years.
Philip Roller, died in 1859, aged 74 years.
Samuel Duncan, died in 1864, aged 81 years.
Rev. David Bard, died in 1816, aged 71 years; Elizabeth, his wife, died in 1824, aged 72 years.
Thomas McMillan, a Revolutionary soldier, died in 1836, aged 80 years.
David Stewart, died in 1828, aged 79 years.
Col. James Moore, died in 1842, aged 78 years.
Jacob Isett, died in 1852, aged 92 years.
Thomas Wilson, Sr., died in 1844, aged 81 years.
Robert Morrow, died in 1855, aged 78 years.
Margaret Morrow, died in 1866, aged 88 years.
Mary McCamant, died in 1877, aged 75 years.
Moses Canan, died in 1872, aged 75 years.
Mary Ann Canan, died in 1879, aged 81 years.
Daniel Fisher, died in 1873, aged 81 years.
Sarah Beigh, died in 1877, aged 86 years.
Samuel Gensimore, died in 1877, aged 79 years.
Mary Gensimore, died in 1872, aged 86 years.

At the Lutheran Church is also a fine burial plat, in which are interred many of the former citizens of the township, and at St. Luke's the adherents of the Catholic Church find appropriate interment. Several other places of sepulture are maintained in the township.

Public School Officers.—Since the adoption of the free school system the following have served as directors in the township:

1835, John Wilson, James Boggs; 1836–37, no returns; 1838, John Orr, Moses Robeson; 1839, no returns; 1840, Abraham Buck, Thomas Wilson, David Fleck; 1841, Samuel Isett, James Wilson, Conrad Fleck; 1842, Robert Stewart, Jr., James Templeton; 1843, Robert Morrow, Edward Conrad; 1844, Samuel Isett, George Lotz, David Fleck; 1845, Joseph Crawford, James Mitchell; 1846, Robert Stewart, Jacob Cryder, Robert Stewart, Jr.; 1847, Robert Crawford, Abram Buck, Henry Fleck; 1848, James McLain, Robert Stewart, Jr.; 1849, Samuel Isett, Jacob Cryder; 1850, William Wilson, P. Bridenbaugh; 1851, Armstrong Crawford, D. P. Tussey, John Orr; 1852, Joseph K. Orr, Thompson Stryker; 1853, George Lotz, Thomas McLain; 1854, William Wilson, Robert Stewart; 1855, Joseph K. Orr, John B. Simmons; 1856, Gabriel Fleck, L. Davidson, Joseph Weight; 1857, Samuel McMullen, Joseph Webb; 1858, George Lotz, Daniel Hosler; 1859, William Wilson, Robert C. Galbraith; 1860, Robert Crawford, Joseph Grazier; 1861, Samuel Morrow, Jacob Cryder; 1862, Andrew Robeson, William Wilson; 1863, no returns; 1864, Samuel Morrow, Jacob Cryder; 1865, Gabriel Fleck, Robert C. Galbraith; 1866, Joseph Crawford, William Shaffer; 1867, E. Burkett, R. Stewart, S. Morrow; 1868, R. C. Galbraith, Gabriel Fleck; 1869, J. T. Stryker, David Crawford; 1870, Robert Stewart, Samuel Morrow; 1871, Robert Crawford, A. L. Fleck; 1872, John A. Crawford, G. W. Orr; 1873, Gabriel Fleck, D. P. Tussey; 1874, Samuel Morrow, James McQuead; 1875, P. Bridenbaugh, John A. Crawford; 1876, Robert Crawford, J. F. Fleck; 1877, Foster Crawford, Thomas L. Coleman; 1878, Thomas M. Fleck, John Wallace; 1879, Alexander Templeton, William McCormick; 1880, Gabriel Fleck, Kyle Orr; 1881, Thomas Fleck, John A. Crawford.

In 1880 the township had five districts, each supplied with a good school-house, several being unusually attractive and having spacious grounds. Seven months of school were maintained, attended by one hundred and thirty-one male and one hundred and twenty-seven female pupils, who were taught at a cost of one dollar and fifteen cents per month for each pupil.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP.

WOODBERRY is of ancient origin, it having been organized as a township in Bedford County prior to the formation of Huntingdon County, in 1787. From the latter year until the erection of Blair County, in 1846, it formed part of the county of Huntingdon. It was shorn of a large portion of its former domains by the organization of Huston township in 1842, and as now constituted is bounded on the north by Catharine township, east by Huntingdon County, south by Huston township, and west by Frankstown.

With Tussey's Mountain on the east, and Lock Mountain on the west, it embraces a portion of the

territory known in colonial days as "the Great Cove," but since 1770 as Morrison's Cove.

Its population was 2077 in 1860, 2107 in 1870, and but 1900 according to the census of 1880. Of the present population, about seven hundred are gathered at the village of Williamsburg, while at Cove Forge,[1] "the Mines," Franklin Forge, and Springfield Furnace[2] are found considerable numbers engaged in the various departments of iron manufacture, the remainder of Woodberry's inhabitants being agriculturists. For many years the township has been noted for its iron interests, having in 1855 the Springfield Furnace, then operated by D. Good & Co.; Cove Forge, by John Royer; Franklin Forge,[3] by D. H. Royer; and the Williamsburg Foundry, by Loncer & Hileman, but at the present time Springfield Furnace and Cove Forge only are in operation.

An active service of seventy years! Threescore and ten, not only reached, but that number employed constantly and energetically in the business of promoting and developing by practical efforts the industries and best interests of his county! Such a record is a proud one; such a record is vouchsafed to but few men. It is, nevertheless, the record of one of Blair County's honored and valued citizens, the record of John Royer, now an honored figure in local history, a link between the past and the present, an example of the length to which a useful life may be preserved, and a welcome evidence of a benign, a healthful, and a cheerful old age. John Royer is now close upon the eighty-fifth milestone in the journey of life, and yet he is so hearty and active that his physical nature seems to tell the story of a man only moderately aged. His eighty-five years rest lightly and gracefully upon him, his step is free, his spirits buoyant, and his faculties, in short, amazingly well preserved. His eyesight is so good that in reading he needs no artificial help when the light of day is clear.

Mr. Royer is a native of Franklin County, Pa., where he was born July 14, 1798. His father, Daniel, was a native of Lancaster County, and an ironmaster in Blair County as early as 1815, when he built Springfield Furnace. John Royer's grandfather, Samuel, was at one time a commissary in the Federal army during the war of 1776, and at the battle of Brandywine commanded a company. He died in 1823, at the age of eighty-five. Daniel's wife was Catherine, daughter of Abram Stoner, of Franklin County. Their children numbered ten, of whom four are living.

In 1811, John Royer's uncle John built Cove Forge, in Blair County, and thither at the age of fifteen the lad John was dispatched by his father to receive from his uncle the foundation of his education in the iron business. The young man began his experiences as a clerk at the forge, but remained only a year, for in 1814 his father, setting about the erection of Springfield Furnace, concluded to take him under his own care, and so John simply changed his school from the forge to the furnace. From 1815 (when the furnace was completed) until 1821 he continued in active employment there, and so well improved his opportunities that in the year last named he felt competent to take the *rôle* of iron-master himself. In 1821, therefore, he and his brother-in-law, George Schmucker, joined fortunes and purchased Cove Forge of John Royer, the uncle. Royer & Schmucker conducted the business as partners with steady success from 1821 to 1854, when Royer bought Schmucker's interest and became the sole owner. As such he has remained to this day. To 1840 the forge was devoted solely to the manufacture of bar-iron; since then the product has been blooms exclusively.

During their partnership at the forge Royer & Schmucker became possessed of a one-third interest in Springfield Furnace. In 1854 that interest passed to Mr. Royer, who about 1865 entered into possession of that property as sole owner. Since that date Mr. Royer has carried on the furnace and the forge, Mr. A. McAllister being the manager at the former, and Mr. Samuel R. Schmucker at the latter. In connection with these properties, Mr. Royer owns also

[1] Cove Forge was built in the year 1811 by John Royer (an uncle of John Royer, its present owner). In 1808 he removed from Franklin to Centre County, where with Andrew Boggs he rented Logan Furnace, and carried on the business of the same under the firm-name of Boggs & Royer until 1810, when he removed to this portion of Huntingdon County, and commenced the building of Cove Forge.

The forge when completed had two hammers and four fires, viz.: three refinery and one chaffry. Bar-iron was then manufactured at the forge, no mills having yet been built in Pennsylvania for the rolling of iron bars, and to transport the products of the forge to Pittsburgh, then the principal iron market, involved an expense of from twenty to forty dollars per ton.

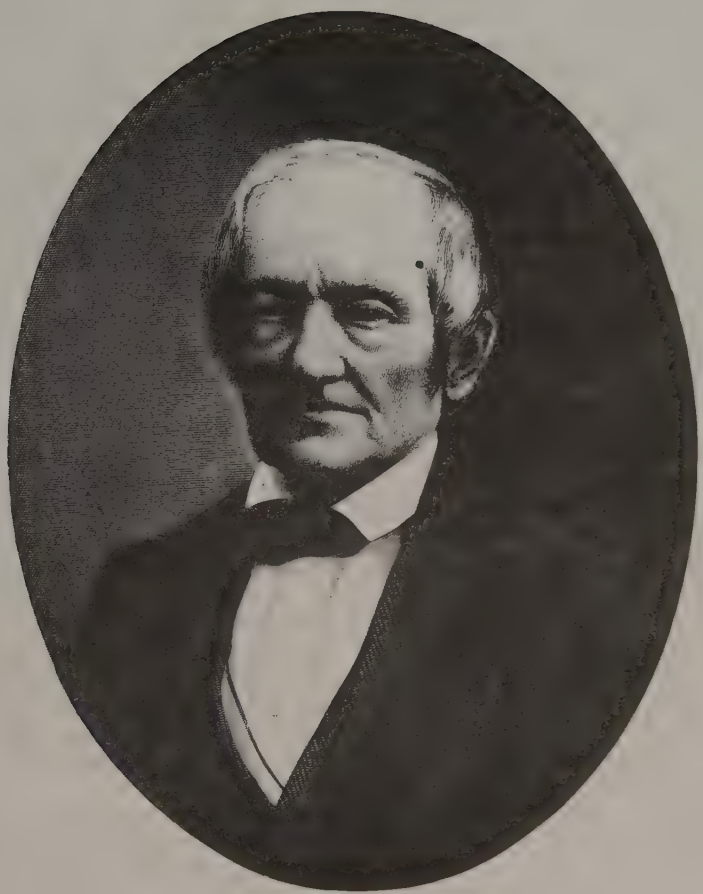
Cove Forge has been in operation continuously since its establishment, and from twenty-five to thirty men are steadily employed. The product is charcoal iron of the best quality, about four hundred tons of blooms being manufactured annually.

[2] Springfield Furnace (the third furnace erected in the present county) was built in 1815 by two brothers, Daniel and John Royer, the latter being the builder and original owner of Cove Forge. Daniel, however, was the principal owner of the furnace. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1763, and continued to reside there until his death in 1838. John Royer finally removed to Johnstown, Pa., and died there in 1850. He had represented both Huntingdon and Cambria Counties in the State Legislature.

During early years a considerable business was done at the Springfield Furnace in the manufacture of wood-stoves, as there were but few foundries in this part of the country, and mineral coal was not used for fuel in Central Pennsylvania; but from a date quite remote, however, to the present time pig-iron only has been manufactured. About fifty men are steadily employed; charcoal exclusively is used in smelting, and about thirty-four tons are produced weekly.

John Royer (son of Daniel), the present owner of Springfield Furnace, Cove Forge, and a large landed estate, was born July 14, 1798, one mile distant from the town of Waynesborough, Franklin Co., Pa. He first came to Woodberry April 1, 1813, and from that time until 1821 was employed as an assistant by his uncle, John Royer. During the latter year he, together with George Schmucker, purchased the furnace, Cove Forge, and other interests, and continued the business under the firm-name of Royer & Schmucker until 1854, when Mr. Schmucker sold his interests to Mr. Royer and removed to the State of Iowa, where he still resides.

[3] The Franklin Forge was built about 1830 by Samuel Royer. It furnished employment for twenty-five men, and was continued in operation until 1861.



John Royer

several thousands of acres of mountain lands, and is as well a large holder of farming lands. The average number of employés at Mr. Royer's works has been and is about ninety. Among these people are many who have been in Mr. Royer's employ a lifetime, some, indeed, who were born at the forge, brought up there to the business, and to-day, as gray-haired men, still serve the master they served when they were boys. Such recitals are not common, but they have a flavor of humanity about them that tells in a fervent way of how master and men may become, through lifelong association, something like members of a family, and look with softened eye upon relations that have within them something of sentiment as well as matter of fact. That Mr. Royer has been a kind master and a faithful friend to those under him, this story gives abundant and convincing evidence. That he has a warm place in the hearts of his lifelong servitors, and that he has deserved it, they themselves can bear the best testimony. Life contains many satisfying influences, and brings to human hearts a great deal that cheers and sustains at the end, but it does not often permit a more gratifying or more wholesome memorial than has been fashioned and framed by the one of whom this narrative has been written. It is a worthy record of a worthy man.

Mr. Royer has never married. His life has been a moderately quiet and uneventful one. Save for occasional periods of travel to the East and West, he has for seventy years "pursued the even tenor of his way" amid the peaceful precincts of Woodberry township, at the forge that has known his familiar guidance through nearly all that space. Public life has had no charms for him, political turmoil no seductive influence. His great honor and his chief triumphs have been won in the character of a private citizen.

According to the report rendered to the State Secretary of Internal Affairs by County Commissioners Halfpenny, Confer, and McIntosh, June 1, 1880, the township then contained 403 taxables. The value of all real estate was $421,965.

The Early Settlers, etc.—It is very probable that the small scope of territory now known as the township of Woodberry possessed no *bona fide* settlers earlier than the year 1765. The peace and quietness existing from the close of the "old French and Indian war," in 1763, to the beginning of the Revolutionary war, in 1775, doubtless encouraged people to settle here as well as in adjoining neighborhoods; but just who those hardy men were, whence they came, and exactly where they settled, it is now impossible, except in a few instances, to determine.

It is well authenticated, however, that in the territory embraced by the township of Woodberry a considerable number of families had settled prior to the Revolution, and during the terrible years which followed they endured all the sufferings and terrors incident to life on the borders during a war with savages.

In 1788, five years after the close of the first war with Great Britain, and one year after the organization of Huntingdon County, more than fifty families were domiciled in the region above described. They were Henry Boren, David Boyer, John Boren, Benjamin Beal, Peter Bowers, who lived on the creek one mile above Springfield Furnace, John Berry, Conrad Brumbaugh, Jacob Brumbaugh, the owner of a saw-mill, Harmonus Clapper, Jacob Clapper, John Clapper, Henry Clapper, Edmond Cullins, David Coughenour, Joseph Chapman, who owned one negro slave and a grist-mill, Rezin Davis, Isaac Hutson, Frederick Herron, who lived on Clover Creek and was afterwards part owner of a grist- and saw-mill, Martin Houser, Jacob Houser, Christian Hoover, Thomas Johnston, Philip Metzker, Christopher Markle, Henry Painter, Abraham Plummer, Daniel Powell, who lived above and near the locality now known as Springfield Furnace, Peter Prough, William Phillips, known as "Capt. Phillips," of whom more will be said in following pages, William Phillips, Jr., Margaret Porter, Samuel Prawley, Peter Rench, Jacob Rhodes, Paul Rhodes, Jacob Smith, Jr., the latter three living in what is now known as Huston township, Michael Shipley, Philip Server, John Scholes, Jacob Server, Sr., James Spencer, who lived on the premises now occupied by Obenour in Huston township, Henry Shaner, John Shirley and William Shirley, who lived in the territory now termed Huston township, George Shane, Christopher Shrom, who resided on Piney Creek, now Huston township, John Stull, Jacob Smith, Sr., Huston township, Benjamin Tudor, Daniel Ulrick, Christian Wineland, Peter Wineland, Philip Walker, Henry Wissour, who lived on the premises now owned by the Acker family in Huston township, Ludwig Wysinger, and Nicholas Warner. There were besides nine single freemen, hereinafter mentioned, of whom one Daniel Stull owned a distillery of sixty gallons capacity.

Capt. William Phillips' residence was some two or three miles above the present village of Williamsburg, on the premises (says Jeremiah Yerger) since known as the Christian Snively place; and here the inhabitants of the lower end of the cove and along Clover Creek forted during alarms caused by Indian forays from 1777 to the close of the Revolutionary war, Capt. Phillips' house being turned into a temporary fortress.

The captain was a man of influence in this part of what was then Bedford County, a skillful and brave woodman, and in the year 1780 was commissioned a captain of Pennsylvania volunteers, with authority to recruit a company of men to assist in protecting the frontier from Indian depredations. He was unfortunate, however, for in July of that year, in attempting to afford protection to the farmers in Woodcock Valley and the cove, to the end that they might harvest their grain, his entire command, except himself and his son Elijah, was massacred.

Said Mr. U. J. Jones, in speaking of this affair,—

"Woodcook Valley was the scene of the massacre of Capt. Phillips' scout,—one of the most cruel and cold-blooded murders on record, a massacre which hurried into eternity ten as brave men as ever ranged the woods of the Juniata Valley. The following is Col. Piper's official report of the massacre to President Reed:

"'The entire force consisted of Capt. Phillips, his son Elijah, aged fourteen years, Philip Skelly, Hugh Skelly, P. Sanders, T. Sanders, Richard Shirley, M. Davis, Thomas Galtrell, Daniel Kelly, and two other men whose names are no longer remembered. After partaking of their supper they all stretched themselves out on the floor and slept soundly until morning.

"Phillips, in consequence of his rank, was taken prisoner, as at that time officers brought to the British garrison commanded an excellent price. Himself and son were taken to Detroit, and from thence to Montreal, and did not reach their home until peace was declared.

"Some of the friends of the persons massacred were disposed to find fault with Capt. Phillips, especially as the massacre was so general and yet he and his son had escaped. Of course, Phillips not being present to defend himself, the talk was so much on one side that some went so far as to stigmatize him as a traitor and a coward. On his return he gave the true version of the affair; and it must be admitted by all that, under the circumstances, he did all that a brave officer could do to save the lives of his men. Their fate weighed heavily on his mind for the balance of his life, and in the thought of their untimely end he forgot all the suffering and privations he endured while a prisoner in the camp of the enemy."

Many other incidents connected with the early years could be recounted, but we refrain from doing so, else we should be carried beyond the space assigned to old Woodberry. However the reader can learn who the early residents of Woodberry, Huston, and part of Taylor townships were, and also form a very good idea of their manufactories, etc., by scanning the following lists of taxables for the years 1788, 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830. True, errors in spelling family names may be found in these lists, as well as those grouped in the histories of other townships, all compiled by the same person, but it must be borne in mind that they were copied *verbatim* from original papers, and have been corrected as far as possible.

LIST OF TAXABLES, ETC., 1788.

(*The First Assessment as of Huntingdon County.*)

	Acres.		Acres.
Boren, Henry	185	Prough, Peter	.....
Boyer, David	.....	Phillips, William	400
Boren, John	.....	Phillips, William, Jr.	100
Beal, Benjamin	100	Porter, Margaret	100
Bowers, Peter	100	Prawley, Samuel	88
Berry, John	200	Rench, Peter	125
Brumbaugh, Conrad	250	Rhodes, Jacob	.....
Brumbaugh, Jacob (a saw-mill)	337	Rhodes, Paul	500
Clapper, Harmonus	20	Smith, Jacob, Jr.	.....
Clapper, Jacob	.....	Shipley, Michael	.....
Clapper, John	100	Server, Philip	.....
Clapper, Henry	150	Scholes, John	60
Coughenour, David	.....	Server, Jacob, Sr.	289
Chapman, Joseph (a negro slave, a grist-mill)	200	Spencer, James	200
Cullins, Edmund	100	Shaner, Henry	.....
Davis, Rezin	100	Shirley, John	70
Hutson, Isaac	50	Shirley, William	150
Herron, Frederick	100	Shane, George	50
Houser, Martin	200	Shrom, Christopher	100
Houser, Jacob	100	Stull, John	150
Hoover, Christian	150	Smith, Jacob, Sr.	150
Johnston, Thomas	200	Tudor, Benjamin	30
Metzker, Philip	200	Ulrick, Daniel	150
Markle, Christopher	140	Wineland, Christian	.....
Painter, Henry	100	Wineland, Peter	240
Plummer, Abraham	250	Walker, Philip	200
Powell, Daniel	150	Wesour (or Wissour), Henry	130
		Wesinger, Lodewick	.....
		Warner, Nicholas	100

Single Freemen.—William Brumbaugh, John Brumbaugh, John Doyle, Michael Fogel, John Houdurf, Nicholas Stull, Daniel Stull (owned a still of 60 gallons), Jacob Server, Jr. (289 acres), Christley Wineland.

Owners of Unseated Lands, 1788.—Peter Albaugh, Jacob Brumbaugh, William Ball, William Barrick, Michael Cryder,[1] John Canan, Benjamin Elliott, Elizabeth Gamble, Jacob Hoover, Jacob Neff (the fighting Dunkard miller), Thomas Porter (the first owner of the Cove Forge tract, which he purchased in 1768), Philip Stoner, William Smith, John Swift, David Stewart, Daniel Ulrick, Thomas Vickroy, Isaac Worrell, William Watson.

THE RESIDENT TAXABLES OF 1800.

Christian Acker, Leonard Acker, John Acker, Adam Albaugh, Zachariah Albaugh, Jacob Ake, John Ake,[2] Philip Aller, William Bailey, George Brumbaugh, Jacob Brumbaugh, Agnes Berry, Henry Baugher, John Brumbaugh, Andrew Buzzard, Andrew Biddle, John Biddle, Anthony Beaver, John Bevard, David Byer, Jacob Burns, John Brumbaugh, Conrad Brumbaugh, Andrew Bell, John Black, John Coon, John Cromer, Emanuel Clapper, Lodwick Clapper, Harmon Clapper, John Clapper, Daniel Clapper, Henry Clapper, Jacob Clapper, David Coughenour, Robert Croan, Comfort & Love, Christian Comfort, Abraham Ditch,[3] Patrick Diamond, Casper Dillinger,[4] Henry Earlenbaugh, John Eager, John Everhart, George Everhart, Michael Fink, Abraham Flakenstaffer, David Flakenstaffer, Michael Fogle, Nicholas Fouse, Stuffle Fifer,[5] Peter Henry, Jacob Hoover, Wm Hardy, John Hutson, Matthew Hutson, Richard Hutson, Christian Hoover (C. C.), Christian Hoover (P. C.),[6] Frederick Herron,[7] Adam Hoover,[8] Peter Hoover, Henry Holdenhower, Abraham Holm, Jacob Hull, Saml. Hoover, Michael Irons, Adam Lower, Jas. Luper, Abraham Longenecker, James Love, Barnabas Miller, John Miller, Philip Metzker, Abraham Miller, John Motes, Samuel Mobley, Ephraim Markley,[9] Arthur and William Moore, John Metzker, Esther Markley, Lazarus B. McLain, John Motherbaugh, William Mobley, John Morgan, William Nesbitt,[10] Harmon Obenour, Christy Owrey, Catharine Powell, Nicholas Parr, Henry Painter, Peter Puterbaugh, Jr., Thomas Porter, Paul Rhodes, Jacob Rhodes, Christian Rhodes, Daniel Riplogle, Adam Riplogle, Jacob Rodkey, Elias Redkey,[11] John Reerigh, Margaret Slippey, Nancy Stripe, Jacob Snively,[12] John Scholes, Philip Smith, Jacob Smith (C. C.), James Spencer, Jacob Sheets, Emanuel Sipes, Jacob Smith (P. C.), Adam Sorrich,[13] Tobias Shiffer,[14] Michael Sellers, Stuffle Shrum,[15] John Sohn, George Smith, John Smith, Abraham Stanley, Christy Shockey, John Smith (preacher), Richard Scholes, Henry Solliday, Susannah Walker, Henry Wissour, Ambrose Wilcox, Jacob Willhelm, Paul Yerger,[16] Margaret Yerger, Jacob Zantz.

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[1] The Cryders had a grist-mill at Big Spring, in the vicinity of Huntingdon in 1777. The family consisted of a father, mother, and seven sons. Their mill served for the people at Standing Stone and the surrounding country. They were all men suitable for the times, rugged and daring. A majority of them were constantly in service during the war of the Revolution, either as frontiersmen, scouts, or fort-guards. Michael Cryder, the father, used to spend his days at his mill and his nights at the fort at Standing Stone during the troublesome times, and it was himself and five of his sons who accomplished the then extraordinary achievement of running the first ark-load of flour down the Juniata River.

[2] Owned one-third of a grist- and saw-mill.

[3] Owned grist- and saw-mill. [4] Owned saw-mill.

[5] Owned saw-mill. [6] Owned an oil-mill.

[7] Owned two-thirds of a grist- and saw-mill.

[8] Owned one distillery. [9] Removed to the State of Ohio in 1819.

[10] Tavern-keeper. [11] Tavern-keeper.

[12] Then the owner of the premises formerly owned by Capt. William Phillips.

[13] Owned a grist-mill. [14] Proprietor of a tannery.

[15] *Stuffle*, or *Stoephel*, which is the German for Christopher.

[16] Paul Yerger settled in the township on the Macamey place in 1791. Margaret was his wife. He, as well as his brothers Adam and Jacob, served in the American army during the Revolutionary struggle. His father, Andrew Yerger, emigrated from Prussia to America in 1728, and settled five miles north of Pottsgrove, Montgomery Co., Pa. Andrew was the father of a family of nine sons and two daughters, of whom Philip (the father of Jeremiah Yerger, at present a resident of Woodberry township) was the youngest son. Jeremiah Yerger was born at Pottsgrove, Pa., in the year 1797. The following year his father with his family removed to Chester County, Pa., where Jeremiah remained until the fall of 1814, when he came to Woodberry, settled here, and has been known as a resident ever since.

Single Freemen.—James Scholes, John Yerger, son of Paul, Christian Acker, Henry Acker, William Spencer, Henry Smith, Rodkey Daniels, Daniel Powell, Denton Mobley, George Hardy, Jacob Buzzard, Stuffle Fifer, Hervey Clapper, Henry Crise, and William Scholes.

William Nesbitt was assessor; Andrew Bell and Lazarus B. McLain, assistant assessors; Henry Wissour and Christian Rhodes, collectors.

THE RESIDENT TAXABLES OF 1810.

Zachariah Albaugh, Adam Anthony, Jacob Ake, John Barron,[1] John Barr,[2] Aaron Born, Jacob Born, Aaron V. Born, John Bevard, John Bridges, John Biddle, Jacob Brumbaugh, George Brumbaugh, Andrew Biddle, Jacob Bulger, John W. B. Brumbaugh, William Bailey, William Bailey, Jr., Jacob Benner, Peter Bowers, George Berringer, Robert Croan, Christian Coble, John Clopper (C. C.), Felty Cutshall, John Cox, John Caphard, John Cramer, Ludwick Clapper, Henry Conrad, John Cromer, Jacob Clapper, George Clapper, Manus Clapper, John Carroll, Herman Van Duiston, Samuel Derush, John Dougal, Abraham Ditch,[3] Caspar Dillinger, John Daily, David Davis, Jacob Deitz, Joseph Everhart, George Everhart, Abraham Eversoll, Charles Eichholtz, John Eichholtz, Frederick Entricken, George Fought, Nicholas Fouse, Jacob Flummer, Michael Fore, Stophel Franciscus, John Fisher, Aquilla Green, Henry Glass, George Glass, Peter Glass, Peter Glass, Jr., Jacob Hough,[4] Richard Hutson,[5] J. Hutson, Wash. Harris,[6] Abraham Hollem,[7] T. Hanline, Christian Hoover (C. C.), Samuel Hoover, John Hoover, Frederick Hoover, William Hoover, Jonathan Hoover, Martin Hoover, Christian Hoover[8] (P. C.), Jacob Hoover, Samuel Hainley, Henry Holdenhouser, George Herron, David Hanline, Michael Irons, Dr. George Kneophler, Aaron Layton, Adam Lower, James Love, John Long, George Lower, Godfret Lantzer, Abraham Longuecker, Moses McElvain, William McGimsey, Peter Metz, Frederick Miller,[9] John Miller, Denton Mobley, Samuel Mobley, William Moore, Abraham Miller, Jacob Metzger,[10] John Morgan, Andrew Metzger, Hugh McKillip,[11] Ephraim Markley, Jr., John Mothersbaugh, Lazarus B. McLain, George Nagle, Herman Obenour, John Ocker,[12] Christian Ocker, Henry Ocker, Adam Ocker,[13] Leonard Ocker, Jacob Ocker, Henry Powell, Peter Prough, Catherine Powell, Daniel Powell, Peter Puterbaugh, John Powell, Joseph Puterbaugh, John Plummer, Jacob Rhodes, Jacob Rodkey, Abraham Rhodes, Samuel Rhodes (P. C.), Christian Rhodes, Paul Rhodes, Daniel Rhodes, Samuel Rhodes (C. C.), Andrew Sheese, Christian Sleighty, Jeremiah Scannal, Jacob Spealman, Matthew Smith, John Smith, John Shoenfelt, Jacob Smith (C. C.), George Smith (C. C.), Adam Smith, John Sohn, Abraham Stanley, Jacob Snively, Adam Sorrick,[14] James Spencer, Henry Sheatz, Zachariah Spencer, Philip Smith, Stophel Shrom, Abraham Simmerman,[15] Henry Smith, Jacob Snowbarger, Adam Stricker, John Snowbarger, Henry Solliday, Jacob Smith (P. C.), Simeon Spitler, Adam Shock, Jacob Sence, Peter Stoner, Abraham Winters,[16] Henry Wissour, Jacob Wilhelm, Daniel Wiltrout, John Yerger, Paul Yerger, John Young, William Young, Henry Yerger, Margaret Yerger.

Single Freemen.—John Hoover, Jacob Yerger, Henry Yerger, John Clapper, Jacob Clapper, Abraham Plummer, Henry Mennert, Henry Rothey, William Spear, John Barr, August Miller, Ephraim Leeper, Henry Forman, David Boyd, Robert Province, Abraham Miller, Jr., John Rodkey, Christley Snively, George Smith, George Dillinger.

Lazarus B. McLain was the assessor, and in concluding his report said that there were 20,675 acres of resident lands, 224 horses, 307 cows, 34 houses and lots in the village of Williamsburg, 2 tanneries, 4 distilleries, 3 grist-mills, 7 saw-mills, 1 oil-mill, and 9285 acres of unsettled lands; total valuation of property assessed in the township, $81,188.

THE TAXABLES OF 1820.

Jacob Ake, Richard Allender, David Ake, Andrew Adam,[17] Sigler Asher, Deck Abraham, John Ake, Jacob Addlebluth, George Allen, John Black, Aaron Burns, Daniel Bard, John Barton, John Brumbaugh, John Basler, Sr., John Brotherlin, John Bare, Michael Basler, Jacob Basler, William Boterbaugh, Peter Boterbaugh, George Black, Peter Bowers, Jacob Brumbaugh, John Bowers, George Brininger, William Boterbaugh, George Bishop, Joseph Boterbaugh, David Boyer, George Bittle, Peter Bittle, Abraham Bolghyard, George C. Brumbaugh,[18] John Brumbaugh, George Brumbaugh, John Bittel, Henry Beaver, John Barber, Philip Benner, John Bagley, James Blake, Samuel Blake, James Bigham, Tobias Cuff, Robert Campbell, Frederick Campbell, David Crawford, Alexander Closson, Murphy Charles, Ludwick Clapper, Henry Clapper, John Cromer, Isaac Cromer, Adam Contner, Margaret Commerline, Felty Cutshall, H. Conrad, G. Clapper, Eathan Chilcoat,[19] G. Clapper, Jr., C. Dillinger,[20] C. Dillinger, J. Davis, G. Davis, R. Drury, H. Daily, S. Derush, Jacob Doughabaugh, Jacob Deitz,[21] Jacob Duck, Abraham Ditch, Abraham Deck, Charles Eicholts, George Emery, Daniel Eshelman, Joseph Everhard, Andrew Erlenbaugh, William Entriken, Joseph Fay, Jr., John Fields, Samuel Fluck, Jacob Farnwalt, Martin Fickler, Jacob Flicker, Nicholas Fouse, Nicholas Foy, George Fay, Joseph Fay, Sr., George Fought, William Fouse, Davis Gibbony,[22] David Garland, James Gold, Michael Graybill, James Gray, Adam Getring, John Gates, Christian Hewit,[23] John Hagons, Nicholas Hetrick, Simon Hagons, Chrisley Hoover, John Hildebrand, John Hutchinson, George Hughes, Jacob Hoover, Daniel Ham, Joseph Harland, Samuel Hainley, Christian Hoover,[24] David Hoover, Adam Hoover, Barclay Hoover, Tobias Hainley, Jonas Hainley, Michael Hainley, Samuel Hoover, John Hoover, Frederick Hoover, David Jones, Michael Jones, William Johnston, John Mason Kneedles, John Kneedles, George Kelsey, John Keith, Conrad Kephard, Martin Kase, Dr. George Kneophler, Benjamin Kennard, Frederick Kaufman, Godfrey Lanser, Daniel Lower, John Lower, Adam Lower, G. Lower, D. Langenecker, D. Law, A. Law, R. Love, Jacob Lower, John Martin,[25] Ephraim Markley, Frederick Mennert,[26] John McCauley, Denton Mobley, Christian Mount, Thomas McCoy, John Miller, Peter Miller, Patrick McGarvey, Patrick McGarvey, Jr., George Merritt, Dennis McGarvey, John Merritt, James Maston, James Morgan, John Medsker, James Martin, Peter Metz, John McAllister, William McGempcey, James Mountain, Abraham Moyer, William McGraw, John Norris, Christian Ocker, Henry Ocker, Leonard Ocker, John Ocker, George Pottsgrove, Elizabeth Province, Jasper Perkins, John Paulus (P. C.), Henry Paulus, Britton Pierce, William Potter,[27] John Paulus, Samuel Royer, John Royer,[28] Daniel & John Royer,[29] John Rodkey, Michael Rhodes,[30] James Riddle, Philip Rhodes, William Rhodes, Samuel Rhodes, Elizabeth Roope, Samuel Rhodes, Abraham Rhodes, Christian Rhodes,[31] Paulus Rhodes, Daniel Rhodes, Michael Retz, Jacob Royer,[32] Walter Rose, Joseph Reed, Jacob Rodkey, Jr., Jacob Rodkey, Sr., Thomas Reese, Philip Roller, Joseph Roller,[33] George Snively,[34] Christian Sparr,[35] Adam Smith, George Schmucker, John Shaw, Peter Shell, Jacob Shingler, George Shell, Andrew Stevens, Jno. Smith,[36] Abm. Stone,

1 Owned a distillery.
2 Owned a grist- and saw-mill.
3 Owned grist- and saw-mills.
4 Owned a distillery.
5 Owned a saw-mill.
6 Owned a tannery in Williamsburg.
7 Owned a tannery, now owned by Samuel Royer.
8 Owned one oil-mill.
9 Owned a saw-mill.
10 Owned a saw-mill.
11 Owned a grist- and saw-mill.
12 Doubtless intended for Acker.
13 Owned a distillery.
14 Owned a saw-mill.
15 Probably intended for Zimmerman.
16 Owned a distillery in Williamsburg.
17 Owned one distillery.
18 Owned one grist-mill.
19 Owned a tannery.
20 Owned saw-mill.
21 Owned a distillery.
22 Owned saw-, grist-, and fulling-mill.
23 Owned one-half of a brew-house.
24 Owned an oil-mill.
25 Owned one distillery and one slave; was also inn-keeper at Williamsburg.
26 Owned grist- and saw-mill.
27 Owned a saw-mill.
28 Owned one forge.
29 Owned a saw-mill and iron furnace (Springfield).
30 Owned grist- and saw-mill.
31 Owned saw-mill and distillery.
32 Owned one tannery.
33 Owned one-half of a brew-house.
34 Owned a saw-mill.
35 Christian Sparr came here from Centre County in 1818.
36 Owned and operated a fulling-mill.

John Shenefelt, Frederick Shenefelt, James Stevens, William Smith, Henry Solliday, Henry Simeon, Robert Smith, William Speer,[1] Philip Shellebarger, Abraham Sims, Joseph Shingler, John Smith (P. C.), Jacob Smith, John Snowbarger, Jacob Shenefelt, Thomas Steward,[2] Jacob Spielman, George Spielman, Abraham Shelley, Jacob Shaffer, Thomas Smith, Caleb Smith, Godfrey Smith, John Son, John Sedenbaugh, Christian Schrum, Adam Sork,[3] George Sork, Jacob Snively, Jr., Jacob Snively, Sr., Jacob Shaffer, Sr., Peter Shoenberger,[4] Christian Stremer, Richard Smith, Rev. James Stevens, Daniel Snively, George Thompson, John Torbitt, Samuel Treese, James Taylor, Peter Vanall, Morgan Wager, Thomas Willey, Jacob Wolf, Jonathan Walls, Martin Wolf, Jacob Winters, Abraham Winters,[5] —— Winebrenner, Charles Wilson, William Young, Philip Yerger, Christian Yerty, Paul Yerger, Abraham Yerger, William Young, Jr.

Single Freemen.—Hugh Connell, Nathaniel Steel, Isaac Speer, David Speer, John Allender, John Hartel, John Royer, Jr., John Murphy, —— Kinsel, Edward Malone, William Kelly, Isaac Alexander, Henry Bowers, Daniel Crooks, David Yearger, David Kelly, George Dillinger, George Gensinger, George Spang, John Ditch, John Shell, James Shell, John Shell, James Steel, Jacob Steel, John Delancy, Joseph Roller, James Edleblute, John Lytle, John Rhodes, John Shellebarger, John Hill, Joseph Knefles, Jacob Yerger, Jacob Brumbaugh, John Ferguson, James Dunlap, David Ditch, George Lytle, George Straugh, Vogel Kephard, Peter Emy, Peter Merritt, Peter Sork, Peter Shell, Abraham Small, Andrew Fulton, Christopher B. Couch, Richard Shields, Hugh Lockhart, Michael Shellebarger, William Dougherty, Walter S. Lytle, Walter Smith, Thomas Williams, George Bowers, John Ovenour, Henry Doyle, John Barber, Peter Bittle, Richard Drury, John McLain, George Spealman, Charles Keller, and Augustus Miller.

THE TAXABLES OF 1830.

Jacob Ake,[6] David Ake, Christian Acker, Jr., Christian Acker, John Acker, Jacob Ally, Jacob Acker, Henry Acker, Robert Allen, John Allender, John Ake, Joseph Arthur, William Anderson, John Anguish, Dr. Etherington Appleton, Robert Alexander, George Bishop, Jonathan Benton, Sr., Michael Bowers, Thomas Biddle, John Biddle,[7] George Biddle, Sr.,[8] Peter Biddle, John Barber, Jacob Brumbaugh, Sr., John Brotherline, Elizabeth Baugher, Aaron Burns, James Bacon, Henry Beaver, David Baird, Peter Buterbaugh, George Biddle, Jr., John Brumbaugh, Sr., John Brumbaugh, Jr., Joseph Bushey, George Brumbaugh, John Bowers, Peter Bowers, Michael Bassler, Burdine Blake, Jacob Bassler, Henry Bassler, Jacob Brumbaugh, Jr., Alexander Bernyhill,[9] Amelia M. Burns, John Bront, Jacob Benner, Jonathan Benton, Jr., Uriah Benton, John Burns, John Benton, George Brilinger, James Blake, Jacob Brumbaugh, Jacob Brumbaugh (at mill),[10] David Beals, Thos. Benton, Saml. Benton, Jon. Benton, Sr., John Brumbaugh (of Jacob), H. Bowers, J. Barr, Wm. Campbell, G. Cotsbower, G. Clappen, Henry Clapper, John Cromer, Isaac Cromer, Christian Carbaugh, Samuel Carbaugh, Michael Conrad, Daniel Clabough, Daniel Carty, Robert Campbell, Frederick Coffman, Abraham Clabough, Samuel Caldwell, Ethan Chilcoat, Hugh Cochrane, James Carey, James Carter, Richard Cunningham, Samuel Clark, John Clapper, Henry Conrad, Henry Conser, Henry Conrad, Jr., Jacob Conrad, David Cunningham, Samuel Cartwright, Daniel Conrad, Casper Dilling, Sr., Conrad Dilling, Henry Dilling, Abraham Dick, John Davis, Sr., John Dougherty, John Dilling,[11] George Davis (collier), Jasper Dilling, Jr., John Ditch & Brothers,[12] Henry Daley, Samuel Dean, Morris Davis, David Dudem, John Davis, Jr., Jacob Duck, Jacob Duck, Jr.,[13] George Davis, Jacob Ditch, John Davis, John Ditch (carpenter), Andrew Davis, Alexander Ennis, Jacob Eddleblute, Thomas Estep, Charles Eicholtz,[14] Abraham Eberly (blacksmith), Joseph Everhart, Daniel Esselman, David Eddleblute, Joseph Fay, Andrew Fulton, Alexander Foster, Thomas Farrell, George Fought, Jacob Forwalt, Samuel Fluke, Wm. Fouse, Dewalt Fouse, Adam Fouse, Frederick Fouse, William Fay, William Funk, Christian Fenner, Samuel Fisher, Daniel Fry, John Ferguson, John Fry, Nicholas Foy, John Gordon, Joel Graybill, Hugh Gallagher, Joseph Geesey, Michael Graybill, Peter Gormon, John Groom, Jacob Grow, Joseph Green, Davis Gibbony,[15] John Glass, John Gates, Edward Gartland, George Gunnet, Reese Gunnet, John Gallagher, Daniel Glenn, Gottlieb Getz, Patrick Gartland, Jeremiah Grayham, Harrier Graybill, George Gray, Frederick Hoover, John Higgins, Hannah Hoover, Simon Higgins, John Hoover (Clover Creek), Alexander Hannah, Jacob Hoover, Baltzer Hoover, Tobias Henline, Michael Henline, Samuel Hainley, Jonas Henline, Christian Hewit, Henry Harbison, Nicholas Hetrick, Michael Hetrick, Daniel Ham, William Hart, Thomas Hoover, Joseph Higgins, Elias Hoover, Ann Hoover,[16] David Hoover, Jacob Hoover, Jacob Hoover, Jr., George Hanewalt, Christian Hoover, Jonathan Heffner, Thomas Hays, John Hartle, Francis Hoover, Gabriel Harvey, Peter Hess, Joshua Hammond, John Harper, George Hawley, Hewit & O'Neil,[17] Dr. Daniel Houtz, Daniel Harkins, Hawley & Woodcock,[18] Robert Irwin, Michael Irons, Michael Irons, Jr., Joseph Isenberger, Moses Johnston, Thomas Jackson, John Jones, William Jones, John Knox, John Kershner, George F. Kurtz, Peter Keith, George Keesey, James Kirkland, Dr. Joseph Kneophler, John Kneedles, Dr. Alfred Kelsey, Benjamin Kennard, Adam Lower, George Lowden, David Lower, Charles Leigo, George Lower, Robbins Love, Daniel Lower, John Lower, Francis Lytle, Henry Lower, Godfrey Lantzer, Abner W. Lane, Daniel Lemon, John Longnecker, Samuel Laird, William Larkins, George C. Luce, John Loastator, Benjamin Laidy, David Martin, William McDavit, Dennis Murritts, John Morgan, John Metzger, John Miller (C. C.), Denton Mobley, James Masden, John Martin,[19] Peter Mounts, Thomas McCoy, Christian Master, James McKennan, John McCauley, John Moyers, John Murritts, James Martin, Dennis McGarvey, Ray Maize, George Murritts, Adam Money, Jacob Miller (miller), Peter Murritts, George McKim, John McCauley, Charles McGinley, William Murritts, James McCrum, John McBride, Andrew McClair, Joseph Mateer, Henry Noe, Abraham Nikirk, John Nidich, John Nicholson, Thomas Nolan, Abraham Nikirk, John K. Neff,[20] Frederick Ox, Rev. William Opdyke, Thomas Owens, David Ovenour, Edward O'Neal, Jacob Onlabaugh, Henry Paul, Adolphus Patterson, Thomas Patterson,[21] Geo. Penlow, Simon Penlow, G. Pfoutz, Britton Pearce, Peter Rhodes, Frederick Raimer, Jacob Rhodes (of Christian), David Rodkey, Daniel Rhodes, Frederick Rhodes, Christian Rhodes,[22] John Regart, Michael Rhodes,[23] Jacob Rodkey, Jacob Rodkey, Jr., Philip Roller, Jacob Royer,[24] Abraham Rhodes, Jacob Roop, Daniel Royer,[25] Samuel Rhodes, I. Rood, David Rhule, William Rutter, Samuel Royer,[26] Paul Rhodes, John Rhodes, Henry Reigart, Andrew Roop, Thomas Ritz, David Rhodes, Henry Rhodes, Jacob Rhodes, John Rhodes, Joseph Reed, Thomas Ramago, Jacob Rossler, George Rhodes, Alexander Ross, John Reed, Royer & Schmucker,[27] John Sweeney, Christian Shorm, Adam Strayer, George Snively,[28] Jacob Snively, Jacob Snively, Jr., Ely Sipes, George Sorrick, Jacob Sorrick, Peter Sorrick, George Spealman, Valentine Sorrick,[29] Jacob Spealman, John Shenefelt,[30] Adam Smith, Andrew Smith, Christian Stremer, Caleb Smith, William Spear,[31] Rev. James Stevens,[32] Christian Spar, Samuel Spar,[33] Reuben Salyards, John Smith (of Piney Creek), John Smith[34] (fuller), Jacob Smith (cooper), J. Snowberger, J. Solliday, A. Solliday, W. Shaw, C. Straighthoof, N. Steel, A. Shelly, George Schell, William Shiffler, George Simmers, John Seedenbaugh, Samuel Stevens, George Slaysman, Joseph Shingler, Peter Shoenberger,[35] Benjamin Straighthoof, John Schell (laborer), Peter Schell, James Schell, John Smith, Jr., Jacob Shingler, Abraham Shenefelt,

[1] Owned a tannery.
[2] Owned a grist-mill.
[3] Owned a saw-mill.
[4] Owned a saw-mill and iron furnace.
[5] Owned a distillery.
[6] Owned ground-rents on one hundred and thirty village lots.
[7] Owned a clover-mill.
[8] Owned a grist- and saw-mill.
[9] Owned a store-house.
[10] Owned a grist- and saw-mill.
[11] Owned a saw-mill.
[12] Owned a grist-mill.
[13] Owned a distillery.
[14] Owned a saw-mill.
[15] Owned saw-mill and fulling-mill.
[16] Owned one oil- and one saw-mill.
[17] Owned a brewery.
[18] Owned a bucket-factory.
[19] Owned a distillery.
[20] Owned grist-mill, saw-mill, and distillery.
[21] Cabinet-shop.
[22] Owned a saw-mill.
[23] Owned a grist- and saw-mill.
[24] Owned a tannery.
[25] Owned an iron furnace (valued at twelve thousand dollars) and a saw-mill.
[26] Owned a forge (valued at six thousand dollars) and store.
[27] Owned a forge (valued at seven thousand dollars) and a saw-mill.
[28] Owned a saw-mill.
[29] Owned a saw-mill.
[30] Owned a distillery.
[31] Owned a tannery.
[32] Owned a tannery.
[33] Owned a saw-mill.
[34] Owned a fulling-mill.
[35] Owned a saw-mill, and a furnace valued at twelve thousand dollars.

Jacob Shelly, Matthew Simpson, David Scott, Barney Stroup, Daniel Snively, Benjamin Sias, George Saylor, Robert Spencer, John Schoy, John Summers, John W. Stewart, David Spar, Frederick Solliday, Frederick Spealman, Andrew Thompson, Andrew Thompson (laborer), Jacob Teter, David Teter, William Thompson, George M. Trump, John Utz, Jesse Wolf, Abraham Winters,[1] Jacob Winters, John Weaver, John Wager, Jacob Wolf, Peter Winebrenner, Martin Wolf, William Wolf, George Warner, Solomon Wolf, John Young, Jr., Jacob Yerger, John Young, Philip Yerger, David Yerger, Jeremiah Yerger.

Single Freemen.—John Acker (of John), Henry Acker (of John), John Acker (of H.), Christian Acker (of H.), John Acker (of C.), George Allen, Robert Ayers, Frederick Bowers, Andrew Biddle, Charles Biddle, John Barber, David Bender, Alexander Campbell, Daniel Conrad, Alfred Crewet, William Cartwright, Abraham Ditch, William Davis, David Ditch, John Dickey, Richard Drury, John Ditch, George Dilling, James E. Defebaugh, Richard Durbin, Joseph Davis, Leonard Eicholtz, Jacob Eicholtz, Moses Everhart, James Eddleblute, George Fry, John Foutz, William Findley, John Gallagher, Jacob Grafius, Adam Holliday, Joseph Higgins, George Ham, John Hoffman, Baltzer Hoover, William Hoffman, George Kensinger, Henry Jackson, William Keysey, Dr. Joseph Kneophler, William Kelsey, James A. Kerr, Thomas Kerr, Samuel Lower, Peter Longnecker, Thomas Mobley, Peter Moore, James McCullough, David Metz, George Miller, Peter Murritts, Thomas Mobley, William Murritts, John McGregor, James Mitchell, Robert Maxwell, Edward O'Neil, Neil O'Donnell, William Nesbit, William Potter, George Pressler, John Paul, David Potter, Paul Rhodes, John Royer, Solomon Rodkey, Frederick Reed, Ralph Reighart, Abram Rhodes, Samuel Rhodes, Joshua Roller, John Rodenbaugh, John Rees, Frederick Solliday, William Smeltz, John Shelly, Isaac Spar, Ely Sipes, John Sweeney, William Spealman, William Schell, Stephen Uncles, James Wheeler, Abraham Winters, John Winters, David Winters, Dr. Jesse Wolf, Joseph Wolf, Daniel Wright.

Abner W. Lane was the assessor in 1830, and the total valuation of property owned in the township was three hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1788.—Philip Walker, constable; Jacob Server, assessor.

1789.—Philip Walker, constable; Jacob Server, Conrad Brumbaugh, supervisors; Daniel Powell, Peter Wineland, overseers of the poor.

1790.—Jacob Rhodes, constable; Jacob Server, Thomas Thompson, supervisors; Conrad Brumbaugh, Martin Houser, overseers of the poor; Peter Metzger, William Phillips, Jr., appraisers.

1791.—Christian Hoover, constable; John Clapper, Philip Metzger, supervisors; Jacob Smith, Philip Stoner, overseers of the poor; Adam Albaugh, David Boyer, appraisers.

1792.—Isaac Hutson, constable; Jacob Rhodes, Adam Albaugh, supervisors; Jacob Smith, Henry Wesour, overseers of the poor; Henry Painter, David Boyer, appraisers.

1793.—No record of officers elected.

1794.—No record of officers elected.

1795.—Philip Hartman, Philip Walker, supervisors; Henry Benner, Henry Holdenhouser, overseers of the poor; John Scholes, Ephraim Markley, appraisers.

1796.—No record.

1797.—Adam Albaugh, George Shane, supervisors; Harmon Clapper, Nicholas Fouse, overseers of the poor; Philip Walker, Jacob Smith, appraisers.

1798.—Jacob Snively, constable; Paul Yerger, Henry Painter, supervisors; Philip Hartman, Abraham Miller, overseers of the poor.

1799.—John Miller, constable; Henry Wissour, Christian Rhodes, supervisors; Adam Lower, Lodwick Clapper, overseers of the poor.

1800.—Adam Carrick, constable; Lodwick Clapper, Abraham Miller, supervisors; Abraham Welch, John Cromer, overseers of the poor; William Bailey, John Hutson, appraisers.

1801.—John Scholes, constable; Jacob Rhodes, Philip Oller, supervisors; George Everhart, Jacob Hoover, overseers of the poor; Zachariah Albaugh, Paul Yerger, appraisers.

1802.—Andrew Biddle, constable; Jacob Rodkey, Jacob Hoover, supervisors; Ephraim Markley, John Ake, overseers of the poor; John Acker, Samuel Hoover, appraisers; Abraham Holm, Abraham Ditch, Abraham Miller, Zachariah Albaugh, auditors.

1803.—Peter Hoover, Charles Ray, supervisors; Henry Benner, John Everhart, overseers of the poor; Charles Acker, John Cromer, appraisers; Paul Yerger, Abraham Miller, Zachariah Albaugh, auditors.

1804.—John Brumbaugh, constable; Casper Dillinger, John Cromer, supervisors; Jacob Hoover, Jacob Coleman, overseers of the poor; Abraham Miller, John Clapper, appraisers; Hugh McKillip, Adam Sorrick, Paul Yerger, David Colonour, auditors.

1805.—John Brumbaugh, constable; Adam Lower, Tobias Henline, supervisors; Henry Clapper, Joseph Everhart, overseers of the poor.

1806.—Paul Yerger, constable; Jacob Smith, John Shoenfelt, supervisors; Lodwick Clapper, Henry Acker, overseers of the poor.

1807.—Abraham Miller, constable; John Brumbaugh, Abraham Ditch, supervisors; John Barr, overseer of the poor; Conrad Brumbaugh, Henry Smith, appraisers.

1808.—Casper Dillinger was appointed constable, but refusing to serve was fined by the court forty dollars. Adam Smith, Daniel Powell, supervisors; Lodwick Clapper and Henry Acker, overseers of the poor.

1809.—William McGimpsey, Jacob Rodkey, and Peter Swoope were successively appointed constables in the spring of 1809, but refusing to serve were fined by the court forty dollars each. Samuel Hoover, Jacob Rodkey, supervisors; Joseph Everhart, Tobias Henline, overseers of the poor.

1810.—Samuel Hoover, George Everhart, and Jacob Hoover were also fined forty dollars each in the spring of 1810 for refusing to serve as constable.

1811.—Hugh McKillip, constable. No record of other officers.

1812.—Christian Hoover appointed constable, refused to serve, was fined forty dollars. No record of other officers.

1813.—William Spear served as constable. No record of other officers.

1814.—Jacob Spealman, constable. No record of other officers.

1815.—George Kneopfler, constable. No record of other officers.

1816.—Aaron Burns, constable. No record of other officers.

1817.—Robert Campbell having been appointed constable, refused to serve, and was fined by the court forty dollars. Among other officers elected that year were William Spear and Peter Bowers, supervisors; Abraham Ditch and Michael Bosler, overseers of the poor; Samuel Royer, Christian Hewit, George Davis, and John Barber, auditors; Peter Engle and John Martin, appraisers.

1818.—William Entriken, constable. No other officers reported.

1819.—William Young, constable. No other officers reported.

1820.—John Cromer, constable; Casper Dillinger and Davis Gibboney, supervisors.

1821.—Jacob Duck, constable. No record of other officers.

1822.—No record.

1823.—Christian Hewit, constable; Charles Eicholtz, Michael Rhodes, supervisors.

1824.—John Brotherline, constable; Abraham Rhodes, Aaron Burns, supervisors; Christian Hewit, Samuel Fluke, overseers of the poor.

1825.—Charles Eicholtz, constable; Aaron Burns, David Martin, supervisors; Christian Hewit, Samuel Fluke, overseers of the poor; Jacob Winters, Jacob Royer, Davis Gibboney, Nathaniel Steel, auditors.

1826.—Christian Sparr, constable; Aaron Burns, Frederick Hoover, supervisors; Jacob Rodkey, Michael Rhodes, overseers of the poor; Nathaniel Steel, George Slaysman, Jacob Winters, Charles Eicholtz, auditors.

1827.—James A. Kerr, constable; Abraham Rhodes, Christian Coutz, supervisors; Abraham Winters, John Biddle, overseers of the poor; Nathaniel Steel, Alexander W. Berryhill, Christian Hewit, Robert Campbell, auditors.

1828.—Abraham Winters, constable; Christian Coutz, Jacob Brumbaugh, supervisors; William Spear, James Stevens, overseers of the poor; A. W. Berryhill, Adolphus Patterson, George Slaysman, Nathaniel Steel, auditors.

1829.—Jacob Roop, constable; Jacob Brumbaugh, Frederick Fouse, supervisors; Henry Powell, Charles Eicholtz, overseers of the poor; Henry Beaver, Jacob Royer, Davis Gibboney, William Campbell, auditors.

1830.—Alexander Campbell, constable; Joseph Everhart, Jacob Brumbaugh, supervisors; Jacob Bosler, Jacob Rodkey, Jr., overseers of the poor; William Campbell, Davis Gibboney, Abraham Solliday, Joseph Feay, auditors.

1831.—Alexander Campbell, constable; Henry Beaver, Abraham Solli-

[1] Owned a distillery.

day, supervisors; George Fought, Jacob Duck, overseers of the poor; Davis Gibboney, Samuel Dean, Charles Eicholtz, auditors.

1832.—John Smith, constable; George Bishop, Henry Solliday, supervisors; John Acker, Joseph Fecey, overseers of the poor; David Good, Jacob Bassler, auditors.

1833.—Martin Gates, constable. No other officers reported.

1834.—Samuel Sparr, constable; George Sorrick, Baltzer Hoover, supervisors; Henry Acker, Joseph Feay, overseers of the poor; Abraham Solliday, auditor.

1835.—Henry Clapper, constable; Henry Daily, Joseph Feay, supervisors; Casper Dilling, Paul Rhodes, overseers of the poor; Jacob Sorrick, auditor; Jacob Winters, Aaron Burns, school directors.

1836.—David Good, constable; Samuel Dean, Jacob Brumbaugh, supervisors; Michael Bassler, Jacob Brumbaugh, overseers of the poor; Daniel Hewit, auditor; Abraham Solliday, Abraham Winters, school directors.

1837.[1]—Jacob Brumbaugh, David Ake, supervisors; Michael Bassler, David Lower, overseers of the poor; Abraham Solliday, auditor; Henry Clapper, Charles Eicholtz, and Robert Alexander, school directors.

1838.—Isaac Sparr, constable; Michael Bassler, Charles Eicholtz, overseers of the poor; Samuel R. Stevens, David Good, school directors.

1839.—Samuel Dean, constable. No others reported.

1840.—George Focht, constable; William Fouse, William Gibson, supervisors; Philip Beamer, George Wike, overseers of the poor; Samuel R. Stevens, auditor; Samuel Dean, Johnston Moore, school directors.

1841.—Henry K. Swoope, constable; Henry Clapper, Henry Harbison, supervisors; John Morgan, John Snowberger, overseers of the poor; Johnston Moore, auditor; Abraham Solliday, Frederick Albright, school directors.

1842.—Henry K. Swoope, constable; Baltzer Hoover, Jr., J. Yerger, supervisors; Jacob Shoenfelt, Christian Good, overseers of the poor; Samuel Dean, auditor; Peter Hess, James S. Hamilton, school directors.

1843.—Henry K. Swoope, constable; George W. Hewit, Jeremiah Yerger, supervisors; James Riley, George Sorrick, overseers of the poor; John K. Neff, auditor; William Kennedy, John Rhodes, J. E. Defabaugh, Robert Alexander, school directors.

1844.—Henry K. Swoope, constable; Samuel Sparr, John Shoenfelt, supervisors; Jacob Shoenfelt, Peter Biddle, overseers of the poor; David Good, auditor; Joseph Feay, G. W. Hewit, Henry Harbison, school directors.

1845.—Henry K. Swoope, constable. No other officers on record.

1846.—Thomas Rees, constable; George W. Smith, B. Hoover, supervisors; James Riley, Sr., David Lower, overseers of the poor; Joseph Feay, auditor; Johnston Moore, Samuel Dean, school directors; G. W. Hewit, clerk.

1847.—Isaac Sparr, James Riley, Sr., inspectors; Thomas Rees, constable; Thomas K. Fluke, Robert Alexander, David S. Rhule, David Albright, Henry Schwarts, school directors; Joseph Fay, auditor; Henry Harbison, Robert Spencer, overseers of the poor; Robert Spencer, assessor.

1848.—John B. Lang, constable; Samuel Bender, David Ake, supervisors; Edward McKiernan, assessor; L. Lower, B. Hoover, school directors; George W. Smith, auditor.

1849.—G. W. Smith, assessor; Peter Hess, constable; Wray Maize, Jacob Sorrick, supervisors; Samuel Dean, auditor; Samuel Sparr, G. W. Hewit, school directors.

1850.—William Birley, E. McKiernan, justices of the peace; Robert Spencer, assessor; G. Hewit, auditor; Samuel Dean, George Eicholtz, supervisors; J. R. Meloy, Philip Snare, school directors.

1851.—John Shoenfelt, assessor; John Shoenfelt, constable; Henry Swartz, John Sparr, supervisors; Joseph Keasy, George W. Smith, school directors; Charles Bittle, auditor.

1852.—Joseph R. Hewitt, assessor; Jacob S. Shull, constable; A. McAllister, Andrew Smith, supervisors; Henry Ake, Eli Smith, school directors; David Good, auditor.

1853.—Simon Ake, assessor; John B. Lang, constable; Isaac Bell, Jacob Sorrick, supervisors; Johnston Moore, Charles Bittle, school directors; John K. Neff, auditor.

1854.—Joseph S. Ake, assessor; Isaac Bell, George Feay, supervisors; George W. Smith, George Snively, school directors; Samuel Dean, auditor.

[1] John Acker was elected constable, but refusing to serve was fined by the court forty dollars, which was promptly paid.

1855.—John Shenefelt, assessor; Charles Biddle, Emmanuel Duck, supervisors; William J. Spencer, Alexander Hamer, school directors; Joshua Roller, auditor.

1856.—William G. Huyett, assessor; Johnston Moore, James Weaver, supervisors; Samuel Royer, Samuel Dean, William Kennedy, school directors; James M. Johnston, auditor.

1857.—Robert Alexander, constable. No record of other officers.

1858.—Joseph R. Hewitt, assessor; Joseph Feay, Jacob Shinefelt, supervisors; James E. Defenbaugh, William McClelland, school directors; Samuel Dean, auditor.

1859.—F. E. Weaver, assessor; R. W. Martin, George R. Snively, supervisors; H. K. Hammond, B. L. Hewit, school directors; Jacob Sorrick, auditor.

1860.—James J. Feay, assessor; Thomas Patterson, Jacob Shenefelt, supervisors; John D. Ross, Samuel Bossler, school directors; Henry Harbison, auditor.

1861.—John Shinefelt, assessor; Joshua Roller, Sr., Jacob Shinefelt, supervisors; Andrew Riley, Joseph Feay, school directors; James E. Defebaugh, auditor.

1862.—John Shinefelt, assessor; Jacob Shinefelt, John B. Hoover, supervisors; Aaron B. Good, Samuel R. Schmucker, school directors; John K. Neff, auditor.

1863.—John M. Roller, assessor; William A. Fluke, Jacob Shinefelt, supervisors; William J. Spencer, John S. Riddle, school directors; Charles Riddle, auditor.

1864.—Robert Alexander, assessor; Benjamin L. Hewit, William A. Fluke, supervisors; Thomas Loudon, Isaac Yingling, school directors; Joseph R. Hewit, auditor.

1865.—William Kennedy, assessor; Philip Snarl, Solomon Rodkey, supervisors; Peter Vandevender, H. K. Hammond, school directors; J. Roller, auditor.

1866.—John Shoenfelt, assessor; George Smith, Samuel R. Royer, supervisors; John S. Biddle, William J. Spencer, school directors; John Dean, auditor.

1867.—Isaac Yingling, assessor; Jacob Shinefelt, Joseph Waggoner, supervisors; John Howard, B. L. Hewit, school directors; J. D. Ross, auditor.

1868.—Isaac Yingling, assessor; J. Shinefelt, Thomas Loudon, supervisors; John W. Swartz, John Hyle, W. J. Householder, Mason Howard, school directors; John K. Neff, auditor.

1869 (February).—John S. Bittle, assessor; George Garner, Solomon Wertz, supervisors; Cyrus Mateer, A. L. Smith, George W. Sorrick, school directors; Joseph R. Hewit, auditor.

1869 (October).—Jacob Shinefelt, Joseph Wagoner, supervisors; Mason Howard, Thomas Loudon, Charles Schwab, C. D. Sparr, school directors; Samuel Dean, auditor.

1870 (October).—John S. Bittle, assessor; A. Smith, Joseph Waggoner, supervisors; C. D. Sparr, John M. Roller, school directors; John D. Ross, auditor.

1872 (February).—John M. Roller, assessor; Samuel Bossler, William Fay, supervisors; A. L. Smith, B. L. Hewit, John Howard, school directors; Joseph R. Hewit, auditor.

1873.—H. R. Smith, assessor; G. W. Sorrick, Charles Ross, supervisors; Joseph Wagoner, Thomas Louden, W. M. Eicholtz, school directors; Samuel Dean, auditor.

1874.—A. J. Rull, John B. Hoover, supervisors; Christian Sparr, A. B. Good, Daniel Deihl, school directors; James Roller, auditor.

1875.—F. Schmucker, assessor; James Riley, John B. Hoover, supervisors; D. Snively, Joseph Wagner, school directors; John Ross, auditor.

1876.—Albert J. Rhule, assessor; James Riley, John B. Hoover, supervisors; William Eicholtz, David Rough, school directors; Samuel Dean, auditor.

1877.—Edward Trinbath, Eugene Winters, supervisors; Christian Sparr, A. B. Good, James Gibboney, school directors; James Roller, auditor.

1878.—Isaac Yingling, assessor; James Riley, Edward Trimbath, supervisors; Edward Wolford, William Richardson, Andrew Simons, school directors; S. R. Schmucker, Dr. J. D. Ross, auditors.

1879.—George M. Patterson, assessor; James Riley, George Wagoner, supervisors; James Roller, E. Hartman, school directors; S. R. Schmucker, auditor.

1880.—C. D. Sparr, assessor; George Ake, George Clapper, supervisors; John Swartz, William A. Fluke, school directors; W. W. Hewit, auditor.

1881.—D. M. Thompson, judge of election; C. Ross, W. Eicholtz, inspectors; William Myers, assessor; A. J. Simons, J. Slonaker, super-

visors; J. D. Allender, constable; David Fay, William Richardson, school directors; J. D. Ross, auditor; F. R. Schmucker, township clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE 1850.

1850, Edward McKiernan; 1851, William Burley; 1855, Alexander Rutlege; 1856, Isaac Yingling; 1860, Alexander Rutlege; 1861, Isaac Yingling; 1865, Alexander Rutlege; 1866, Edward McKiernan; 1870, Isaac Yingling; 1871, Edward McKiernan; 1875, Benjamin Snively; 1876, Edward McKiernan; 1880, Benjamin Snively, Benjamin McFalls; 1881, Benjamin McFalls.

WILLIAMSBURG.—This village is pleasantly situated in the northern part of Woodberry township, and on the right or south bank of the Juniata River. It contains four church edifices, viz.: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, and Catholic, a brick school building, one newspaper printing-office, a banking-house, three hotels, a grist-mill, some ten or twelve business houses, where various goods are sold, the unoccupied furnace, etc., of the Williamsburg Manufacturiug Company, several minor manufactories, a population of about seven hundred inhabitants, and is the terminus of the Williamsburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Until about the year 1790 the site of the village and the major portion of the lands in its immediate vicinity was denominated unseated, and still remained in a primitive condition, John Canan and John Swift being the owners. At that time Jacob Ake[1] came here from the Conococheague country, Washington County, Md., and being prepossessed in favor of the site and its surroundings, both on account of its great natural beauties and the wondrous spring (which but a few rods from its source has power sufficient to carry the wheels of manufactories), purchased of Messrs. Canan and Swift, separately, a tract of some six hundred acres, for which he paid, it is stated, at the rate of six dollars per acre.

He early conceived the idea of establishing a village, and in the year 1795 the project was carried into execution by engaging the services of Patrick Cassidy, a surveyor of Newry, who on the 14th day of August of that year surveyed and plotted one hundred and twenty lots, the extent of the original plot. These lots were fifty feet front by one hundred and seventy-five feet deep, except the four lots fronting on "market square" (corner High and Front Streets), which were but one hundred and fifty-five feet deep. The original streets were Front and Second, each sixty feet wide; Plumb, fifty feet wide; High, sixty-six feet wide; and Spring, forty-two feet wide, eight feet being allowed or taken off the latter street for the surplus flow of water from the spring.

A copy of the original map of the plot shows that the line dividing the lands formerly owned by Canan and Swift, in its northwest and southeast course, intersects lots numbered 120, 119, 118, 68, 91, 92, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

The old plan of selling lots on lease by the payment of one Spanish milled dollar yearly forever was adopted by Mr. Ake, and to this day nearly all of the lots are subject to that tax.

In the year 1800 the owners of lots in the village other than Mr. Ake were Henry Burns, Andrew Bell, Earnest Burns, John Bardle, Tush Clark, Joseph Chapman, Rezin Davis, Robert Frakes, James Gray, George Hardy, Dr. George Kneophler, Henry Keyser, Jacob Kyler, George Kyser, Benjamin Law, James Martin, John Martin, Joseph Miller, Thomas Montgomery, Abraham Mathorn, Jonathan Monroe, John Miller, Hugh McKillip, John McKillip, Henry Mennert, Bay Porter, James Parker, Joseph Peterbaugh, Casper Smith, Robert Smith, Christley Steinbeck, James Scholes, George Shane, John Travis, Moses Thompson, John Wineland, Daniel Wampler, John Williams, Jr., Philip Walker, Robert Walker, and John Ward. Very few of those just named, however, were then residents of the village, although a school was established by Mr. Ake[2] soon after his settlement.

Mr. Jeremiah Yerger, who still resides in the township, visited Williamsburg for the first time in the autumn of 1814. It is his recollection that there were then about twenty families residing in the village. Among the business men were Robert Province, who was the postmaster, and was also engaged in merchandising, occupying a building which stood on the corner opposite and north from the hotel building now controlled by Nicodemus; William Entriken, a merchant, who occupied the corner east from Province, or where a drug-store is now in operation; John Martin, who kept an inn on the corner now occupied by Nicodemus; William McGimpsey, who kept tavern on the corner where now stands Hewitt's store. The village boasted of no school-house or church edifice. The grist-mill, a two-story log building, stood on the foundation of the brick house now standing above the present mill. A man named Blackburn

[1] Jacob Ake was of German parentage, his father having been an early emigrant from Germany to the Conococheague country. He died at Williamsburg in April, 1838, at the age of eighty-four years. Many of his descendants still reside here.

[2] In School Commissioner John H. Stephens' report for the year 1877 we find the following:

"The earliest elementary school in the annals of this district was established about 1790 by Jacob Ake, who was the owner of the land on which the village of Akestown (now Williamsburg) was laid out. Seeing the necessity of educational training among the young, Mr. Ake secured teachers and defrayed all expenses from his private purse. His word was regarded as law with the youth, and when he issued a command the parentage acquiesced and the children rendered obedience. Thus it was when the pioneer resident established his first school. He visited village householders, brandished his staff, and the children hied away to school. About fifteen years this system of instruction existed through the same channel, when subscription schools began. Mr. James Martin taught until 1825, after which followed Messrs. Campbell, Irvin, Opdyke, Spencer, and Miss Nancy Anderson, some of whom were rigid disciplinarians. Mr. Opdyke was a minister, and one of his novel modes of punishing pupils was to stand them in some conspicuous position, cover their eyes with leather spectacles, and allow the school to laugh at them a length of time according to the gravity of the offense committed."

was the miller, Jacob Duck was the blacksmith, John Barber, Peter Metz, and Samuel Fluke the carpenters, Adam Lower the weaver, and among other residents were Aaron Layton, Jacob Rodkey, Christley Shockey, Adam Anthony, John Barr,[1] Jacob Benner, Samuel Derush, John Dougal, Dr. George Kneophler, Godfrey Launtzer, a shoemaker, and Abraham Winters, who operated a small distillery.

The first church edifice (see religious history of the village) was erected in 1816. In 1824 the retailers[2] of foreign merchandise, other than wines and spirits, were John Steel and Adolphus Patterson, those selling goods in the township (outside of the village) at that time being Schmucker & Royer, Daniel Royer, and Peter Shoenberger. About the year 1827 the village was incorporated as a borough, the officers elected in the year 1828 being George Slaysman, Aaron Burns, Nathaniel Steel, Henry Lower, Frederick Menner, town council; Samuel Fluke, high constable; James A. Kerr, borough constable; William Spear, Andrew Thompson, overseers of the poor; Christian Coutz and John Weaver, supervisors. A kind of slipshod, shiftless borough government was then continued for a period of about twelve years, or until 1841, when the charter was declared void and no corporate officers elected.

Following are the borough officers reported to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Huntingdon County, for the years 1829–40, inclusive:

1829.—William Spear, burgess; Christian Hewit, George Davis, Henry Harbison, Henry Reigart, and Abner W. Lane, town council; Joseph Kneophler, high constable; Wray Maize, Jacob Benner, borough constables; John Martin, Thomas Patterson, overseers of the poor; Andrew Thompson, George Slaysman, supervisors.

1830–31.—Wray Maize, constable.

1832–35, inclusive.—David Caldwell, constable.

1836.—Jesse Woodcock, constable; Daniel Lower, Dr. James Trimble, supervisors; Joshua Roller, Peter Rhodes, overseers of the poor; John K. Neff and Abraham Solliday, school directors.

1837.—P. W. Mathews, constable.

1838.—Andrew Davis, constable.

1839.—Jacob Ake, constable.

1840.—Simon S. Launtzer, constable; Christian Hewit, John Allender, supervisors; Christian Hewit, John Allender, overseers of the poor; Henry Reigart, auditor; and Joseph R. Maloy, Joseph R. Hewit, Daniel Piper, school directors.

The tax-paying inhabitants of the village for the year last mentioned (1840) were as follows:

Jacob Alley,[3] Robert Alexander, John Allender, Joseph Ake, David Ake,[4] Jacob Ake, William Ake, Jacob Ake (of Jacob), John Ake, William Alexander, Joshua Aurandt, Alexander & Ross, Ake & Schlonecker, Joseph Adams, James Bacon, Aaron Burns, James M. Bell, David Bender, Thomas Bender, Henry Brenneman, Benjamin Bowers, John Brantner, Simon Barr, William Barto, Dr. Baker's heirs, John Brotherline's administrators, Thomas Bodley, George Clapper, Abraham Clabaugh, Jr., Shem Coffman, Samuel S. Cooper, Nancy Duck, Andrew Davis, George Davis, James E. Defebaugh, Jacob Duck, John Drayton, George W. Davis, Matthew Dean, Jacob Ditch, Alexander Ennis, Rev. Michael Eyster, Fought & Couts, Thomas Fluke, John G. Flood, John Ferree, Samuel Gahagan, Robert Garner, Jacob Greenland, Benjamin Good, Stephen Hammond, Joseph Higgins, Elias Hoover, Christian Hewit,[5] Joseph Hagerty, Joseph Huston, Dr. Robert Hamill, Thomas Jackson, Robert Irwin's administrators, Samuel Isenberg, John Isenberg, James M. Johnston, Thos. Kurtz, Jos. Kneophler, D. Kaylor, David Long, R. Love, W. Lysinger, J. Lower, D. Lower, S. Lontzer, A. Laudenberger, Abner Lane, Lutheran congregation, Thomas Lowe, Elizabeth Love, Edward McKiernan, Joseph Mateer, Robert Maxwell, Robert Martin, Adam Mooney, Joseph R. Maloy, Julian Metz, Wray Maize, John Martin, James Martin, Philip Metz, Peter Metz, Frederick Mack, Francis McCoy, John Myers, Jr., John Myers, Sr., Edward McDonald, Philip Michael, John L. Martin, Methodist congregation, John Nicholson, John K. Neff,[6] Adam Norris, John Nedict, Joseph Oatman, Matthew Orlady, Thomas Owens, Daniel Piper, Thomas Patterson, Adolphus Patterson,[7] David S. Rhule, Joshua Roller, Peter Rhodes, J. & J. Roller, Henry Reigart, Samuel Royer, Joseph Roller, John Richards, Philip Reese, James Riley, James Rinerd, Rev. James Sanks, William Stevens, Jacob Shoenfelt, Jr., John Shoenfelt, Rev. James Stevens, Peter Sorrick, William Spear,[8] John Sweeney, Robert Spencer, David Stewart, George M. Smith, Christian Streamer, William Sloneker, John Suttle, John Smith (fuller), John Smith (laborer), John Turree, John Williams, A. Watson, Jacob Winters, Abraham Winters,[9] John Weaver, Dr. Jesse Wolf, Henry Withers, Greenberry Wilson,[10] John S. Wilson, Jeremiah Whitehead, Jeremiah Yerger, David Yingland, Isaac Zimmerman.

Single Freemen.—Joshua Aurandt, Simon Ake, Jacob Ake, George Ake, Joseph Ake, Jr., John Bacon, Samuel Bell, Michael Brennerman, Samuel Beamer, Morris Cavinor, Charles Duffee, William Davis, Thomas Farrel, Samuel L. Fluke, William Gahaghan, Benjamin Garman, Benjamin Gavin, Joseph R. Hewit, William G. Hewit, John Hoover, George A. Hammill, John Huston, John Holmes, Benjamin L. Hewit, James Haney, Joseph Higgins, John Johnston, Lewis Jackson, Martin Johnston, Joseph Kneophler, James M. Kinkead, John W. Kelly, Henry Lower, William McGregor, John Metz, Peter Metz, Cyrus Mateer, Joseph Matson, Simon Manning, G. A. Madison, Hamilton Moore, Matthew Orlady, Andrew O'Neal, Henry H. Parks, Thomas Rees, John D. Ross, Joseph Rees, William Riley, Christian Shoenfelt, John Sweeny, David Shoenfelt, James Shoenfelt, Hiram Sissler, Jacob Streamer, John Shaw, Andrew Stevens, Henry Tickle, Jeremiah Wingart, Benjamin Woodrick, David Yingland.

The inn-keepers then located in the borough were Francis McCoy, Robert Martin, and Philip Metz. Joseph R. Hewit was the assessor, and the total assessed valuation was $58,082, on which a tax of $160.55 was levied.

The town then enjoyed a reasonable amount of prosperity. The canal was one of the most important avenues of commerce in the Union, and the merchants

[1] Barr owned the village grist- and saw-mills in 1810.

[2] In 1829, Steel & Lane, Alexander Ennis, and Joseph Roller were mentioned as retailers of goods. In 1832 the tavern-keepers in the township were Christian Hewit, David Caldwell, Wray Maize, William Campbell, Bartholomew Rooney, James Wallace, John O'Connor, and Michael Grimes. The year 1841 found William Fouse, Dr. P. Shoenberger, Samuel Royer, and Royer & Schmucker selling goods in the township, while in the borough Smyth & Rhodes, Jacob Shoenfelt, Simon Ake, Hewit & Kinkead, Adolphus Patterson, Barr & Winters, and James M. Johnston were engaged in merchandising. In 1846 (the year of the county's organization, and the borough charter being no longer in force) those having a license for the sale of liquors in the township were Adolphus Patterson, M. Orlady, Philip Metz, Joseph R. Hewit & Co., and George W. Daniels, while Smith & Wample, James M. Johnston, Daniel H. Royer & Co., James Entriken, and Royer & Schmucker were selling general merchandise.

[3] Cooper.

[4] Owned ninety lots, on which ground-rents were paid.

[5] Owned one-half of a distillery.

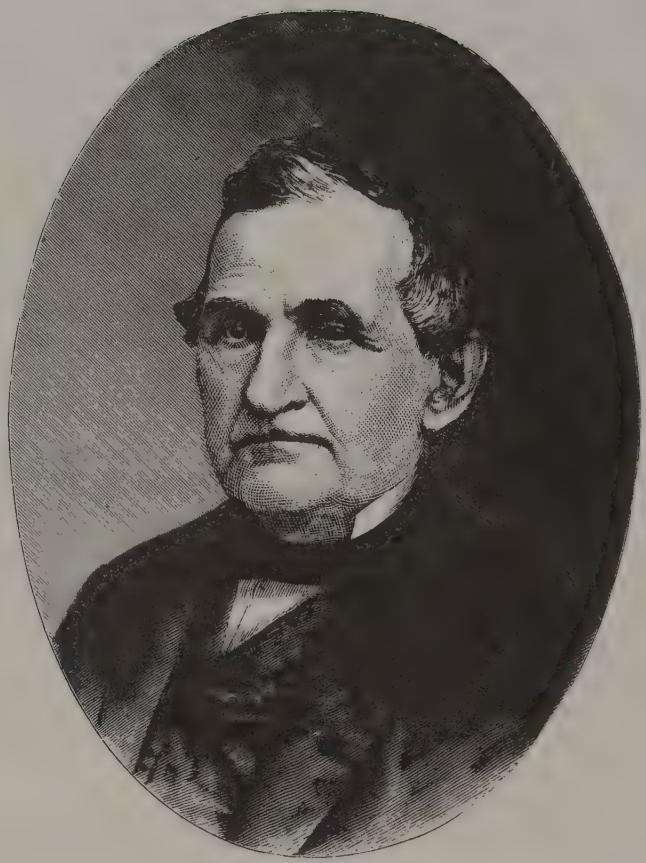
[6] Owned grist-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, and tannery.

[7] Owned a store, distillery, and some dozen or more houses and lots.

[8] Owned a tannery.

[9] Owned a bakery and distillery.

[10] Greenberry Wilson was a blacksmith. Patrick Shirley, an apprentice under him, departed in an unceremonious manner in 1834, whereupon Wilson, in a public notice, remarked that Shirley was "possessed of neither wit, manners, nor money."



John K Neff

of Williamsburg counted as among their regular customers people residing fifteen miles distant. The Williamsburg Manufacturing Company was another source of prosperity during its continuance, but what with the abandonment of the canal and the cessation of work in its manufactories, the town of to-day contains a less number of inhabitants than it did many years ago.

Manufactories of the Past and Present.—Just when and by whom the original grist- and saw-mills were erected we have not learned, but it is probable that they were built some time between the years 1790 and 1800. Frederick Herron and John Ake operated them in 1800, John Barr in 1810, and Frederick Mennert as early as 1820. As previously mentioned, the first grist-mill was a two-story log structure, and stood just above the present one. In 1824, Mr. Mennert built the present grist-mill. He remained here but a few years thereafter, however, and John K. Neff became his successor, being in possession as early as 1830. The mill property is now owned by James M. Kinkead.

About 1830, Messrs. Holly (or Hawley) & Woodcock established a bucket-factory and successfully conducted the business for some years. After them came the Benders,[1] who engaged in the manufacture of woolen yarn, carpets, etc., and gave employment to some ten to fifteen men and boys. They were succeeded by the Whiteheads, who continued the same business until the death of Jeremiah Whitehead, some thirty years ago.

Some years after the completion of the canal a foundry was established, the original owners being succeeded by the Rileys. This establishment performed much work, especially in furnishing articles needed for canal repairs. About 1858, Messrs. Neff, Johnston, Dean & Co. began the business of smelting iron ore, the ore being obtained from John Royer (the Co.). After some five years a Mr. Kemp obtained control, and continued to manage the works for three or four years, when they were enlarged, a change of ownership effected, and the management then assumed the firm-name of the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company. This company continued with varying success until some six or seven years ago, when the furnace went out of blast. James M. Kinkead, Esq., is the present owner of the property.

Various other early manufactories in the township and village, such as furnaces, forges, grist-, saw-, and fulling-mills, distilleries, tanneries, etc., are mentioned in notes accompanying lists of taxables for the years 1788, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and to those lists the reader is referred for further information.

For nearly half a century John K. Neff was identified with the best and most progressive interests of Williamsburg, and as a representative business man stood high, not only in Blair County, but in other sections, notably in the South. He was descended from Francis Neff, who came from Switzerland to America and located in Pennsylvania under William Penn, and who was the progenitor of all the Neffs known to Pennsylvania's history since his time. Among the early settlers in Huntingdon County was Jacob Neff, who migrated from Lancaster County and made his new location near the forks of the Juniata River, a short distance above Petersburg. One of his sons was John K. Neff, the subject of this memoir, who was born March 29, 1802, in Huntingdon County. March 26, 1828, he married Susannah, daughter of Maj. John Huyett, of Huntingdon (a native of Maryland, and one of Huntingdon County's early settlers), and with his wife and father-in-law removed in the spring of 1829 to the village of Williamsburg, in Blair County. Huyett & Neff bought the Williamsburg mill property, and embarked with a show of much spirit upon the business of milling and merchandising. Before the completion of the canal Mr. Neff carried on a considerable business in "arking" on the Juniata, and kept himself in a general way sharply busy in pushing the interests of his adopted home to the front. Until within a few years of his death (which occurred Dec. 20, 1876) he was constantly engaged in active business pursuits, and was one of the leading spirits in the development of Blair County's industries. He was the head of the firm of Neff, Dean & Co., who in 1857 built the Juniata Furnace at Williamsburg, and in 1869 he founded, with other capitalists, the Rome Iron Manufacturing Company of Rome, Ga., for the purpose of erecting at the last-named place an extensive rolling-mill and nail-factory. The enterprise became a successful demonstration, and occupies to-day a prominent place among the important manufacturing industries of that section of the South.

Mr. Neff was a man of warm impulses, sanguine and cheerful temperament, and enlarged ideas. Ever alive to the needs of the hour, he was ever ready to exercise judicious enterprise in the development of advanced thought where it concerned business prosperity. He allowed no man to take the lead where it was possible for himself to lead, and so he came to be known as a prominent and substantial factor in

[1] David Bender and Henry Hubler carried on an extensive business at the "Williamsburg Woolen-Mills." In the *Hollidaysburg Aurora*, under date of September, 1834, they advertised that "carding, spinning, weaving of every description, blue-dyeing, and fancy coloring for carpetings, etc., also the manufacture of broadcloths, satinets, flannels, and blankets the full breadth, coverlets, and carpets would be performed in a workmanlike manner." They offered to receive grain in payment, which was to be delivered either at "Neff's, Williamsburg; Royer's, Springfield; Isett's, Sinking Valley; Wallace's, Union Furnace; Gemmill's, Alexandria; Neff's, Petersburg; Neff's, Shaver's Creek; Swoope's, Woodcock Valley; Entriken's, Woodcock Valley, and Moore's, Scotch Valley," while work was to be received at the "Williamsburg Mills, Royer's mill, Neff's mill, Petersburg; Neff's mill, Shaver's Creek; Isett's mill, Sinking Valley; John McGuire's store, Sinking Valley; Thomas Owen's, Birmingham; Dean, Stewart & Co., Canoe Valley; D. Hileman's store, Frankstown; Swoope & McKinney's, Martinsburg; Rebecca Furnace; H. Beaver's store, Morrison's Cove; H. Neff's store, Alexandria; John Isenberg's, Cross-Roads; John Hoover's and Thomas Enyert's, in Woodcock Valley."

the commercial and manufacturing world. He was for twenty years an official in the Presbyterian Church, always a church-worker, and a strong example of close attendance upon divine worship. He was frequently called upon to administer public office in the township, and in that capacity always displayed discretion, judgment, and ability. He was much given to travel, and not only visited the South and East at various times, but crossed the continent twice. He loved travel for the sake of that broadening of human purpose that comes through observation beyond the narrow confines of home, and a familiarity through personal contact with the men, manners, and things of far as well as near localities. He lived respected and died sincerely mourned by the members of the community within which he passed the greater portion of his life. His record is a valuable heirloom to his posterity, to whose heart many of the lessons of which he was the teacher may be proudly and profitably taken. His widow survives him, and in the old mansion at Williamsburg dwells with her children and grandchildren, a worthy member of that guild whose later years abide within the realm of peaceful and comforting old age. Mrs. Neff has passed her seventy-seventh year, but advancing time has rested lightly upon her and left her still well-nigh as bright and active as she was a score of years ago. Her living children are William L. Neff (of Fayette County), Elizabeth H. (widow of Peter Van Devander, late a well-known iron-master), and Emma C.

Banking.—THE WILLIAMSBURG BANK, controlled by Messrs. Jack, Blair, Watson, Morrow & Co., and of which Col. William Jack has been president and John Clark cashier since its establishment, was established as a branch of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Sept. 25, 1873. A capital of about thirty thousand dollars is used, and it is the only institution of the kind ever existing in the village.

John Clark, the well-known Williamsburg banker, was born in Catharine township, Blair Co., Dec. 13, 1833. His father (John), a native of Huntingdon County, on Spruce Creek, was a tanner as well as farmer, and a widely-known citizen of more than common worth. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch-Irish, and ranked among the earliest of the pioneers in the Spruce Creek settlements.

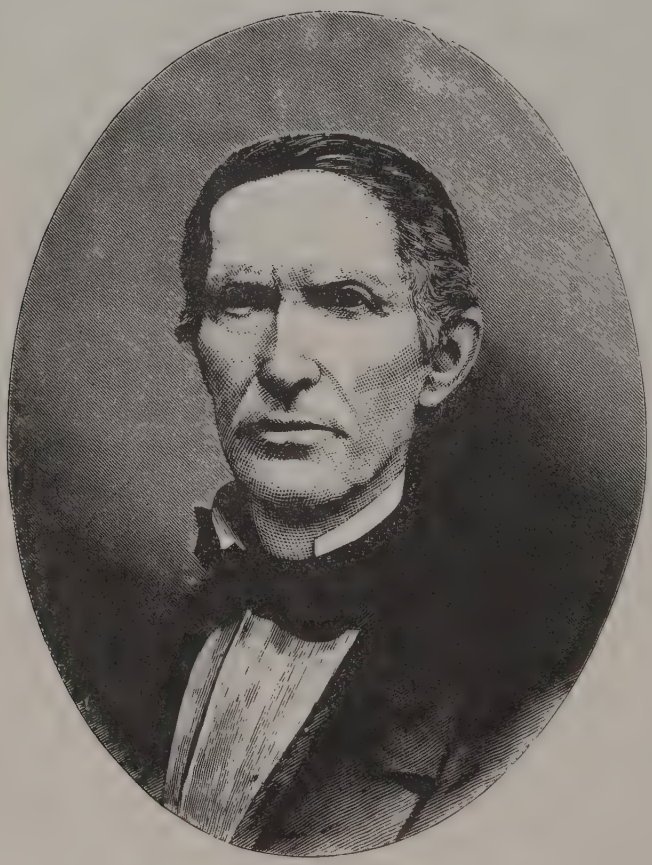
John Clark, Jr., was trained to the life of an agriculturist, and passed not only his youth upon the homestead, but all the years of his life until 1873, when he removed to Williamsburg. Thus reared he became, in the nature of things, a true farmer, endowed with liberal and progressive ideas, and as he sought free contact with the world by travel and observation, he kept pace with the advancement of the age, and occupied at all times a broad social and mental level. Upon the death of his father he inherited the home farm, and still owns it.

In November, 1873, he was appointed to take charge of the bank then founded in Williamsburg, as a branch of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and since that date has had his home in the village, and continued to administer the affairs of the bank with marked ability. Mr. Clark has filled places of public trust, and occupied them, it may be added, with conspicuous faithfulness and competency. He was one of the commissioners of Blair County under whose direction the court-house was built, and that the work in which he participated was capably performed, the magnificent court-house itself bears substantial witness. In his native township he was for many years a school director, and in him the cause of public education ever found a zealous advocate, an earnest friend, and stanch supporter. He was reared within the fold of the Presbyterian Church (the church of his fathers), and for twenty years or more he has been a member thereof, and for fifteen years a deacon.

As an active laborer in the cause of temperance, Mr. Clark has long been known as one of the most zealous. In all measures looking to the advancement of the war upon strong drink, in all efforts calling for a practical encouragement of total abstinence principles, he is ever found in the front rank. Since his youth he has been a temperance worker. He acknowledges with justifiable pride that he has never tasted a drop of intoxicating beverages, has never played a game of cards, and has never used tobacco in any form. The lessons that fashioned his mind to champion the temperance cause were taught him at home in early youth, and later in life became intensified and firmly fixed by the dictates of his intelligent reason. He is a member of the Blair County Temperance Union, and for about seven years has been a member of the executive committee. The prohibitory law has held full sway in Woodberry township for well-nigh a dozen years, and it is in the contemplation of the fact that he has contributed to aid such a condition of things that Mr. Clark gains much satisfaction. In 1857, Mr. Clark married Mary Jane, daughter of Peter and Jane Sisler, of Catharine township. Of the six children born to them all are living. Mrs. Clark died May 6, 1873, and in 1874, Mr. Clark married Henrietta Kurtz, of Catharine township. By the second marriage there have been no children.

Orphans' Home Lodge, No. 315, I. O. O. F., was chartered June 19, 1848, and instituted September 8th of the same year by George R. McFarlane, D. D. G. M., assisted by several other members of Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119.

The first officers installed were Christian Yerger, N. G.; Jacob S. Shull, V. G.; George W. Hatton, Sec.; Jacob N. Shollar, Asst. Sec.; and William Brenneman, Treas. Others of the charter members were Josiah F. Ellsworth, Joseph Williams, John Sparr, and George W. Hewitt. Since its organization three hundred and thirty-six members have been



Jno. D. Ross M.D.

initiated, or three hundred and forty-five in all. Eighty-five is the present number of members.

The first meeting was held in Col. C. Metz's dwelling-house, and regular meetings were continued there for about two years, when the old stone church was purchased by the lodge, and used for lodge purposes until 1867, when it was sold to Dr. J. P. Thompson. Meetings were then held in Temperance Hall until Nov. 4, 1869, when the present commodious and beautiful Odd-Fellows' Hall, having been completed, was dedicated in 1881. The visiting brethren present during the dedicatory ceremonies were District Deputy Grand Master S. I. Fries, who appointed as Grand Chaplain A. J. Middleton, of Bedford; Grand Marshal, John Taylor, of Six-Mile Run; Noble Grand, J. P. Thompson, of Williamsburg; Herald of the North, Graffius Miller, of Huntingdon Lodge, No. 117; Herald of the South, Thomas McFarlane, of Hollidaysburg; Herald of the East, James Blake, of Roaring Spring Lodge, No. 445; Herald of the West, W. B. Ketler, of Altoona Lodge, No. 473.

For building, furnishing, etc., the lodge expended during the years 1868–69 the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, Messrs. M. V. Shollar, Thomas Louden, and Josiah F. Ellsworth serving as building committee. In July, 1881, one hundred and forty dollars were expended for repairs and frescoing, and now the Orphans' Home brethren have one of the most complete and elegant suite of lodge-rooms in the State.

The present officers are David M. Thompson, N. G.; Jacob M. Smith, V. G.; Martin V. Shollar, Treas.; James D. Allender, Sec.; Andrew J. Simms, Asst. Sec.; and Archie Bartlebaugh, S. P. G. Regular meetings have been held every Saturday evening since the organization of the lodge. In 1881, John W. Wertz was elected a representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Dr. John Ross is known not only all over Blair County, but in the territory that surrounds it. For more than fifty years he has practiced medicine in Huntingdon and Blair Counties, and despite the weight of seventy-seven years still finds himself able to pursue an active practice, and when occasion imperatively demands, to ride the country as was his wont years ago. Within his fifty years of service in Pennsylvania and forty-five in Blair County, Dr. Ross has garnered an experience that falls to the lot of but few men. When he began his professional career in 1832, he rode a circuit that reached twenty miles or more in any given direction, and since that day he has been riding far and near. It is his pride that he has never lost a week in his practice, and it is his further pride to say that as long as he is able he will continue to exercise his active energies as a physician. Indeed, he has for so many years ministered to so many families through one and two, and sometimes three generations, that he would find it hard indeed to retire while able to get about, for the abiding faith is so great, the confidence in his skill so fixed, that to these families his presence in times of sickness has come to be a looked-for circumstance, whose withdrawal would seem too strange to understand. So Dr. Ross will continue to fulfill his mission as a healer until nature falters weary by the way and ceases to feel the spur of ambition's call or humanity's appeal. That the day may yet be far removed is the general wish wherever the doctor is known; and indeed his present excellent constitution, his elastic step and brisk animation all tender the promise that he will be spared for many years of usefulness.

Dr. Ross was born Sept. 2, 1806, in Indiana County. His father (John Ross) was a native of Juniata County, and came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a stock that has given much to and done much for Pennsylvania. John Ross married a Miss Dean, some of whose ancestors were of those who were massacred at Paoli, in Chester County. John Ross, the elder, died in Indiana, June 8, 1846. Of his nine children, four sons are now living. Of these four sons, three are physicians,—John D. Ross, of Williamsburg; Dr. Samuel M. Ross, of Altoona; and Dr. James Ross, of Clarion County. John D. Ross, the oldest of the sons, was educated at the Indiana Academy, and studied medicine with Dr. James M. Stewart, of Indiana (a practitioner in that county for over fifty years). He attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated March 29, 1832. His first location was Water Street, in Huntingdon County, where he remained six years. In 1838 he saw in Williamsburg an opportunity for a wider field, and accordingly in that year made his home in the village, in which there were at that time two other physicians, Dr. James Trimble and Dr. Jesse Wolf, both of whom are dead.

During his residence in Williamsburg he has been called upon from time to time to fill places of local public trust, and although holding that a physician should ever keep himself close to the demands of his profession, he has not forgotten that a citizen owes something to the commonwealth, and so he has often served in township offices, and served too with acceptable zeal and fidelity. He was one of the founders of the Blair County Medical Society in 1848, is yet a member, and has at times been its president, vice-president, and treasurer. Since 1850 he has been a member of the State Medical Society, its vice-president in 1864, and its president in 1865. Of the American Medical Association he has been a member since 1854, and in 1876 was a delegate from the State Medical Society to the National Medical Congress. For some years he has been a member of the Juniata Valley Medical Association, embracing physicians from the mouth of the river to the mountain.

George Fay, sheriff of Blair County, was born at Williamsburg, Blair County, Jan. 16, 1829, where also his father, Joseph, was born in 1800, and there also died in 1876. Joseph had six sons,—George,

John, William, James, David, and Robert. Joseph Fay, the elder, married Catharine, daughter of John Miller, a cabinet-maker of Williamsburg. She died in 1872.

George Fay remained at home until his marriage in 1852 to Martha K., daughter of Samuel Fluke. For some years after his marriage he was engaged in farming. In 1863 his wife died, and in 1866 he married again, his second wife being Sarah C., daughter of Francis McCoy. By the first marriage there were four children, and by the second two. All are living.

In 1866, Mr. Fay went down to Mississippi, and engaged there for a year in the raising of cotton. In 1867 he returned to Blair County, and in 1868 he, with others, organized the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company, and purchased the Juniata Furnace and Mill. Mr. Fay was placed in charge of the business as manager, and for eight years conducted it with skillful ability. He then turned his attention to lumbering and grain-dealing at Williamsburg, and in 1878 associated with him Mr. James Patterson, who is still his partner. In 1882, Mr. Fay was elected upon the Republican ticket to the office of sheriff by a majority of eleven hundred and forty-six over Mercer Gray. His business interests, consisting of milling, lumbering, etc., are looked after by his partner, Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Fay is eminently a man of the people. He made his way by hard knocks early in life to a place among substantial men, and learned the lesson of self-reliance in that most valuable of all schools, experience. He has been among the people of the county all his life, and his career is familiar to all. That he has worthily earned a place as a representative man is a truth to which the county has already borne abundant testimony.

The Presbyterian Church of Williamsburg was organized[1] on the 1st day of May, 1816, by the Rev. James Galbraith, who (it is stated) was settled in Hollidaysburg in the spring of that year. At the time of the organization David Stewart, Alexander Nesbit, Hugh McKillip, and John Fergus were chosen elders. Mr. Stewart was known throughout the country as "Judge Stewart," and lived on a farm in Catharine township, at present owned by his grandson, Robert Stewart. The judge's father, John Stewart, was the original proprietor of a large body of land in that neighborhood, including that on which the Etna Iron-Works now stands.

Judge Stewart was a leading man in his day both in church and state. He was one of the active men of Hart's Log congregation, one of its first board of trustees, and has been a member of the session since 1788. After the organization of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, he was one of the four commissioners who first represented it in the General Assembly. Full of years and honors, he died on the 26th of April, 1826, and was buried in the graveyard of the Hart's Log Church.

Of the other three members of the original session of this church, Alexander Nesbit was a justice of the peace, and lived in the village of Williamsburg; Hugh McKillip lived on the farm now owned by the heirs of George Hewitt, on the Piney Creek road leading to Springfield Furnace; while John Fergus lived on a farm on Fox Run, partly in Catharine and Morris townships, and adjoining the farm of Thomas Cunning.

As nearly as can at present be ascertained, the number of original members was about thirty-five, the most of whom were at one time communicants of the Hart's Log Church. Among them were the following: David Stewart and Elizabeth, his wife, Alexander Nesbit, Hugh McKillip and Jane, his wife, John Fergus, James Stewart and Jane, his wife, William Spear and Jane, his wife, John Carothers and Jane, his wife, James Dunn and Catharine, his wife, Robert Campbell and Rebecca, his wife, Maxwell Kinkead and Deborah, his wife, John Stewart and Elizabeth, his wife, John Martin and Nancy, his wife, Thomas Province and Elizabeth, his wife, Lazarus B. McLain and Ann Catharine, his wife, Mrs. Catharine Jackson, Mrs. Sarah Royer, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Mrs. Catharine Whitzel, Miss Margaret Fergus, and Miss Emily Cadwallader.

Of these members other than the elders already mentioned, James Stewart, a brother of the judge, lived on the farm recently in the possession of Stephen Hammond, in Catharine township; William Spear, known as Squire Spear, and Sheriff Spear lived for many years in Williamsburg, where he died; John Carothers resided on a farm on Fox Run, adjoining that now owned by Thomas Donnelly's heirs; James Dunn lived on the farm now owned by his son, Hugh Dunn, in Catharine township; Robert Campbell lived on the premises now owned by Henry Harbison, in Woodberry township; Maxwell Kinkead, who was afterwards chosen an elder of this church, lived on the farm known as the "Yellow Springs," in Catharine township; John Stewart, known as Squire Stewart, who also served this church as an elder for about ten years, resided on the farm now

[1] For many years prior to the organization of this church, however, the people had enjoyed the benefits of Presbyterian preaching. Thus we learn that as early as 1770 the Rev. John King, then in his youth, who for forty-three years was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of upper West Conococheague (now Mercersburg), in Franklin County, Pa., was sent out by the Presbytery of Carlisle as a supply to visit and preach in the new and destitute settlements of the upper Juniata. It is known that he preached at the house of William Holliday, who resided near the present borough of Hollidaysburg, and it is probable that while on the same missionary tour he visited the families of those Presbyterians residing in the Canoe Valley, and near the present town of Williamsburg. Dr. King afterwards made a second visit through this region on the same errand. After him came Rev. Mr. McDougal, also a member of the Presbytery of Carlisle, who lived and preached in upper Path Valley, Franklin County. In the year 1784 the church of Hart's Log was organized, out of which the church of Williamsburg ultimately grew, the church of Huntingdon being organized in 1787 and that of Franks-town (now the Hollidaysburg Church) in 1788.

owned by his son, Robert Stewart, in Catharine township; John Martin lived and died in Williamsburg; Thomas Province also lived and died in the same town; Lazarus B. McLain resided on the farm now owned by John Dean, in Woodberry township; Mrs. Catharine Jackson, wife of Thomas Jackson, lived in Williamsburg; Mrs. Sarah Royer, wife of Samuel Royer, lived at Springfield Furnace; Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, wife of William Harris, lived in Williamsburg; Mrs. Catharine Whitzel, wife of Jacob Whitzel, lived on the farm now owned by John Clark, in Catharine township; Miss Margaret Fergus was a daughter of John Fergus; and Miss Emily Cadwallader, a sister-in-law of Maxwell Kinkead, lived in his family at the Yellow Springs.

Some time during the year 1824, Judge Stewart, John Stewart, Esq., Robert Campbell, Joseph Roller, and William Spear were appointed a committee to select a site and make arrangements for the erection of a Presbyterian house[1] of worship. Jacob Ake, the original proprietor of the town, in accordance with general custom, and following the example of others in like circumstances, donated to the different religious denominations of the place each a lot of ground for church purposes. The Presbyterian Church, however, in accepting the deed of conveyance paid the proprietor (through their committee) a silver dollar, in accordance with the general practice of the times, and with the prevailing belief that it was necessary to make the contract legal and binding. The lot obtained on these terms, and situated a short distance north of the present Presbyterian burying-ground, not giving satisfaction to several of those concerned, it was exchanged for another, embracing a portion of the graveyard, adjoining which other ground was afterwards purchased. On this lot, and near the centre of the graveyard, the committee aforesaid contracted with Adolphus Patterson, for a sum a little exceeding eight hundred dollars, to have built a brick church thirty-five feet wide and fifty feet long, the carpenter-work of which was done by John Barber.

This was the first Presbyterian Church building erected in this place, the first which the Presbyterians owned and used as exclusively their own, although they assisted all the other denominations in erecting their respective houses of worship. This building, never very substantial, either in its foundation or walls, and requiring support and repairs to make it even safe, was only used by the congregation for fourteen or fifteen years, when it was succeeded by the more substantial and commodious structure in which they worship to-day.

About the year 1827, William Spear, John Stewart, Esq., and Joseph Roller were chosen elders. During the year 1832 the session of the church was increased by the addition of Maxwell Kinkead and Daniel Hewitt, the latter of whom had been an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Pa. Mr. Hewitt resided only a short time here, and then returned within the bounds of the church whence he came.

In the year 1834, the same in which Mr. Galbraith left, came Mr. John A. Dunlap, a licentiate, and a stated supply to the church of Hollidaysburg, who served the church of Williamsburg in the same capacity for about two years, giving to it one-third of his time. His health being feeble, he was never ordained. In 1837 he went to the West, and became coeditor with the Rev. William D. Smith of *The Presbyterian of the West*, published in Cincinnati. He died many years ago. He had the reputation of having been a very acceptable and even eloquent preacher. After the departure of Mr. Dunlap this congregation had occasional supplies for about eighteen months from different members of the Huntingdon Presbytery.

In the fall of 1837 the Rev. John Peebles, pastor of the churches of Huntingdon and Hart's Log, having resigned his charge of the Hart's Log Church, was engaged to supply the church of Williamsburg for the one-third of his time.

It was during Mr. Peebles' labors here, and some time in the year 1838, that Daniel Lower, John Clark, Sr., and Joshua Roller were elected and ordained as elders.

The time had now come in the history of this congregation when its increased numbers and the extent and importance of the field to be cultivated required more extended means to be used, if more successful results were to be secured,—*i.e.*, a new church edifice in a more convenient locality. Accordingly, a building committee, of which Joseph Roller, Joshua Roller, John Clark, Sr., and Maxwell Kinkead were the members, was appointed, who purchased the two lots on the centre of which the church now stands of John Higgins, for the sum of five hundred dollars. They also entered into a contract with David S. Rhule and Samuel F. Cooper, who jointly obligated themselves to erect the present building for the sum of two thousand three hundred dollars and the old church, all the good material of which they were allowed to use in constructing the new building. During its erection several changes were made in the original plan and specifications, so that the building when completed cost about three thousand five hundred dollars. The contractors had the brick burned (on the lot where David Shollenberger's orchard now stands) during the summer of 1840, and also prepared other necessary material during the same season. The following summer (1841) this church was built,

[1] To this time the congregation had been worshiping in a church building that stood until lately on the lot adjoining the residence of John Metz on the south, and was known during the latter years of its existence as the "Baptist Church." It was erected in the year 1816, and was the *first* house of worship constructed in the village. Built by the Presbyterians and Methodists jointly, assisted by other residents of the neighborhood, it was occupied by the various Christian denominations of the place until each had supplied themselves with buildings of their own.

and by the autumn of that season was ready to be used as a house of worship, every part having been completed except the basement or lecture-room, which was also finished during the following winter.

The building was scarcely ready for the worship of God when Joseph Roller, an active member of the building committee and also a member of the session, sickened, and after a short illness died on the 30th day of September, 1841. Perhaps no person in the congregation took a deeper interest in the welfare of the congregation or labored with more zeal and industry to secure the erection of this house than he, and just as his ardent hopes and earnest wishes were being realized he was called away from the service of God on earth. His unexpected and lamented death may indeed have been hastened by his untiring labor and exposure connected with the completion of this building. One of the last acts of his earnest devotedness to its temporal interests was to superintend and assist in procuring and bringing to town the large and beautiful platform stone that is placed at the front door of the church. Amid the noisy demonstrations of many interested and enthusiastic spectators, he drove the long team that hauled the ponderous monster six miles from its bed on the brink of the Juniata River, below the Etna Iron-Works.

In less than three months after the death of Mr. Roller, Maxwell Kinkead, another member of the building committee as well as a member of the session, was called to his reward. Mr. Kinkead was distinguished for his integrity of purpose, firmness and decision of character, and general usefulness in the community and church.

In the month of October, 1842, this church united with the church in Sinking Valley in giving a unanimous call to the Rev. William J. Gibson to become their pastor, giving the half of his time to each church. This call was accepted, and on the 4th day of November, 1842, he was installed by a committee of the Presbytery of Huntingdon as the first pastor of this church. On the 6th of February, 1843, Joseph Feay and William L. Spear were ordained elders, and on the same day Johnston Moore, David S. Rhule, Robert Alexander, Thomas Cunning, and Samuel Dean were ordained as deacons, being the first board of deacons ever elected and ordained in this church.

Dr. Gibson was the pastor from November, 1842, until June, 1852, and rendered universal satisfaction. During his pastorate one hundred and thirty-one members were added, and the highest number reported at any one time was one hundred and seventy-nine. Daniel Lower, a member of the session, died in 1844, and the same year William L. Spear, also a member of the session, removed.

The parsonage was purchased in 1849 by James M. Johnston, Joseph Feay, John K. Neff, Samuel Dean, and Joshua Roller paying one hundred dollars each, while the remaining three hundred of the eight hundred dollars purchase-money was made up by other members of the congregation.

In the month of October, 1852, Mr. John Elliott, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Lisbon, Ohio, was called to the pastorate of this church. The call was accepted, and he was ordained and installed on the 17th day of the following November. He served with great acceptance until April, 1856. During his pastorate there were added to the membership, on examination and by certificate, fifty-two.

Less than a year after the departure of Mr. Elliott, or in March, 1857, Rev. John Moore, at that time pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cherry Tree, within the bounds of the Presbytery of Saltsburg, was called to this church, and he accepted. He was installed May 22, 1857, William Spear, John Clark, Sr., Joseph Feay, and Joshua Roller being the elders of the church at that time. Mr. Moore remained as pastor for a period of seven years, the number admitted to the church during his pastorate being seventy-eight.

On the 27th of November, 1859, James M. Kinkead, Jacob M. Sellers. and James Roller were ordained to the office of ruling elders, and at the same time John K. Neff, Josiah F. Ellsworth, and Alexander Rutledge were ordained as deacons. In the summer of 1860 the present church edifice was extensively repaired at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The improvements consisted in extending and remodeling the pulpit, frescoing the walls, repainting the pews and other wood-work. The old spire was removed, and the present taller structure made to take its place. The former bell was also exchanged for the present larger one.

The Catharine Church Edifice.—During the same season (1860) a portion of this congregation living in Canoe Valley, with no desire whatever to form a new organization or to be separated from the church in town, were nevertheless firmly impressed with the belief that it would greatly promote their comfort and convenience, afford the opportunity to their families to attend public worship more frequently, and furnish an inducement to many not now going to any place of worship to become frequenters to the house of God to have a church building erected in their midst, and somewhere in the vicinity of Yellow Springs. Accordingly, with a commendable zeal and much liberality they set themselves to work to secure the object of their earnest wishes. A building committee was appointed consisting of Samuel Isett, James M. Kinkead, and David Stewart, who entered into a written contract with a certain Jacob Baker, of Alexandria, for the erection of a church building at a cost, according to the plan and specifications agreed upon, of three thousand one hundred dollars. This amount, however, by the time the building was finished and furnished, was increased to three thousand eight hundred dollars as the cost of the completed church. The

lot of ground on which the church stands was donated by Walter Graham; and thus this plain but neat and substantial church edifice stands a monument to perpetuate the zeal, industry, and perseverance of the friends of Zion.

John Clark, Sr., who had been an active and useful member of the session for twenty-five years, and in various other ways and at different times had acceptably served the church, died on the 28th of October, 1863. In April, 1864, Mr. Moore resigned charge of this congregation to accept the position of principal of the Mantua Female Seminary of West Philadelphia, and on the 27th of June of the same year the present pastor, Rev. N. G. White, then pastor of the churches of McConnellsburg, Green Hill, and Wells Valley, in Fulton County, Pa., was called to assume the spiritual oversight of this church. The call being accepted, he was formally installed on the 9th day of November following.

On the 30th of October, 1869, Samuel Isett, Thomas Cunning, and John Clark were ordained ruling elders, and on the 14th of December, 1874, Josiah F. Ellsworth and William A. McCormick were also added to the eldership. The session of the church at present (1877) consists of Samuel Isett, Thomas Cunning, James Roller, Jacob M. Sellers, John Clark, William A. McCormick, and Josiah F. Ellsworth.

Joseph H. Blackburn, William Eicholtz, Joshua H. Roller, and Homer H. Hewitt were added to the number of deacons, and the board in 1877 was composed of Samuel Dean, David S. Rhule, Alexander Rutledge, Joshua H. Roller, Joseph H. Blackburn, William Eicholtz, and Homer H. Hewitt. Since 1864 three of the ruling elders have died, viz.: William Spear, Aug. 3, 1865; Joshua Roller, Dec. 17, 1870; and Joseph Feay, Nov. 22, 1876. John K. Neff, a member of the board of deacons, died on the 20th of December, 1876.

The membership of the church at the commencement of the present pastorate numbered one hundred and eighteen. Since that time to July, 1877, there were added one hundred and sixty-four. At the date last mentioned there were about two hundred members. (From a history of this church prepared by the Rev. N. G. White in 1877.)

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The early history of this organization, as well indeed as its history during years quite recent, is involved in no little doubt and obscurity by reason of the lack of available written or printed records. It is traditionary, however, among those best informed on this topic—the grandchildren of the founder of the village—that about the year 1800 missionaries or circuit-riders of the Methodist Episcopal faith found their way to the little village established but a few years previously by Jacob Ake. Although reared as a Catholic, Mr. Ake greeted them cordially, invited them to partake of his hospitality, and arranged the second story of his dwelling for a place of holding public worship.

Soon after a class was organized, Mr. Ake[1] and others of his family becoming members, and Akestown, or Williamsburg, became a regular appointment. About 1816 this class had so increased in numbers and importance that, in conjunction with other denominations, a small brick church edifice was erected. Its interior arrangement, though, was of the most primitive style. For sittings logs were placed at proper intervals upon the floor, and upon these, transversely, were laid slabs from the saw-mill, thus forming seats not the most convenient for "nodding" during long, uninteresting sermons. This building was the first house of worship erected in Williamsburg, and was built by the Presbyterians and Methodists jointly, assisted by non-denominational residents of the neighborhood. It was occupied for several years by the various Christian denominations of the town until each supplied themselves with a place of worship of their own,—the German Reformed in 1822, the Methodists in 1831, and the Lutherans in 1837. It was then purchased by the Baptists, and thenceforth was exclusively used by them, and bore their name.

About the year 1830 the brick church just mentioned was sold to the Baptists, and the following year the Methodists erected a house of worship on the hill on grounds now owned by James E. Defabaugh. It also was constructed of brick, and the ground plan occupied a space of about forty by sixty feet, but about twenty years later it seemed to be inadequate for the purposes required, and in 1854 the present church edifice was completed at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, the vacated structure being demolished.

From the organization of the society to the year 1837 no records have been preserved, or at least none can be found in the hands of present officials. A fragmentary record, beginning at the latter date, however, shows that in 1837 Rev. John Miller was the presiding elder, Rev. Josiah Forrest preacher in charge, and Rev. Robert Beers junior preacher. The same ministers continued through a portion of 1838, and were then succeeded, Mr. Forrest by Rev. William Butler, and Mr. Beers by Rev. George D. Cheneworth. In 1839, Rev. William Butler was the preacher in charge; Rev. S. V. Blake, junior preacher. They were succeeded in 1840 by Rev. James Sanks, preacher in charge, and Rev. W. T. D. Clemm, junior preacher, Rev. John Miller still continuing as presiding elder.

For the year 1841 the records show the following to have been the stations or places where meetings were held in the Williamsburg Circuit, viz.: Smith's, Allegheny, Sarah Furnace, Woodberry, Kings' Forge, Hopewell, Loysburg, Blake's, Akers', Gibboney's, Maria Forge, Rebecca Furnace, Weston's, Ganoe's, Myerley's, Reigart's, Lysinger's, Fluck's, Cove Forge, Springfield, Franklin Forge, Byers', and Union Fur-

[1] It is a mooted question whether Mr. Ake became a Methodist prior or subsequent to his settlement at Williamsburg, but all authorities agree that originally he was a member of the Catholic Church.

nace, the members of the official list at the same time being Rev. George Hildt, presiding elder; Rev. James Sanks, preacher in charge; Rev. Elisha Butler, junior preacher; Burdine Blake and Daniel Bloom, local preachers; S. R. Stevens, Henry Reigart, Emanuel Gibboney, Dr. S. S. Dewey, and S. Hoover, stewards; John Long, John Hagy, and Thomas Weston, exhorters; William Lysinger, William Larkins, William Kennedy, Henry Swartz, Thomas K. Fluck, John Hamilton, Samuel Ferguson, Elijah Boring, John Shade, Joseph Akers, George Myerley, William Cox, Aaron Byers, John Crissman, Gideon Trout, Robert Potter, Peter Mobley, and George Speice, leaders.

Since 1841 the preachers in charge and junior preachers, so far as we have been able to obtain correct data, have been as follows: Henry G. Dill, preacher in charge, William Fisher, junior preacher, 1842; James Brads, preacher in charge, Matthew A. Turner, junior preacher, 1843; Wesley Howe, preacher in charge, Charles McClay, junior preacher, 1844; Wesley Howe, preacher in charge, Adam Barloe, junior preacher, 1845; Joseph S. Lee, preacher in charge, Samuel Baird, junior preacher, 1846; Joseph S. Lee, preacher in charge, and Plummer Waters, junior preacher, 1847; E. W. Kirby, preacher in charge, 1862–63; Justus A. Melick, 1864; Thomas Barnhart, 1865–66; William Guinn, 1867–68; John Stine, 1869–70; William M. Meminger, 1871–72; J. W. Cleaver, 1873–74; J. W. Haughawout, 1875–76; R. H. Wharton, 1877–78; and Rev. William W. Dunmire, the present pastor, since 1879. Mr. Dunmire is also the proprietor and editor of the *Williamsburg Independent*, a weekly family newspaper, which was established by him in May, 1881.

The Baptist Church.—This church was organized with twenty members in 1829, and received into the Juniata Association the same year. Father Thomas Williams was the first Baptist preacher to hold meetings here. Those who followed him were Revs. David Williams, 1834–36; W. M. Jones, 1841–42; W. B. Bingham, 1843; J. R. Morris, 1846; and J. B. Williams, 1847–50. As mentioned in the histories of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, the small brick building erected in 1816, the first church edifice built in the village, finally became the property of the Baptists, and was used by them as long as they maintained an organization.

For some years the church reported by letter, but by removals very few were left, and in 1862 it was dropped from the rolls of the Association. A few years afterwards the trustees sold the material of the old house of worship, but held the lot. The whole number baptized during the existence of the church was eighty-five, sixteen of them prior to 1830. Jesse R. Hampson, who was born in Huntingdon County in 1804 and died in the year 1838, after having attended school at Haddington and under appointment as a missionary to Burmah, was from this church.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Deriving but little assistance from those connected with this congregation, we are enabled, however, to furnish the following information:

It appears that as early as 1820 the Lutherans maintained a small organization in Williamsburg, held meetings in the school-house, and listened to the preaching of Rev. Mr. Schmick, or Schmidt. After the erection of the German Reformed church edifice in 1822, it was occupied jointly by that denomination and the Lutherans until the building of the Lutheran house of worship in 1837. Meanwhile, Rev. Jacob Martin[1] had become the pastor.

The house erected in 1837 cost about four thousand dollars. A Mr. Bender performed the carpenter work, and Messrs. George W. Smith, George Schmucker, and William Bell were the building committee. This edifice was dedicated June 18, 1837, the clergymen present being Rev. G. A. Reinhart, from Kittanning; Rev. S. R. Boyer, from Mifflintown; and Rev. C. Guenther, from Newry. At the same time the church councils were composed of George Schmucker and Jacob Duck, elders; George W. Smith, William Bell, Adam Shaffer, and Abraham Shenefelt, wardens; and Rev. Jacob Martin, pastor.

In 1839 there were one hundred and sixty members, and in 1842 three hundred and forty-five. On the 6th of May, 1879, the congregations composing the Williamsburg charge purchased from George W. Roller two lots, for the purpose of erecting thereon a parsonage. The amounts paid in by the various organizations were as follows: Lutheran congregation at Williamsburg, $1082.13; St. John's, at Clover Creek, $360.40; and Henry's, at Yellow Springs, $257.47.

The present house of worship was dedicated Oct. 16, 1881, having been reconstructed upon the foundation walls of the old building at a cost of five thousand dollars. Rev. J. M. Rice, present pastor (who is to remove June 1, 1882), has been here since May, 1876. He succeeded Rev. J. N. Unruh, who served from Nov. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1875, the latter's predecessor having been the Rev. Mr. McHenry. The membership of the charge is as follows: Williamsburg, 129; St. John's, at Clover Creek, 103; Henry's, at Yellow Springs, 76; Luther Chapel, at Clappertown, 34. Meetings are held at Williamsburg three times in four weeks, and at the other stations twice in four weeks.

Dr. John George Schmucker was born in the duchy of Darmstadt, Germany, in 1771, and came to this country with his parents in 1785, who, after having lived in Northampton and Lancaster Counties for two years, moved to Shenandoah County, Va. He began his studies for the ministry under Rev. Paul Henkle, but in 1790 he repaired to Philadelphia, and became the student of Rev. Drs. Helmuth and

[1] Mr. Martin was succeeded by Mr. Eyster.

Schmidt, where he remained two years. In 1792 he took pastoral charge of several congregations in York County. During his residence here he continued the study of the Hebrew language and of theology, with the aid of the Rev. Mr. Goering, who was then the pastor at York.

In 1792 he accepted a call to Hagerstown, Md., in his twenty-second year. So youthful was his appearance, and so pale and emaciated his face, that he was sportively designated the boy preacher. At the death of Dr. Kunze, in 1807, he was called to succeed him in the city of New York, which call he declined.

In 1809 he became the successor of Mr. Goering, in the borough of York, where he remained until 1852, when he removed to Williamsburg, Pa., where several of his children resided, and where he died in October, 1854, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in York. In 1825 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. His son, Mr. George Schmucker, was born in Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 29, 1797, moved to Martinsburg, Blair Co., in 1819, where he remained but three months, then removed to Williamsburg, Blair Co., where he was engaged in mercantile business two years. In 1821 he became the partner of Mr. John Royer, manufacturer of bar-iron at Cove Forge, where he remained thirty-three years in business. In 1855 he moved to Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, his present home. He was married to Mary Royer (sister of Mr. John Royer) in 1820. Mr. Samuel R. Schmucker, son of the last named, has for some years been manager for Mr. John Royer at Cove Forge.

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